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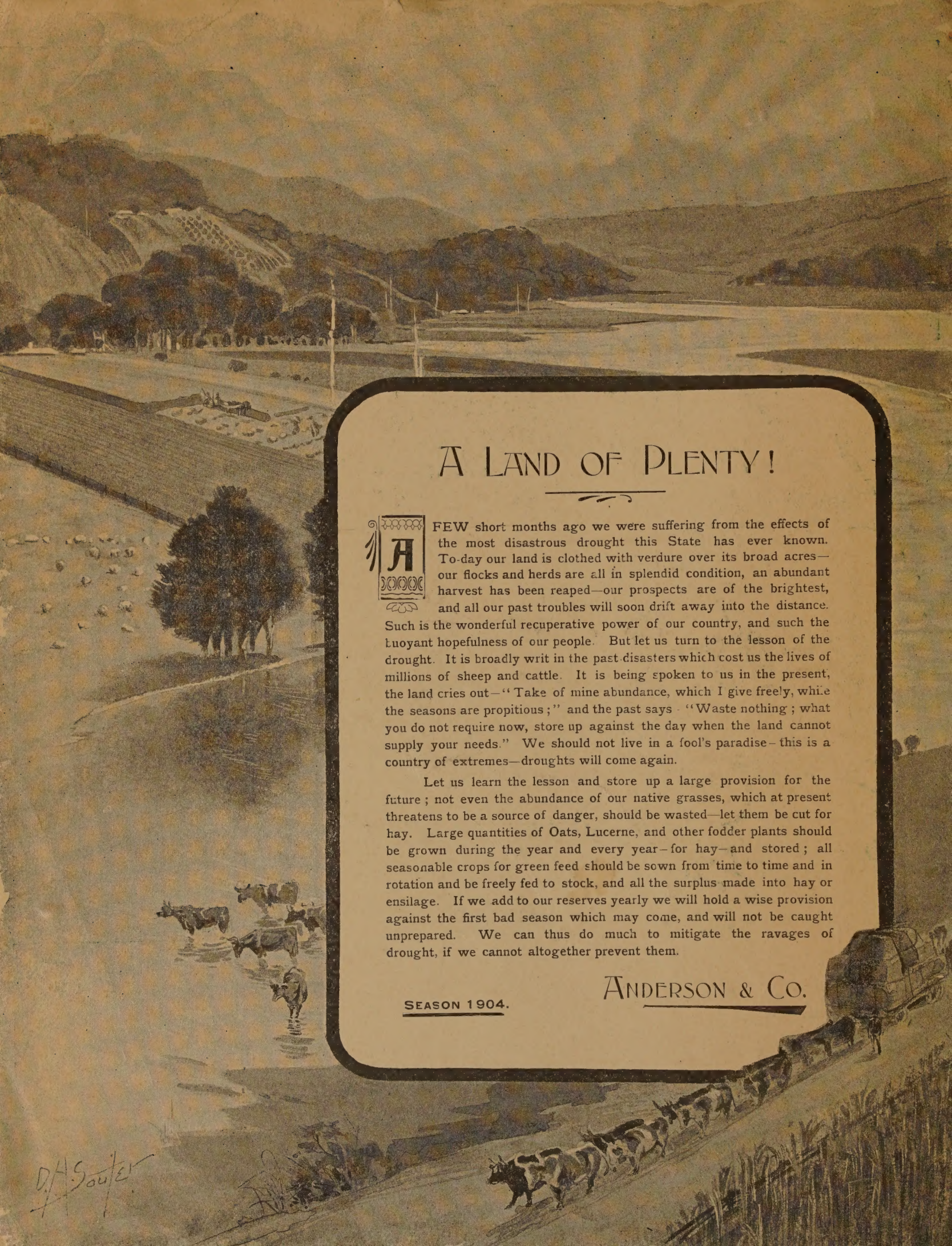
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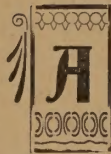
GARDEN & FARM.

1904





A LAND OF PLENTY!



FEW short months ago we were suffering from the effects of the most disastrous drought this State has ever known. To-day our land is clothed with verdure over its broad acres—our flocks and herds are all in splendid condition, an abundant harvest has been reaped—our prospects are of the brightest, and all our past troubles will soon drift away into the distance.

Such is the wonderful recuperative power of our country, and such the buoyant hopefulness of our people. But let us turn to the lesson of the drought. It is broadly writ in the past disasters which cost us the lives of millions of sheep and cattle. It is being spoken to us in the present, the land cries out—"Take of mine abundance, which I give freely, while the seasons are propitious;" and the past says—"Waste nothing; what you do not require now, store up against the day when the land cannot supply your needs." We should not live in a fool's paradise—this is a country of extremes—droughts will come again.

Let us learn the lesson and store up a large provision for the future; not even the abundance of our native grasses, which at present threatens to be a source of danger, should be wasted—let them be cut for hay. Large quantities of Oats, Lucerne, and other fodder plants should be grown during the year and every year—for hay—and stored; all seasonable crops for green feed should be sown from time to time and in rotation and be freely fed to stock, and all the surplus made into hay or ensilage. If we add to our reserves yearly we will hold a wise provision against the first bad season which may come, and will not be caught unprepared. We can thus do much to mitigate the ravages of drought, if we cannot altogether prevent them.

SEASON 1904.

ANDERSON & CO.

D.H. Souther



Season 1904.

An Increasing Business.

THE drought has broken up. We have had the expected rush of business from all parts of the State, and our Seeds have been a large factor in reclothing the devastated land with abundant crops and green pastures. The great increase of our business which has taken place is a pleasing testimony of the high-class character of our Seeds, and an appreciation of the care with which we conduct our business.

The present issue of our Catalogue has been carefully revised and brought up to date, and ample provision has been made for the development of every department of our business, which is divided as follows :—

Our Country Retail Trade, which extends all over this State and far into Queensland, much of which business is done through the post. Anderson's Flower Seeds adorn the homes of thousands annually, while our Vegetable Seeds supply what is of the greatest importance to all living in town and country—good fresh vegetables. While giving the most careful attention to the thousands of large orders we receive, no order is too small to command our best care, as we find that when we gain a new customer we seldom lose him, and that his business generally increases.

Our Town and Suburban Business. Our splendid new premises are daily thronged with customers, and we cater for all the wants of the amateur gardener—he can find everything which he requires in Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Garden Sundries—all of the best procurable; and obtain reliable information as to time of sowing and the variety of seeds or plants to be recommended. Our window is always bright with flowers carefully named, which is a great advantage to many, and is largely availed of.

Agricultural Seeds supplied to Squatters and Farmers. We do a very large direct trade in all Farm Seeds. Our Grass Seeds, Lucerne and Fodder Plant Seeds are famous, as we are particularly careful in dressing our seeds to avoid weeds—a most important matter to the grower, which should be taken into consideration when price is concerned.

Our Market Gardeners' Trade. The extent of our transactions in this department may be understood when we state that we, last season, supplied one grower with seed, sufficient to produce plants for 12 acres of "Succession" Cabbage, and he accepted the seed without any guarantee as to its genuineness, except our assurance that it was grown for us by a most careful raiser of high reputation, and we are pleased to say that he has been perfectly satisfied with his crop, as a finer strain of this grand variety cannot be imagined. Market Gardeners will find special rates, which include postage, on page 26

Our Nursery Trade in Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs is the largest in the State, and thousands of homes have been embellished by plants from our establishment. Our stocks are unsurpassed, our style of packing approaches perfection, and the large yearly increase in this department is an evidence that we give satisfaction to our Customers.

Our Flowering Bulb Trade. This branch of our business is increasing to a very marked extent, as customers are fast learning that a wealth of beauty can be produced from a few bulbs. Anemones, Ranunculus, Daffodils, Hyacinths, etc., are all in large demand, and our celebrated collection of Gladioli is still the admiration of all horticulturists, and our sales amount to thousands of bulbs annually. Bulb Catalogue, issued February 1st, and available now.

Our Customers have our thanks for their business, which we trust we will retain in the future, and we are confident that we will continue to make large additions to our clientele year by year, as our Seeds are the best money can buy, our Plants the finest nursery stock in the State, and our methods of conducting our business well up-to-date.

Anderson & Co.

**CUSTOMERS
SHOULD**

Read this Page Before Ordering

Customers should use Order Sheets provided, AND BE CAREFUL TO WRITE THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES PLAINLY, and fill in all the information asked for on the printed form, with full instructions how to send. . .



FOR PLANT ORDERS we require two clear days' notice to have them carefully selected and packed at the Nursery. Fruit Tree Orders are despatched in rotation as received; but orders which must be delayed, are acknowledged by postcard and date of despatch named.

**WHAT
WE
DO!**



WE PAY CARRIAGE on all retail orders for Vegetable and Flower Seeds and Bulbs, but not on Agricultural Seeds, Seed Grain, Implements, Trees, or Plants.

WE DELIVER FREE at prices quoted all retail orders for packet seeds.

WE DELIVER FREE at prices named all Collections of Vegetable Seeds offered at special rates, including small quantities of Peas and Beans in packets.. . . .

WE DELIVER FREE at prices named all Vegetable Seeds quoted by the lb. on page 26.

SEND CASH WITH ORDERS—It saves us an immense amount of work, and secures a discount of 5 per cent. off retail orders for Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Plants—or extra Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants to an equivalent value; depend upon it, the cash buyer is always well served.

OUR CREDIT TERMS are Quarterly Accounts, but we have no desire to extend this business, and we require satisfactory references before opening any new accounts. Our old and esteemed customers, however, are still welcome to have the convenience of an open account.

HOW TO REMIT. We will receive remittances in any form, but prefer crossed cheques, bank drafts, or postal notes; for small amounts, postage stamps can be sent.



Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Fruit Trees

**Our Stocks are the
Best that money can
buy.**

But we give _____

No Guarantee

_____ whatever.

We recognise the great responsibility that devolves upon us to supply our Customers with the best Seeds obtainable, and while we are proud of the confidence reposed in us for so many years, it must be clearly understood that we give no guarantee as to the correctness of name, description, or product of the seeds we sell, and any purchaser who does not accept our seeds on these conditions is at liberty to return them, at our cost, within seven days from date of purchase. Our business system is as perfect as we can make it, but still we are not infallible. The best guarantee our customers can have is the fact that our large business has been built up by selling good seeds, and it would very soon be ruined
IF WE SOLD INFERIOR STOCK.

WE DO NOT deliver free any heavy Seeds,
such as Peas and Beans ordered in bulk.

WE DO NOT deliver free Peas and Beans
quoted by quart or bushel on page 26.

WE DO NOT deliver free, EXCEPT AT POST
RATES, any Peas and Beans ordered by pint or
quart.

WE DO NOT pay the carriage on GENERAL
ORDERS for Trees and Plants.

WHAT WE DON'T

What we receive Daily!

"I obtained a quantity of your Seeds—Flower and Vegetable—locally last Spring, and they gave such good results that I never use any other; they are simply marvellous. . . ."

J. H. YOUNG, Lithgow. 2-2-03.

"The Lucerne Seed was a splendid sample. It germinated freely, and made rapid growth."

G. T. T. BUTLER, Lismore.—25-9-03.

"I am recommending all my friends to your firm, you treat me so well."—C. G. TUSON,

Young.—28-5-03.

Fiji's Tribute.

We cull the following from a Fiji paper, dated March 23rd, 1903. "At Mr. D. J. Solomons' during the week there were to be seen two large Melons grown by Mr. H. M. Maughan, at Bureta, from seed imported from Messrs. Anderson & Co., George St., Sydney, which for size and quality would be hard to beat. One weighed 65 lbs., and measures 18 inches deep by 46 inches in circumference. The other weighed 50 lbs., and was 16 inches deep, by 41 inches in circumference."

Delicious Vegetables and How to Grow them.

Notes on our Calendar.

It should be borne in mind that our Calendar as below is written for the coastal districts of New South Wales, but it may be applied with reasonable accuracy to the inland and highland districts of the State, by the adoption of the following very simple suggestion. Make an allowance of, say, ten days, *i.e.*, sow ten days later than you would do in Sydney (if guided by our Calendar), for every additional thousand feet of altitude above that of the coastal districts; by so doing, it will bring the seasons of the coastal districts and those of the more elevated regions into line for seed sowing purposes. What is, however, of greater importance than a strict adherence to date, is the ability of the gardener to take advantage of climatic conditions as they occur, to sow or plant, as the case may be, all seasonable kitchen garden crops immediately the favourable opportunity occurs. If the land has already been prepared for the reception of the seed and is fairly moist, and the weather is calm yet dull, then the conditions will be most favourable to successful germination of seeds and for transplanting, and the work should be undertaken without a moment's delay, even though the date of its actual performance differs slightly from that mentioned in our Calendar.

Suitable Land and its Treatment.

In making a new garden, it is all important that the land should be well broken up, and deeply worked or trenched, also that the drainage should be perfect; only by thorough preparation of the soil, can the best results be expected. Rich, strong, virgin loam, or a rich sandy loam of good depth is by far the best for vegetable production, but for summer crops rich, peaty, moist black soil, gives wonderful results. If the only land available is naturally poor, it can be gradually brought into condition by trenching or digging it over deeply, and frequently enriching it with plenty of manure and other vegetable matter, and adding to it any of the constituent parts of a productive soil it may lack. Even sand will grow vegetables, but it should have plenty of manure, a good dressing of black soil if available and rotted vegetable matter if procurable incorporated with it. Stiff soils should have sand and manure added to them, and as much light fibrous decayed vegetable matter as possible—such land should be roughly broken up during summer, and be allowed to lie without a crop for some months; the action of the atmosphere will greatly improve it.

Calendar for the Kitchen Garden.

Work for January.

This is a trying month for the kitchen garden, but evaporation from the soil may be checked to a great extent by good culture and judicious mulching of growing crops with thoroughly decomposed stable manure. The surface soil should be kept as open as possible, the "Planet Junior" Cultivator being a capital implement for breaking up the surface soil. Watering should be done either early or late in the day—water is best applied through the mulching. All seeds sown in beds must be carefully shaded until germination takes place, and the shading should also be used during the heat of the day, until the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand the conditions which surround them at this season in the open.

Avoid overcrowding in the seed bed by thinning out the plants. Transplant with great care, and whenever weather conditions appear suitable, everything sufficiently advanced should be planted out into permanent quarters. The land must be thoroughly broken up, and very well enriched with farmyard manure for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, and plants of that character.

Sow a full crop of French Beans, Butter Beans, Swede Turnip, and Spinach, also Cabbage and Cauliflower in the seed beds, and Celery in boxes.

A small sowing may also be made of Cucumber, Custard Bush Squash, Radish, Cress, Parsley, Onion, Carrot, Leek, Sweet Corn, and Peas—also Lettuce, broadcast, in a moist place (to be thinned out but not transplanted), and Parsley, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole, in seed beds. Plant out from seed bed, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants, also Celery in prepared trenches.

Work for April.

Sow at once all that is required to fill up the kitchen garden while the days are fairly long, and before the soil has parted with the greater portion of the warmth which for some months has been stored therein. Seeds will germinate more freely, and plants establish themselves more quickly now than during the cold weather soon to be expected.

Work the ground thoroughly between the rows of Peas, draw a little loose soil towards the plants, and stake tall varieties ere the wind or heavy rains batter down the crop. Slugs will now be getting in a little work during the night, and traps should be set, some fresh bran or a few lettuce leaves are both good baits, or freshly slacked lime or soot scattered over the surface of the soil will kill or keep them in check.

Herbs may be taken up, divided, and replanted, also winter Rhubarb—if young plants are not to be had from the seed bed which are to be preferred.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, White Turnip, Onion, Leek, Lettuce, Radish, Herb Seeds. Also a smaller sowing of Spinach, Broccoli, Carrot, Parsnip, Mustard and Cress, and Water Cress.

Plant out from the seed bed Cabbage and Celery Plants, make a planting of Garlic and Eschalots and Tree Onion bulbs, also a few Early Rose Potatoes, if good sets are obtainable—main planting to be made in June. Crimson Winter Rhubarb Roots can also be planted.

Work for February.

Occasionally we find this a more trying month than the preceding one, but a great many plants will have to go into permanent quarters, although the weather conditions be unfavourable, and great care will be needed in order to obtain a successful result. If it be necessary to plant out Cauliflower, Cabbage, etc., during a dry "spell," it can easily be done without the plants receiving any perceptible check, if a shovelful of manure with a handful of grass or loose litter be dropped upon the surface of the soil where we wish to plant, and if a thorough watering of the soil be given through this mulch, the soil will be exactly as it should be for starting operations on the morrow, while an overnight watering of the bed where the required plants are growing, will prepare them for removal by charging them with water. Dull weather is of course to be preferred for such work. In selecting Potato "sets" for this planting, the best results will accrue from tubers averaging about 2 ozs. in weight. What is known as "ripe seed" should in all cases be used. Look well to growing crops of Cucumbers, Marrows, Melons, etc., thinning out the growths, mulching, watering, etc., as may be thought desirable. Transplant from seed bed the strongest Cauliflower, Broccoli, and Cabbage plants.

Sow a full crop of Swede Turnip, White Turnip, Cabbage, Savoy, French and Butter Beans, and make a small sowing of Celery, Leek, Carrot, Onion, Spinach, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Peas, French Beans, Butter Beans, Parsnip, Beet, Mustard and Cress, Radish, Lettuce in moist soil, not to be transplanted. Plant out from the seed bed during favourable weather, Cauliflower, Cabbage, and Celery plants, also Garlic and Eschalot Bulbs, and Early Rose or Kidney Potatoes.

Work for May.

It will be necessary during the early part of this month to clear off what remains of several spent crops, prior to the manuring and digging of the soil in preparation for succeeding ones. It may be taken for granted that, secure in such a harbour of refuge as the old plants provide, will be found many slugs, therefore, immediately the old crop is removed, and ere these pests have time to secrete themselves in the soil, a fairly heavy dressing of salt should be sprinkled over the soil; it will work wonders upon them. A few days afterwards, the manure may be dug or trenched in, and the bed made ready for its next crop. The Brassica tribe especially delight in soil treated after this method. At this season, avoid planting in trenches, if your land does not part with water very freely or is imperfectly drained, as heavy winter rains may utterly destroy the crop if the practice is followed. New Asparagus beds may now be formed and old ones top dressed and otherwise attended to.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Radish, Leek, and Cabbage.

And a smaller sowing of Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Turnip, and Spinach.

Make a planting of Garlic, Eschalots, Potato Onions and Tree Onion Bulbs, Asparagus Roots, Winter Rhubarb, Horse Radish, Herb Roots, and Celery Plants in trenches.

Work for March.

This is a very busy time in the kitchen garden, for a very large variety of crops must be sown or planted, and all vacant land should be prepared for future crops. As March will probably be the last month for some time when the sun's rays will be sufficiently powerful to kill off surface weeds when cut, an endeavour must be made to rid the land of such unsightly encumbrances, therefore keep the Dutch hoe going, also the "Planet Junior" Cultivator, which is the gardener's friend indeed.

Surplus vegetables of several kinds must be gathered and stored for winter use. Carefully look over the Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, and Preserving Melon plots, selecting all fully ripe and matured fruits, and store them in a cool, dry, airy place for future use; these will keep sound for months if harvested towards the end of March. Keep the early Cauliflowers and Cabbages growing freely; if the month be a dry one, they will need plenty of water—without it, the former are sure to "button," and many of the latter to "bolt."

Sow a full crop of Cabbage (imported seed), Radish, White Turnip, Spinach, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Broad Beans, Parsley, and Water Cress.

Also a small sowing of Beet, Carrot, Endive, Parsnip, French Beans (last sowing), and Mustard and Cress.

Plant out from the seed bed plants of Cauliflower, Cabbage, Leek, Celery, and Brussels Sprouts; also plant Eschalots and Tree Onion Bulbs and Early Rose Potatoes.

Work for June.

Proceed with all digging and trenching operations at once, and be careful in removing the refuse of any previous crop to destroy all insects and other garden pests which may have found a home there. It will save much future trouble to have the digging finished some considerable time in advance of planting, for the soil will be sweetening, mellowing, and crumbling into finer particles, than can ever be the case with land which is cultivated to-day and cropped to-morrow.

If it is intended to give to somewhat exhausted land a dressing of bone dust in addition to the more homely farmyard fertiliser, this is the month to apply it, so as to get it well incorporated with the soil. Land so treated—which it is intended to crop in August—will be in capital condition at that time.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, and Broccoli.

And a smaller sowing of Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Leek, White Turnip, Spinach, Borecole, Tomato, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum.

Plant out Winter Rhubarb, Asparagus and Horse Radish Roots, Herbs, Eschalots, Garlic, and Potato and Tree Onions, Jerusalem Artichokes, Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

Delicious Vegetables and How to Grow them.

Most vegetables are strong feeders, and it is necessary that the land should be kept up to a high state of fertility by using plenty of manure, to replace the chemical elements plants have extracted from the soil. Horse manure is excellent for vegetable crops, provided it is not perished by being exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which speedily extracts all the ammonia and other fertilizing properties which it may possess. The best horse manure is that which is taken from the stable and placed in a heap or pit daily, and which is the droppings of well-fed healthy horses.

Artificial manures, such as bone dust, super-phosphate, blood manure, potash, lime, salt, are all excellent fertilizers, and if properly applied and according to the requirements of the soil and the vegetables to be grown, they will always prove a profitable investment. Manure merchants offer "special manures" for various crops, and full information.

A Seed Bed—Sowing & Transplanting.

Every garden should have a seed bed in a sheltered corner, where a stock of young plants can be raised, for planting out when the weather is favourable, and at the proper season. When about to form a seed bed, select good light soil if possible, and see that it is well drained. The soil should then be well and deeply dug over, and have old stable manure thoroughly mixed with it; the rake should then be run over it to level the surface. The seed can then be sown on it, and a light covering of soil

only given; half an inch is quite sufficient for Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, and such sized seeds, and only a slight increase for larger seeds is required—then mulch the surface lightly with old stable manure broken up fine, it will keep the roots cool, prevent evaporation, and promote the young growth. Water every evening during dry hot weather, and use a fine rosed can. Cauliflower plants, must be kept growing freely until they are planted out, otherwise good heads cannot be expected.

It is a common mistake to sow seed too thickly, for if the young plants are too numerous, they must be thinned out directly they are fit to handle, otherwise, they will become drawn and weak, whereas it ought to be the object of the gardener to obtain strong sturdy plants, which will not feel the check when transplanted.

Our instructions will also apply to seeds sown in the open ground.

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Leek, Parsley, Tomato, Capsicum, should all be raised in a seed bed, and when ready, transplanted into their permanent positions. Select a cool or showery day; lift the plants carefully with a trowel or spade, being careful to preserve all the young fibrous roots, and put out the plants in the manner directed in cultural directions given under the list of each vegetable in this catalogue. A good watering is necessary to complete the operation, and a mulching is of great service during the summer season.

Calendar for the Kitchen Garden.

Work for July.

Before the month is far advanced, the gardener will congratulate himself if he has followed our advice relative to digging, etc., given in June Calendar, as July is an exceedingly busy month in the vegetable garden. Preparations may be made to advance by a stage, some of the tender vegetables on hot beds, and under frames of glass or canvas. Many of them can be very easily advanced in this way, but success will depend upon the care with which plants are treated afterwards, more especially in gradually inuring them to light and air, and gradually hardening them off before being planted out in the open. Sow thus Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Squash, Marrows, and Rook Melon seed. Asparagus beds will need attending to during this month, a heavy dressing of manure and some salt being given to the beds on the surface. Break up the soil accumulated in the alleyways, and make the beds tidy for the season. Keep the soil well and thoroughly worked between the rows of Potatoes, and destroy all weeds. Examine drains and paths, and see that all is as it should be.

Sow a full crop of Peas, Broad Beans (last full sowing near the Coast), Lettuce, Carrot, Beet, Rhubarb, Onion.

A smaller sowing of Cabbage, Parsely, Asparagus, Broccoli, Peas, Radish, Leeks (a full planting in rich soil), and Cucumber and Melons (under glass).

Transplant Onions, and plant out Herbs. Make new beds of Asparagus, Horse Radish, and Rhubarb Roots, also Eschalots, Garlic, Tree and Potato Onions, and make a general planting of Potatoes. (See our special list.)

Work for October.

Keep the surface open and free from weeds. It will pay you to use the "Planet Junior" Cultivator between the rows of all growing crops, as often as time permits—one can never do too much of this kind of work in the vegetable garden—it is often more beneficial than a heavy watering, and in some cases perhaps, equal to a dressing of manure. It reduces to a minimum the loss of moisture from the soil by evaporation, promotes growth, and gives a finished appearance to the vegetable plots. Look over all seed beds, and thin out severely, in order to check any tendency towards overcropping.

Our instructions for the previous month may be looked upon as applicable to this one also. Very many vegetables will need transplanting from the seed bed; the weather will be getting warmer day by day, and much watering will probably be needed, and in some instances, perhaps a little shading also until the plants are established. All tender vine seeds may be sown this month.

Sow a full crop of French Beans (dwarf and tall) and Butter Beans, Sweet Corn, Pumpkin, Melon (Water and Rock) Cucumber, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, and Celery.

Also a small sowing of Peas, Cabbage, Leek, Radish, Lettuce, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Turnip, Tomato, Spinach, Beet, Parsley, Capsicum, and Lima Beans, Tall and Dwarf varieties, a small early sowing towards end of the month.

Continue to plant out Tomatoes for succession. Butter Beans will do well if sown this month; Anderson's "Startler" (Yellow Pods) is one of the best.

Work for August.

On the proper germination of the seed, the welfare of our plants depends. They may outgrow to a great extent any neglect of proper treatment in the earlier stages of their growth, but the ultimate results will never equal those grown under more consistent and intelligent practice—moisture, heat (varying more or less in degree according to the nature of the plant) and air in combination, bring about the germination of all good seeds. Some seeds are endowed with extraordinary vitality; they will, if kept perfectly dry and fairly cool retain their vitality for years; others, like the Parsnip for instance, are decidedly bad keepers under any conditions, and can only be depended on for a short time.

Don't neglect the thinning out of all crops, as they advance. A heavier and much superior crop of such things as Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Beet, etc., will be produced if this is well attended to, than if double the number of plants were permitted to occupy the same space. Keep the surface of the soil well worked, and slugs and other pests well in check.

Sow a full crop of Onion, Leek, Parsnip, Beet, Carrot, Tomato, Lettuce, Squash, Broad Beans, Cucumber, Melons, Peas, Pumpkin, French Beans, Butter Beans, Swede and White Turnip, Radish, Spinach, Capsicum or Chilies, Parsley, Broccoli, Egg Plant, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Vegetable Marrow, Cape Gooseberry, and Herbs.

Plant out Jerusalem Artichokes, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Eschalots, Garlic and Tree Onions, Early Rose and other Potatoes. A few Sweet Potatoes may be planted in a light open compost (a mixture of bush scrapings and wood ashes being excellent for the purpose) to produce sets for planting out towards the end of next month.

Work for November.

This month is frequently subject to very rapid changes of temperature, and it may also be taken for granted that from now onwards, shade and surface mulching—light or heavy, according to the size and description of the seeds sown—must be applied. Do not fail to keep the soil moist after sowing, and remove any shading material which may have been used gradually, as soon as the young crop comes through the ground. Keep the surface between the rows of plants in the open in order to check evaporation as much as possible. Vegetable Marrows, Melons, Pumpkins, etc. will need a lot of attention now, in the way of thinning, pinching the points, and regulation of growth, for the plants will all be growing freely and will soon get beyond us if neglected. French Beans will be one of the most important and useful vegetables for some months, and nothing prolongs the bearing of the crop more than regular picking of the pods as they fill; never allow any pods to ripen, and pull all old ones if not required for use. Remember, Tall Growing Beans will need stakes on which to cling, and for a time the growth should be regulated upon them. A wire trellis or leafless boughs can be used for that purpose.

Sow a full crop of French Beans and Butter Beans, Lima Beans (Tall and Dwarf) most excellent vegetables. And smaller sowings for succession of Squash, Cucumber, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Celery, Melon and Pumpkin. Plant out Tomatoes. King of the Garden Lima Bean is one of the best; bears into winter.

Work for September.

This is another busy month in the Kitchen Garden. With the advent of warmer weather, the Summer Rhubarb will be starting into growth, and a good heavy surface dressing of decomposed stable manure will assist it much; there should be no stint in applying it, for the plant is a gross feeder, but is an exceedingly valuable one, and pays for doing well. The same remarks apply with equal force to the Asparagus, and if the manure has already been applied to it, a good dressing of agricultural salt may be given during the month.

Keep the hoe and "Planet Junior" Cultivator going as weeds grow apace; look after Melons and Cucumbers, and pinch the runners when required. All crops are growing freely, and want special care and immediate attention in this way.

Sow a full crop of French Beans (dwarf and tall vars.), Butter Beans, Leek, Spinach, Cucumber, Sweet Corn, Celery, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum (or Pepper), Rhubarb, Egg Plant, Pumpkin, Vegetable Marrow, Squash, and Tomato.

Also a smaller sowing of Peas, Turnip, Beet, Lettuce, Radish, Carrot, Parsnip, Onion, Swede Turnip, Parsley, Rock and Preserving Melon.

Plant out Tomatoes into good rich soil, and protect them until established; "Combination" and "Golden Champion" are fine new varieties. Choco Tubers may be planted towards the end of this month—if allowed to climb over a roughly constructed trellis, it will crop enormously in Autumn.

Work for December.

The Calendar for this month is not a heavy one, so far as it relates to seed sowing. A second sowing should be made ere it be too late of any crops which, owing to unfavourable weather conditions prevailing during the previous month, are not in good condition.

We would again emphasise the necessity for thorough cultivation of the surface soil by the free use of the hoe or "Planet Junior" Cultivator, amongst all growing crops. If any persons who do not follow this practice would but give it a trial, we feel sure they would, after carefully observing the results, admit that no matter what labour it entails, it is time well spent, and pays. Much of the success attending kitchen garden work depends upon this. Tomatoes grown on stakes will require to be carefully tied up, all surplus growth removed, the points of shoots pinched if necessary, and the plants shaped as may be desired. Also look out for Tomato grub; virgin soil suits Tomatoes admirably.

Sow a full crop of Cauliflower in a seed bed, Cabbage, French Beans, Butter Beans, and Tall Lima Beans.

Also smaller sowings of Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Carrot, Cucumber (for succession), Squash and Vegetable Marrow, Radish, Turnip (White and Swede), Lettuce, and Mustard and Cress.

Plant Eschalots and Tree Onions.

Mulch your Cucumber, Tomato, and Melon Plants this month.

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

For the **KITCHEN GARDEN.**



VEGETABLE SEEDS

IN ASSORTED BOXES.

POST FREE.

Delivered to any Postal Address in Australia or New Zealand Post Free at prices named, when Cash accompanies order. Customers should be careful to send **FULL ADDRESS** and **POST TOWN.**

No. 1 OUR.. **"LITTLE GARDEN" COLLECTION.**
POST FREE, 5s.

No. 2 OUR.. **"COTTAGE GARDEN" COLLECTION.**
POST FREE, 10s.

No. 3 OUR.. **"HOME GARDEN" COLLECTION.**
POST FREE, 20s.

No. 2 25 Large Packets. **10/-**

- 2 pkts. Beans, French or Kidney
- 1 " Beet, Red
- 2 " Cabbage, 2 sorts
- 1 " Carrot
- 1 " Cauliflower
- 1 " Celery
- 1 " Cress, Curled
- 1 " Cucumber, Long Green
- 1 " Lettuce, Fine Curled
- 2 " Melons, Water and Rock
- 1 " Mustard, White
- 1 " Onion
- 1 " Parsley
- 1 " Parsnip
- 2 " Peas, Early and Late
- 1 " Pumpkin, best table sort
- 1 " Radish, Long Scarlet
- 1 " Tomato, Large Red
- 2 " Turnip, sorts
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow

No. 1 25 Small Packets. **5/-**

- 2 pkts. Beans, French or Kidney
- 1 " Beet, Red
- 2 " Cabbage, 2 sorts
- 1 " Carrot
- 1 " Cauliflower
- 1 " Celery
- 1 " Cress, Curled
- 1 " Cucumber, Long Green
- 1 " Lettuce, Fine Curled
- 2 " Melons, Water and Rock
- 1 " Mustard, White
- 1 " Onion
- 1 " Parsley
- 1 " Parsnip
- 2 " Peas, Early and Late
- 1 " Pumpkin, best table sort
- 1 " Radish, Long Scarlet
- 1 " Tomato, Large Red
- 2 " Turnip, sorts
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow

Should there be any variety of Vegetable Seed in either of these Collections which the purchaser would wish to be substituted, please advise, and we will make any alteration asked.

Many Thanks!

"The Seeds and Plants came to hand to-day. Many thanks for prompt delivery. All arrived in excellent condition."—S. BLAIR, Young, 16-5-03.

"I have always had great satisfaction from your Seeds, and can speak highly of them."—CHAS. HAMILTON, Wee Waa.—19-7-03.

To save our clients time and trouble we do all the selecting for them.

We send seeds of the varieties best suited to various districts.

There is no doubt about the popularity of these Collections. We send them to all parts of Australia.

For **COLLECTIONS** of **FLOWER SEEDS,**
See Pages 30 and 31.

No. 3 50 Large Packets. **20/-**

- 2 pkts. Beans, Broad, New Long Pod, and Windsor
- 2 " Beans, French, sorts
- 1 " Beans, Butter
- 2 " Beans, Lima, Tall and Dwarf
- 2 " Beet, Turnip rooted and Long
- 3 " Cabbage, sorts including Succession
- 2 " Carrot, St. Valery and Intermediate
- 2 " Cauliflower, 2 sorts
- 1 " Celery, White
- 1 " Cress, Curled
- 2 " Cucumber, sorts
- 1 " Leek, London Flag
- 3 " Lettuce, Cabbage and Cos
- 4 " Melons, Water and Rock
- 1 " Mustard, White
- 3 " Onion, Mammoth, Silver Queen and Brown Spanish.
- 1 " Parsley, Triple Curled.
- 2 " Parsnip, 2 sorts
- 3 " Peas, Early and Late
- 2 " Pumpkin, sorts
- 2 " Radish, 2 sorts
- 3 " Tomato, sorts
- 3 " Turnip, sorts
- 1 " Vegetable Marrow
- 1 " Custard Squash

Select **VEGETABLE** Seeds

Season 1904



TO MARKET GARDENERS.

We make Special Quotations for Vegetable Seeds by the pound, and our prices quoted on page 26 include carriage by parcels post or rail, the only exceptions being Peas and Beans.

WE DELIVER ALL RETAIL GARDEN SEED AND FLOWERING BULB ORDERS FREE, by Post or Rail, except when otherwise noted.
ALL PACKET SEEDS POST FREE EVERYWHERE.

Globe Artichoke.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Large Green. Large Purple.

CULTURE. The soil requires to be as deeply trenched as for Asparagus, and well enriched with manure. Sow in beds of light soil, in March or September, and transplant during the following autumn or spring, in rows four to six feet apart, and about four feet in the rows. They will then produce flower heads fit for use during the following season; the fleshy part at the base of the leaves of the crowns or flower-heads only is used.

For Plants see page 25.

A Great Believer!

"I am a great believer in your Seeds, and always use them."—G. C. JONES, Nyngan.—8-4-03.



Asparagus Pea

Jerusalem Artichoke.

See page 25 for price of Tubers.

Jerusalem Artichoke, New White

The difficulty of removing the black skin from the ordinary variety without great loss is entirely overcome by the introduction of the New White Artichoke. Very early, and of fine quality.

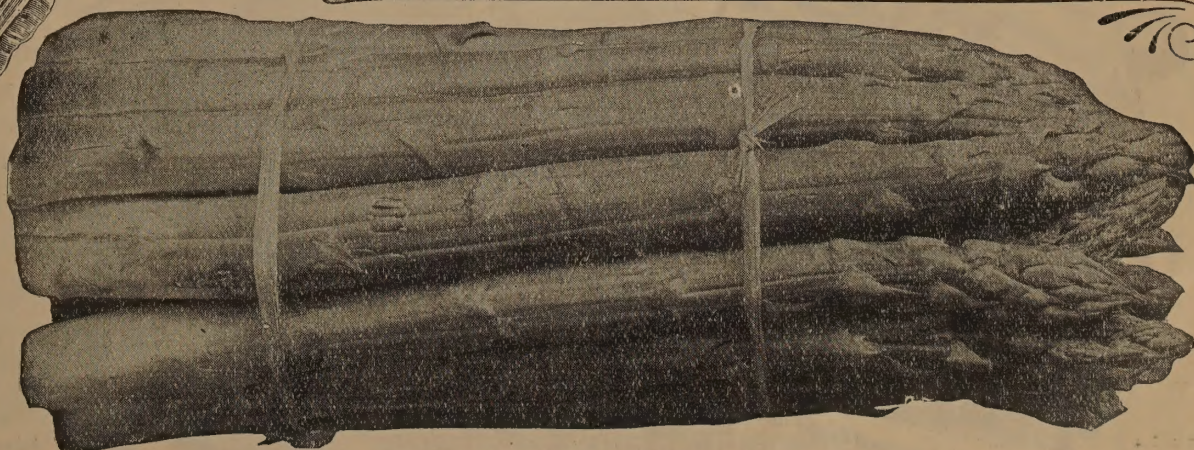
Asparagus.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Conover's Colossal. Purple Dutch.
Camden Park Strain. The Palmetto.

CULTURE. Plants are easily obtained from seed sown in July or August in good, rich soil. The plants should be thinned out in the seed bed to six inches apart, and in the autumn, the bed should be heavily manured with stable manure, and a good dressing of salt or nitrate of soda should be spread over it. In the autumn of the second year, after sowing, the roots should be lifted and replanted.

Price of Roots, see page 25.



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

Asparagus Pea.

Lotus Tetragonolobus.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

The habit of this plant is dwarf and trailing, and it produces an abundance of crimson pea-shaped flowers; these are succeeded by strangely-shaped pods, which, when cooked, possess a most delicate flavour like Asparagus. Well worthy a trial.

Notes on the Cultivation of Asparagus.

Plant out in beds not more than four feet wide, so as to allow the cutting of the Asparagus to be done without treading the surface; the rows should be twelve to eighteen inches apart, and the plants ten to twelve inches from each other. The soil should be trenched three feet deep, and if the subsoil be stiff or inferior it should be broken up in the bottom of the trench and allowed to remain there, and heavily manured, being covered with the original top soil, which should also be very liberally enriched, before planting, with old stable manure, bone dust, and a good dressing of coarse salt. When the plants are in position, a top dressing of three or four inches of stable manure should be placed all over the beds, and as the plants progress care must be taken to keep them free from weeds. When the stems turn yellow in the Autumn, they must be cut down close to the ground, the surface cleaned and weeded and all seedling plants removed, and the beds thoroughly manured and top-dressed as before. Before spreading the top-dressing, fork in the manure between the rows of the plants, being careful not to injure the crowns.

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Beet. 1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Extra Early Turnip Rooted.
A beautiful deep crimson round variety.
Grown largely by Market Gardeners.

Burpee's Improved Blood Turnip. Globular shape, bright blood red; flesh close and of excellent texture, tops small; a valuable introduction.

Eclipse. A very early variety, dark red, perfectly round, excellent for domestic use. Close grained and fine quality.

Egyptian Turnip Rooted. This is an extra early Beet, growing very fast; rather flat in shape, with blood red flesh.

All the Turnip Rooted varieties are much earlier than the long-shaped sorts, and quite equal in Quality.

Anderson's Long Blood Red. One of the finest table Beets. Short and crisp in the grain; beautiful deep rich colour; tender, of fine flavour. 12 inches long.

Nutting's Dwarf Long Red. An old favourite sort, of medium size, solid and fine coloured. 12 inches long.

Spinach Beet.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

This is quite a distinct section, grown for the leaves only, the roots being worthless. The green leaves, if cooked like Spinach, are nearly equal to it, and the broad white stems, served with white sauce, are delicious when flavoured with celery seed.

Giant Seakale Spinach Beet. An improvement on the Silver Beet, and has larger leaves, and broader mid-ribs. Its pure white stalks, when cooked, are not unlike Seakale.

CULTURE. Beet should follow some crop for which the land has been well-manured, because the symmetrical form of the root cannot be preserved if fresh manure is used. Sow in rows 18 to 24 inches apart; thin out to 10 or 12 inches, and be careful to "single" the plants—generally two plants spring from a single seed vessel. Strong soil suits best for Beet, but it is not particular. Make sowings every month from July to December, and again about February or March, should the weather prove favourable.

Our Seeds always the Best

Brussels Sprouts.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Rosebery. Early; very fine and tender.

Common. A large fine-growing variety.

CULTURE. This is a favourite vegetable in England; sow in June and August for midsummer use, and again in November and February for early and late winter use. Plant out in rows two feet apart.

We deliver Retail Garden Seed Orders FREE by post or rail at prices named except where otherwise noted.

Borecole or Kale.

9d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Dwarf Green Curled. Only suitable for the colder districts of the State. An excellent winter vegetable, highly esteemed in England for winter greens, as it is rendered more tender by frosts and snow lying upon it.

CULTURE. Sow in seed beds in January and June, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked rich soil, with liberal manuring. Should be planted in rows two feet apart, and twelve to eighteen inches in the rows.

Broccoli. 1s. 6d. per oz. 6d. and 3d. pkt.

Adams' Early White.
Knight's Protecting.
Elletson's Mammoth.
Walcheren.

CULTURE. Sow for the main crop in December, January and February, and again in June or July, and plant out as soon as the plants are ready, and the weather suitable. Good, strong, richly manured soil is necessary to produce Broccoli in perfection.

"I got a number of Vegetable Seeds from you, which gave every satisfaction. . . ."

J. C. MOULDER, Cockle Creek.—15-4-03.

Snake Beans

(Chinese or Yard Long).

6d. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

THIS Bean bears pods about two feet in length, in pairs. Pods are stringless and of good flavour, like French Beans, and used in exactly the same way. Plants grow six feet. The pods are produced with remarkable rapidity, and must be picked regularly, so that the Beans are prevented from ripening their seed. There is no trouble in the preparation of the Snake Bean for table; it is stringless, and only requires to be cut into sections.

For our Collections of Vegetable Seeds in packets suitable for large and small gardens, see page 6.

Culinary Plants and Roots.

We offer an exceptionally large list of Culinary Plants and Roots this season on page 25.

Large Quantities.

To market gardeners and others who are buyers of large quantities of Peas, Beans, and other Seeds, we shall be pleased to give SPECIAL PRICES on application. See page 25.

Could not wish for Better!

"I have great pleasure in informing you that the Seeds of Cabbage, Carrot, Beet, Cauliflowers, Barley and Oats, etc., came up splendidly, and one could not wish for better results. Re the Asparagus crowns sent last season, they have done remarkably well, rather more than I expected, and should produce a splendid cutting next season. Some crowns this season produced 33 shoots of good size."—F. C. KING, Bunnerong Road Labor Depot.—10-5-03.



Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

French Beans.

1s. 6d. quart (post free), 2s. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

DWARF VARIETIES.

Canadian Wonder. Very long pods, excellent flavour, wonderful bearer, very hardy, always grown by market gardeners. The best green pod French Bean grown.

Burpee's New Stringless Green Pod. The pods are stringless, long, and nearly straight. A first-class Bean, very little labour being required in preparation for the table. Very early and prolific bearer, excellent quality, quite distinct.

Negro Long Pod. Very productive and of fine quality.

Pale Dun. Old favourite, productive; medium pod.

Governor Denison. Excellent flavour and productive; large pods.

RUNNER VARIETIES.

White Dutch. Large and fine. Tall grower.

Zebra, or Napoleon. A good variety, not much grown.

Scarlet Runner. Suitable for the colder districts of the State; fine quality, tall grower.

CULTURE. Sow the dwarf sorts every two or three weeks from September to February inclusive, in rows two feet apart, and four to six inches from plant to plant. The Runners should have a space of from three to four feet between the rows, and about twelve inches in the rows. These should be sown in September, October, or November, and staked. The soil should not be too rich.

Twenty-five Years a Customer.

"I have been buying Seeds from your firm during the past 25 years or more, at times I get your seeds locally, other times from you direct. Only to-day I cut a Broccoli Flower for dinner, being the last of the season, which, with only one row of leaves left on weighed exactly 19 lbs., and by taking the whole of the leaves would have weighed 25 lbs. easily."—A. CALDWELL, Sergeant of Police. Moruya.—8-11-03.

Lima Beans.

2s. per quart (post free, 2s. 6d) 6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS is, without doubt, one of the most productive and delicious Beans in cultivation, and is quite distinct from any other. "The Lima" requires no special culture or attention and will begin bearing about Christmas, and will continue to produce pods right on until frost comes, although the season may have been very dry. A dozen plants of the tall variety, "King of the Garden," will supply a small family throughout the season. The beans are shelled when half or fully grown. Cooked and served with butter, the flavour is delicious and the yield enormous.

King of the Garden (Tall). The best of the tall growing varieties; pods are large and well filled, and are produced in great abundance. The quality is all that can be desired.

Burpee's Dwarf. The best dwarf type of this delicious vegetable. Plants from eighteen to twenty inches high; they spread into some three feet in diameter.

Henderson's Dwarf. A bush variety (eighteen inches high); keeps on bearing during the summer if the pods are kept well picked.

CULTURE. Sow the Beans in October, November, or December, in good loamy soil if possible, which has been well enriched. Sandy soil will also produce good crops if it is liberally treated. Plants of the tall variety should stand four feet apart, and the dwarf sorts eighteen inches apart. The tall sorts require stakes about four feet high. The Beans bear their pods in great abundance, and if carefully picked, will continue to bear all through the summer.



Canadian Wonder Bean.

Butter Beans

(STRINGLESS).

1s. 6d. per quart (post free, 2s.) 6d. and 3d. per packet.

THE pods are perfectly stringless, and can be cooked whole; has quite a distinct flavour; the pods when cooked are tender, and of a buttery, mellow taste, which is highly appreciated.

The "Startler" (Golden Pods). Six inches long, perfectly stringless, delightful buttery flavour; plants about twelve to eighteen inches high; abundantly prolific.

Anderson's Wonder (Golden Pods). A strong bushy-growing dwarf variety, very vigorous and productive, quite stringless, and fine flavour; one of the best. Plants fifteen inches high.

Yosemite Mammoth. Strong grower; pods golden colour; tender and productive. A dwarf variety.

Mont d'Or or Golden Butter (Tall). This Bean, known as "Wax Pod," grows about six feet; pods of great substance, remarkably tender, and fine flavour. Pods need not be sliced before cooking.

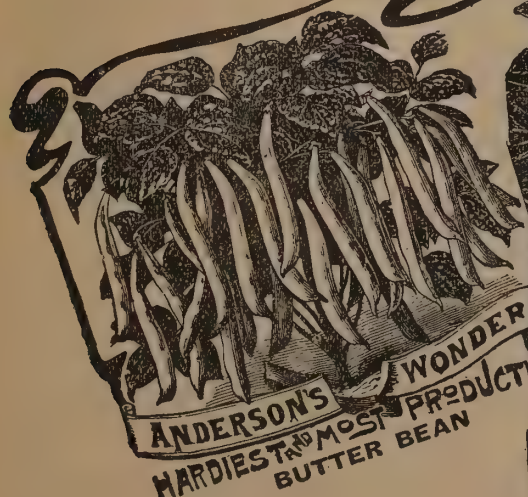
CULTURE. Same as French Bean.

To Market Gardeners.

WE make special quotations for Vegetable Seeds by the pound, and our prices quoted on page 26 include carriage by parcels post or rail, the only exceptions being Peas and Beans.

Special Prize Winner!

"I beg to state that I won the following Special Prizes at the last Port Macquarie Show—Ayer's Special, Society's Special, Freeman, Rouse & Co.'s. I exhibited 39 varieties from your Seeds. Would have won Anderson's Special, but there was only one entry."—R. K. HARRIS, Port Macquarie.—17-7-03.



Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Broad Beans.

1s. per quart (post free, 1s. 6d.);
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Giant Long Pod. An abundant bearer, excellent flavour. See below.

Broad Windsor. Largest Seeded Broad Bean grown; bears immense crops.

Early Long Pod ("Hangdown"). Favourite with Market Gardeners.

We do not wish to multiply sorts; the above are the leading varieties in cultivation.

CULTURE. Strong loam, and even somewhat clayey soil, suits this useful vegetable. It does not require much manure, particularly when the land has been manured for the previous crop. Sow in March, April, May, June and July, in drills three to four feet apart, and twelve inches in the rows.

NATURAL SIZE OF THE
BEAN WHEN DRY
FOR SEED.

Satisfactory!

"I have just had a letter from Mr. Gwynne asking me to send him some Seeds. I sent him some of your Seeds two years ago, and he tells me he finds it impossible to get any Melbourne Seeds that are anything like so satisfactory as those I sent him before." . . —E. M. LEWES, Branxton.—12-8-03.

"My recent crops of Broad Beans, 'Anderson's Giant Long Pod' from your Seed were most remarkable; the plants branched heavily from the ground level, and carried pods up to 8 to 10 inches in length, each containing 6 large Beans. All were topped just when the first flush of flowers were well developed." —THOS. HUGHES, "Hawthorn," Manly.—18-12-03.

Anderson's
Giant
Long Pod
Bean.

Anderson's Giant Long Pod Bean.

THIS superb variety has given such wonderful results this season that we have been induced to bring it more prominently before our Customers, and strongly recommend it as one of the most surprisingly productive Broad Beans in cultivation. The "Seville" Long Pod, from which our "Giant" Long Pod was selected, comes from Spain, and has long been recognised as an excellent new type, and all the good points of the parent stock are to be found in our novelty.

"Anderson's Giant Long Pod" is a semi-dwarf branching variety; the plants produce on an average 10 to 12 stalks, but if planted thinly will throw up from 15 to 20 stalks on a single plant, and an abundance of pods from 15 to 18 inches long, with 8 or 9 beans in each, will be produced in clusters. Five or 8 pods are sometimes to be found on a single stalk. The Beans contained in the beautiful long pods are not so large as those of the ordinary "Broad Windsor," but are much more delicate in flavour.

This is altogether a most surprising Bean, which we strongly recommend to our customers.

— FOR OUR —
Choice Collections of
Vegetable Seeds,
See page 6.

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Cabbage.

9d. per oz.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

For Special Prices to Market Gardeners and Large Growers see page 26.

Succession. Original Stock—See next page for description and prices.

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day.

One of the finest summer Cabbages; will heart during the hottest months and produce large solid heads. It can be sown at any time of the year, although it is better and larger in summer. It turns in quickly, and is all heart; leaves are dark green; short stemmed.

St. John's Day, Early. Comes to maturity very quickly and stands well; one of the best; fair size; hearts well. Has all the good qualities of Improved St. John's Day, only is not so large, but it has the great advantage of being a little earlier.

Burpee's All Head Early. This fine variety is very short stemmed, a compact grower, has few spreading leaves. The heads are large, flat, and closely packed; the quality is of the best. Can be grown all the year round. We place it alongside of our celebrated Succession, with merits of its own.

ANDERSON'S SEEDS
ARE ALWAYS
THE BEST!

Cabbage.

6d. and 3d. pkt.

Autumn King or Worldbeater. Fine late Cabbage, quite distinct. Its outer leaves are of a glaucous green colour, and crimped. Produces enormous hearts and very few outside leaves; it goes all to head, and is fine and close-grained. Excellent for market or private use.

Large White Brunswick. A splendid large summer variety, which is not so subject to aphids and grubs as the other sorts. A favourite with market gardeners on that account.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Great favourite; early, medium size; fine table sort.

Winningstadt. Cone-shaped; good sort to market; very heavy; excellent keeper, resists aphids.

Early Dwarf York. Small but very early, good flavour, for private use.

Large York. Medium size and of fine quality, and very early.

Marble Head Mammoth. Magnificent Cabbage, hardy, and of immense size.

Large Schweinfurt. Very large, fine white hearts, excellent quality.

East Ham and West Ham. Excellent market varieties for autumn and winter crop; large, firm, and white hearted.

London Market and Enfield Market. Splendid sorts for general crops, white firm hearts.

Sugarloaf. Most delicate flavour, excellent for private use.

Drumhead. Large late Cabbage, immense size, a fine winter Cabbage.

Flat Dutch. Winter variety, late, flat and solid.

Anderson's Defiance Red Pickling Cabbage. A grand variety, large solid heads, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. Colour, intense blood red; excellent strain.

Hints on the Cultivation of Cabbage

Strong loam produces the finest Cabbage; but all soils, from clay to sand, if deeply worked and manured, will produce good Cabbage. There should be at least three main sowings in the year. In June, store beds of all kinds may be sown, and if the bed be on poor unmanured soils, as for this sowing they should be, they will furnish fine hardy robust plants for putting out for several months. The two other main sowings, in December and March, should be made in richly-manured beds, and will generally require mulching and watering. Two successive crops must not be planted in the same ground, or after turnips, or any of the Brassica tribe. For dwarf kinds the rows may be twenty inches, and the plants in the rows fifteen inches apart. The distance apart to be increased for the stronger growing varieties. For the March sowing, only English or other imported seed should be used, otherwise the crop will run to seed in July and August.

Savoy Cabbage.

9d per oz.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Drum Head. Dwarf Green Curled.

An excellent curled Cabbage, does remarkably well in the cooler parts of our State. Has a distinct flavour of its own; is at its best during cold frosty weather.

CULTURE. Same as Cabbage. See above.

CABBAGE PLANTS...

Can be supplied from
January to December.
Particulars on page 25.

A Lovely Lot!

"I set some of your Cabbage Seeds "St. John's Day," and got a lovely lot of Cabbage from them. One Cabbage weighed 8½ lbs.—it was as green and clean as you would wish to see anywhere. . . ."
—WM. MACLEAN, Maryborough, Queensland.—
21-8-03.

BURPEE'S All Head

Autumn King

Drumhead Savoy Cabbage

Anderson's Improved St. John's Day.

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

"Succession"

21 lbs.

Select Stock Original Strain.



30 lb. Succession!

"I was pleased with the Seeds I got from you. I grew some of the 'Succession' Cabbage, weighing from 20 to 30 lbs."—MR. FRED. CONNOR, Junction Point.

£3 8s. for a Cabbage!

"I may say I have got every satisfaction from your Seeds, which I have been sowing this last five years. I might mention to you that I was the man who grew the Large Cabbage which took First Prize at Cowra Show some three years ago, and I made a present of one of the Cabbage to the Hospital, which realised the sum of £3 8s. It weighed 27 lbs. I had a bed of 240 plants, which weighed from 10 lbs. to 27 lbs."—J. H. WARK, Westville.

—27-3-03.

You ought to see them!

"I must say that your Seeds are of special quality. I had been sowing some Cabbage Seed in December, 1902, the hottest summer I can remember, and in about three weeks time they were planted, and you ought to see how they are growing now."—MRS. PANNACH, Walbundrie.—16-3-03.

Succession Cabbage.

15/- per lb. ; 4/- per $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. ; 1/- per oz. ; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

This standard variety still maintains its position as the best market gardeners' cabbage that is grown in the State. The demand is ever on the increase, but we have made arrangements for an ample supply during the coming season.

For Autumn and Spring sowing it is excellent, but may now be said to be an **all-the-year-round variety**. It is short-stemmed, has enormous flat heads packed very closely, of fine texture and quality, and even large specimens are not coarse in flavour. It is esteemed not only for its size and quality, but because it is such a grand keeper. It stands the summer heat excellently, and travels well.

The following are a few of the many flattering opinions expressed by growers of our seeds:

"From your Seed, Burpee's All Head Early, last year I grew the best lot of Cabbage I have seen for years. Four of them weighed 72 lbs., averaging 18 lbs. each, and plenty weighed from 12 to 15 lbs. each. The best of them is they have so few outside leaves. They are rightly named 'All Head.'"—E. UPWARD, Fairy Meadow.—7-2-03.

"One of your 'Succession' weighed 24 lbs. that I had in my Garden."—W. RUSSELL, Tambo, Queensland.—1-8-03.

"Your Seeds I had last year gave me every satisfaction. I have given your address to many people living here. I have been more than satisfied with your celebrated Succession Cabbage."—A. E. HARTNEY, Tasmania.

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Cape Gooseberry

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Cape Gooseberry. Can be used for dessert; makes a delicious jelly.

Giant Cape Gooseberry (Japanese Winter Cherry—*Physalis Francheti*). A variety of CAPE GOOSEBERRY from Japan, of erect habit, from 1½ to 2 feet high.

CULTURE. Its proper place is the kitchen garden. Sow in September, and prick out in a row along a warm sheltered border in rich soil, two feet apart. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy bushy growth.

Carrot.

9d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. packet.

St. Valery. An excellent scarlet Carrot; longer and thinner than Intermediate—gardeners' favourite. Perfect shape and of fine quality.

Improved Scarlet Intermediate. Of fine size and shape, with short top; early and excellent.

Scarlet Long Horn. Medium length, very early, good colour and flavor.

Early Short Horn. Good colour and quality; very early, and a favourite.

LONG RED SURREY. Very long, grows to perfection on deep rich land.

LARGE RED ALTRINGHAM. Long red, coarse for domestic use, but an excellent field carrot for horse feed.

CULTURE. Make a sowing in July, and the main crop in September, in drills, eighteen inches apart, and when fit, thin out to five or six inches. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots, but they will grow in any common garden soil if not stony. Carrots like a rich soil, but will fork if grown on freshly manured land; they should, therefore, follow Cauliflower, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug—not turned over roughly. Small intermediate sowings may be made in January or February; the Carrots will not grow large, but will be suitable for soups, etc. Plants need not be thinned to more than three to four inches apart.

Cress. 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

Triple Curled. The old English favourite, often grown with Mustard; making excellent salad.

Water Cress. Sow in moist land, or on a creek bank. 1s. 6d. per oz.

American or Land Cress. Used as a Water Cress during winter. 1s. per oz.

CULTURE. Curled Cress—Sow thickly every two or three weeks, with or without a dash of Mustard seed. In summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. This wholesome salad can be grown in any rich soil, either in shaded beds or in boxes; must have plenty of moisture. **Water Cress** can be raised from seed sown in a situation where it can be flooded or freely watered. If planted on the banks of gently flowing shallow streams, or ponds, it will soon spread and afford a continuous supply.

Cauliflower.

1s. 6d. per oz.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Except otherwise marked.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. Produces magnificent, very large, snow-white firm heads; plants are of vigorous growth, requiring plenty of room. Hundreds of tons of this splendid variety are annually sold in the Sydney market. It is not early, however. Best months to sow are December, January and February.

Anderson's White Queen. A superb variety. Very early, very dwarf, produces large, firm closely-set heads, beautifully white and tender, luxuriant foliage, excellent flavour. One of the finest grown, which we strongly recommend. 3s. 6d. oz.

Early London. A first-class early variety. Fine white heads, not liable to button; for private gardens one of the best; a very old favourite.

Large Asiatic. A large variety, of fine quality, for private use and for market, of excellent colour and very hardy.

Walcheren. Good reliable sort, and a favourite with some growers; medium, early.

CULTURE. Sow in rich, light soil in December and January, slightly shading with boughs and watering. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, or to become stunted. During dull or showery weather plant out in rows three feet by two, in liberally manured land; water the plants for a few days unless the weather is showery. If Cauliflower plants once get a severe check they will never produce fine heads. Cauliflowers should never follow a Cabbage crop, nor be grown two seasons following on the same land.

Pleased!

"I am pleased to be enabled to inform you that the Cabbage and Cauliflower plants came to hand in first-class condition by Saturday's mail. Thanking you for your promptitude."—MRS. ANDREWS, Woodside.—25-6-03.



Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Celery.

1s. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

WHITE VARIETIES.

White Plume. First-class variety; very tender. The stalks and the inner leaves and heart are white, which simplifies the blanching process.

White Solid Paschal. This fine Celery has remarkable breadth of stalk; fine flavour, fleshy and very tender; a self-blanching variety.

Winter Queen. The ribs are solid, crisp, and of nutty flavour; and when blanched are a fine cream white colour.

Cole's Crystal White. Large and fine quality; crisp and well flavoured.

Wright's Selected Giant White. A leading variety; excellent quality; tender and crisp, blanches well.

Turner's Incomparable White. Old favourite; very fine quality; always reliable; fine flavour; tender when blanched.

RED VARIETIES.

Rose Ribbed. A self-blanching variety of beautiful rich golden colour with rose-shaded ribs; splendid quality.

Pink Plume. Beautiful pink variety of the White Plume. Stalks tender, but of a pale pink colour and delicate flavour; self-blanching.

Cole's Red Solid. Fine; pink colour; large solid stems; tender and crisp.

Laing's Mammoth Red. Large strong stalks of good quality; blanches well; crisp and tender.

CULTURE. Sow for main crop in September and October. Seed beds for this sowing should not be over rich. So as to furnish plants for putting out for several months, a later sowing (say in December or January) may be made; in this case sow the seed in shallow boxes and place in a situation where they can be shaded if necessary, until the seed has germinated. To grow Celery to perfection, choose a bed that has been richly manured for a previous crop, such as a Cauliflower bed. The soil should be of a friable nature and well pulverised. Open the trenches eighteen inches wide and of a like depth; stack the soil on either side, to be ready for drawing back into the trenches as the plants progress. In the bottom of trenches place about six inches of stable manure partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil. Cover this with a couple of inches of the soil previously thrown out, and water copiously the night before planting. Then carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant along the centre of the trench, about nine inches apart. Weed often, and draw in soil as the plants advance, taking care that the hearts of the plants are not buried; continue to do so until the plants are full grown and the trench is nearly filled up. Keep plants going with water, when in a young state, if necessary, and use liquid manure; with this treatment the Celery stalks will be well blanched and tender.

Celery Plants can generally be supplied from January to July.
See Page 25 for price.



Cucumber.

6d. and 3d.
per packet.

Anderson's Best of All. Magnificent white spined Cucumber, two feet long, close-grained, rich flavour, few seeds. 1s. per packet.

Anderson's Market King. Fine strain of long prickly Cucumber, even in size, and beautiful dark green colour.

Commercial. Early, hardy, very productive; dark green fruit; fine flavour; 6 to 8 inches long; market gardeners' favourite; does not run much to vine.

Choice Long Green. Excellent variety; fruit 18 inches long, fine flavour.

Long Green Prickly. Fine size, deep green colour, crisp, and delicious; a favourite.

Short Green Prickly. A favourite with some growers; very hardy, good sort for small gardens.

Rollison's Telegraph. Beautiful, long, green variety, splendid fruit, excellent quality, dark green skin.

Chatsworth White Spine. Fruit dark green, 2 feet long, beautiful shape, solid white flesh, few seeds.

Crystal White. White skin, firm flesh, good keeper, early.

Fordhook Pickling. Considered by some growers the best pickling Cucumber; a strong vine, and fruits produced in enormous quantities. Thin skin and fine quality flesh; few seeds.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Also an excellent pickling variety, with short vine and very early fruiting qualities; continues to produce till late in the autumn.

Green Gherkin. Very small fruit, used only for pickling.

Apple-Shaped Cucumber. Singular variety, round in shape, fine white tender flesh; a profuse bearer.

Japanese Climbing (Green). Very early, prolific, rapid climber; splendid, well adapted for pickling or slicing.

CULTURE. Make a first sowing in the open ground about the middle of August, successional sowings in September and October, but in the colder districts six weeks later. The soil must be well and deeply worked, and made very rich to produce fine Cucumbers; three plants to each hill will be enough, and these should be about six feet apart; the ground should be mulched with manure, and the plants watered if necessary. In all cases the points of the shoots should be pinched out when the plants are in flower, to cause the fruit to set.



Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Sweet or Table Corn.

9d. per pint (post free, 1s.)
6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS delicious vegetable, so largely grown in America, is not sufficiently appreciated here. The cobs should be cooked when they are quite soft and tender like green peas.

Anderson's Table Queen. A superb variety, producing large cobs and white grains of extra quality; deliciously sweet.

The Metropolitan. Of this new Table Corn an expert grower reports: "I know of no variety in the old list that can compare with the 'Metropolitan' for the market gardener or the home garden, for an extra early sort." The ears are about nine inches long. Are exceedingly white in colour during their eatable condition.

Other fine varieties } **Early Cory** **Triumph**
Crosby's Early
Early Mammoth

CULTURE. Plant in September and October, in rows three or four feet apart, and one foot in the rows. Sweet Corn will succeed in any moderately rich garden soil. It should be hoed and hilled when about a foot high.

How to Cook Sweet Corn.

BOILED IN THE COB.

Corn should be used as quickly as possible after it is gathered, and this should be when the cobs are soft. Before cooking remove the husks and every thread of silk, throw the corn into a pot of fresh boiled water, boil five minutes. Serve immediately, wrapped in a cloth on a dish or like Asparagus.

ROASTED.

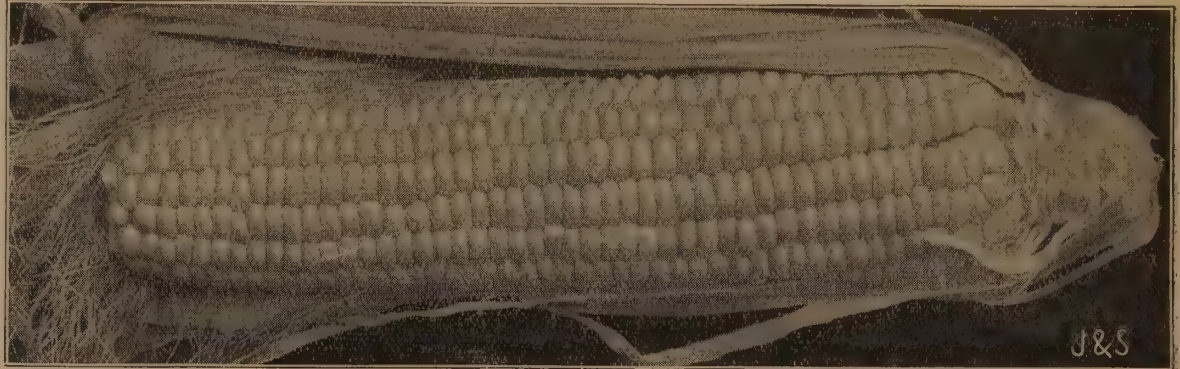
Husk the corn and remove the silk. Brush each cob with melted butter, and dust with salt and pepper, line a baking dish with paper, place the cobs in it, and put in a very quick oven 10 or 15 minutes to brown. Serve on a table napkin.

Pop Corn.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS is a favourite sweet in America. Allow the cobs to ripen thoroughly, and then roast the grains in a close iron vessel until they "pop," shaking the vessel meantime. This is produced by the explosion of the gas in the grain, generated by the heat. The "Pop Corn" is then taken out and slightly dusted with flour sugar, when it forms a delicious sweet.

CULTURE. The same as Sweet Corn.



Metropolitan Sweet Corn.

Endive.

Winter Substitute for Lettuce.

1s. per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS salad plant, when well grown and blanched, is by some preferred to Lettuce.

Batavian. **Green Curled.**

CULTURE. Sow in February and March, and plant out when fit, in rows two feet apart and one foot plant from plant; hoe, and when the plants are well advanced, tie the leaves into a bunch surrounding the hearts, to blanch and keep them tender. Rich soil is indispensable.

Egg Plant.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple.
Long White China.

CULTURE. Sow in September, and plant out in rows two feet apart, and the same distance plant from plant. Shade and water until the plants are established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from eight to twelve on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

Ornamental Gourds.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

THIS curious family, the fruit of which is most fantastic in shape, should be more largely grown. The foliage is handsome, and the plants are of rapid growth; highly ornamental climbers.

Mixed Gourds. All the best sorts, including ORANGE, PEAR, PORTMANTEAU, CLUB and NEST EGG.

Nest Egg Gourd. A very pretty climbing plant for trellis or verandah, bearing very profusely, fruit the size, shape and colour of the ordinary hen's egg. Can also be used as Vegetable Marrow.

Dish Cloth Gourd (Loofa, or Vegetable Sponge). This Gourd has lovely dark green foliage; the fruit is about two feet in length, and the woody fibre lining of the inside of the fruit when ripe, and properly dried, is the dish cloth; most useful in the bath as a flesh rubber.

CULTURE. The same as Cucumber or Marrows.

Culinary Herb Seeds.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anise
Balm
Basil (Bush)
Basil (Sweet)
Borage
Caraway

Chervil
Coriander
Dandelion
Dill
Fennel
Hyssop

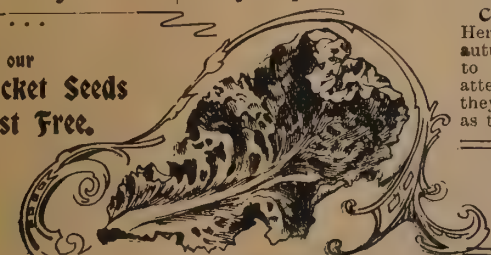
Lavender
Marigold
Marjoram (Pot)
Marjoram Sweet
Purslane
Rosemary

Rue
Sage
Savory (Winter)
Savory (Summer)
Sorrel
Thyme

CULTURE. No garden is complete without a bed of Herbs. The culture is exceedingly simple. Sow Seed in autumn and spring; and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in pans or boxes, or in some place where attention and water can be given them, and where they can be gradually hardened off and planted out as soon as they are strong enough.

PLANTS of Sage, Thyme, Mint and Sweet Marjoram can be supplied at 4s. per dozen.

All our
Packet Seeds
Post Free.



Batavian Endive



Sweet Marjoram



Thyme



Nest Egg Gourd

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Kohl-Rabi.

Turnip-
Rooted
Cabbage.

1s. per oz. ; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

A delicious vegetable, but must be tasted in good condition to be appreciated.

Large Green. Large Purple.

CULTURE. Sow in beds like cabbage, from December to March, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart. Any garden soil, well manured, will suit this vegetable.

Leek.

9d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. packet.

Anderson's Perfection. Very handsome Leek, blanches beautifully; most desirable.

London Flag. A favourite Leek with growers for market.

Musselburgh. A very large variety; when transplanted grows to an immense size.

CULTURE. No culinary vegetable is of easier culture. Sow in prepared beds in April, May, or June at the latest, and plant out in rows eighteen inches apart and eight inches in the rows, if the soil is rich and a large Leek desired. When the plants are six inches high they are fit for planting out.

Always got Satisfaction!

"I will forward as I want other Seeds, and as I would deal with no other firm, as I find your Seeds are true and more liable to come up by sending direct to you. I could get roots from a neighbour, but would rather have them from you, as I always got satisfaction, and can rely always upon what you send me."—W. H. FLETCHER, White Swamp.
—29-4-03.

ALL OUR PACKET SEEDS ARE POST
OR CARRIAGE FREE EVERYWHERE.

Lettuce.

1s. per oz. ; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CABBAGE VARIETIES.

New York. Of unusual size and solidity, with little tendency to run to seed, often growing to 18 inches in diameter, and weighing 3 lbs.; solid, crisp, tender, and of excellent flavour.

Iceberg. A quick grower, with hard handsome heads, of exquisite flavour. A variety we highly recommend. A decided advance on the old sorts.

Deacon. One of the best; large heads; leaves pale green without, with beautiful rich cream yellow within; delicious buttery flavour, making a fine, fresh, crisp salad. Stands heat of summer.

Yellow Seeded Butter. This is one of the best summer Lettuces. It has immense solid heads of a bright yellow colour, handsome appearance, crisp, and well flavoured.

Hanson. A remarkable solid-hearting variety, not liable to run to seed; the outside leaves are a lively green, but the hearts are white, crisp and tender.

Tender and True. A splendid early crisp variety, fine curled leaves, pale green; flavour excellent.

Ohio. Early and hardy, beautifully crisp, hearts freely when young, finely curled leaves, medium size.

Boston Curled. Quite a picture in the vegetable garden. Extra curled leaves, resembles Endive, of a globular shape and large size, crisp, of good flavour.

Californian Butter. The outside leaves are of a fresh green colour, slightly marked with brown spots, but the inside leaves are of the same rich cream yellow so peculiar to this family. Stands heat well.

Grand Rapids. A strong grower, keeps tender and crisp, both leaves and ribs are very brittle; an excellent all-round Lettuce.

Tom Thumb. A small compact variety, of good quality, and does not go to seed quickly.

Mignonette. Beautiful russet-coloured variety, of unique appearance, small, but very solid and compact, very hardy; an A 1 sort.

Mammoth Salamander. Has wonderful heat-resisting qualities, and will yield fine solid heads of large size when other varieties are only a bundle of loose leaves. During our hot summers a fresh salad is appreciated.

**Neapolitan } The most popular varieties of Cabbage Lettuce among Sydney market gardeners,
Drumhead } producing white solid hearts during winter and spring; crisp and of fine flavour.**

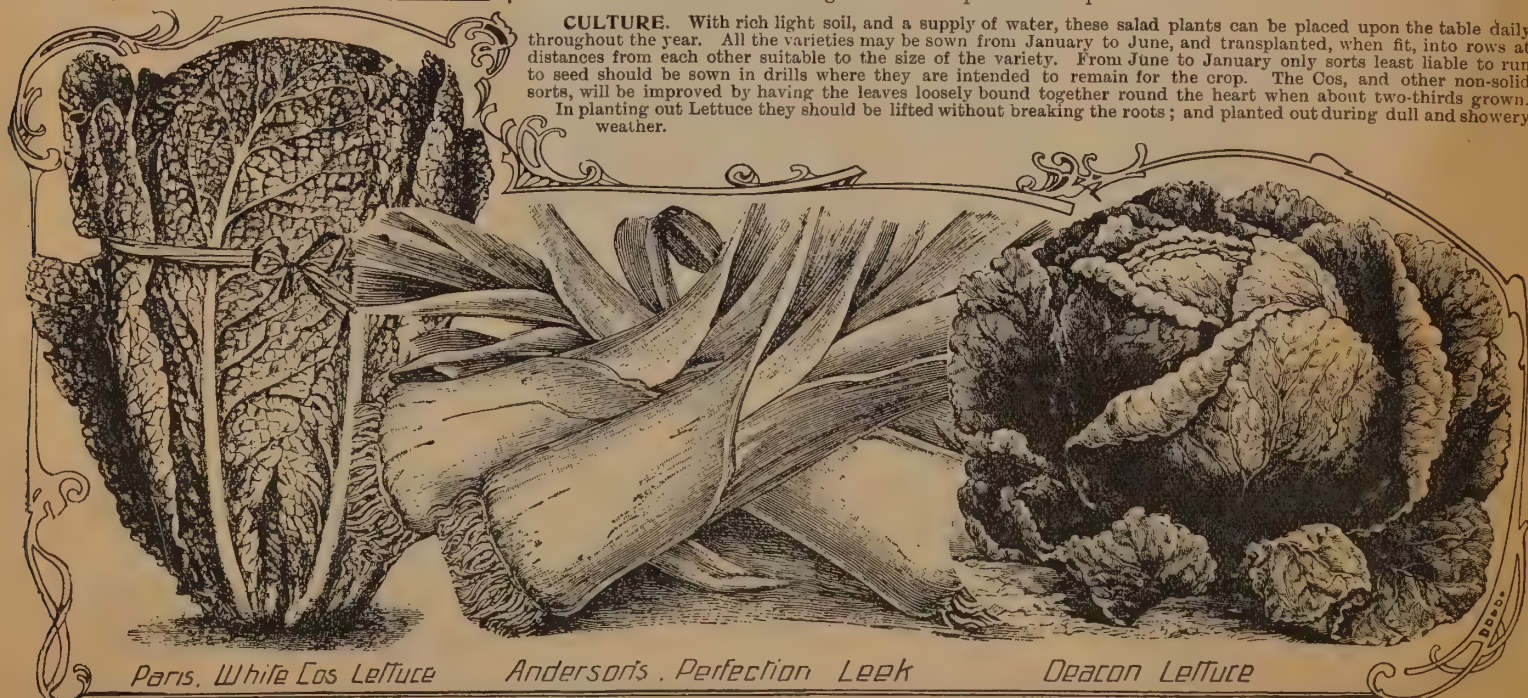
UPRIGHT OR COS VARIETIES.

Paris Green Cos.

Paris White Cos.

Favourite sorts, suitable for cold or warm districts, and will grow anywhere in the State, provided the soil is rich and moist. The leaves grow erect and produce long-shaped loose hearts; the leaves should be tied together to keep them crisp.

CULTURE. With rich light soil, and a supply of water, these salad plants can be placed upon the table daily throughout the year. All the varieties may be sown from January to June, and transplanted, when fit, into rows at distances from each other suitable to the size of the variety. From June to January only sorts least liable to run to seed should be sown in drills where they are intended to remain for the crop. The Cos, and other non-solid sorts, will be improved by having the leaves loosely bound together round the heart when about two-thirds grown. In planting out Lettuce they should be lifted without breaking the roots; and planted out during dull and showery weather.



Paris White Cos Lettuce

Anderson's Perfection Leek

Deacon Lettuce

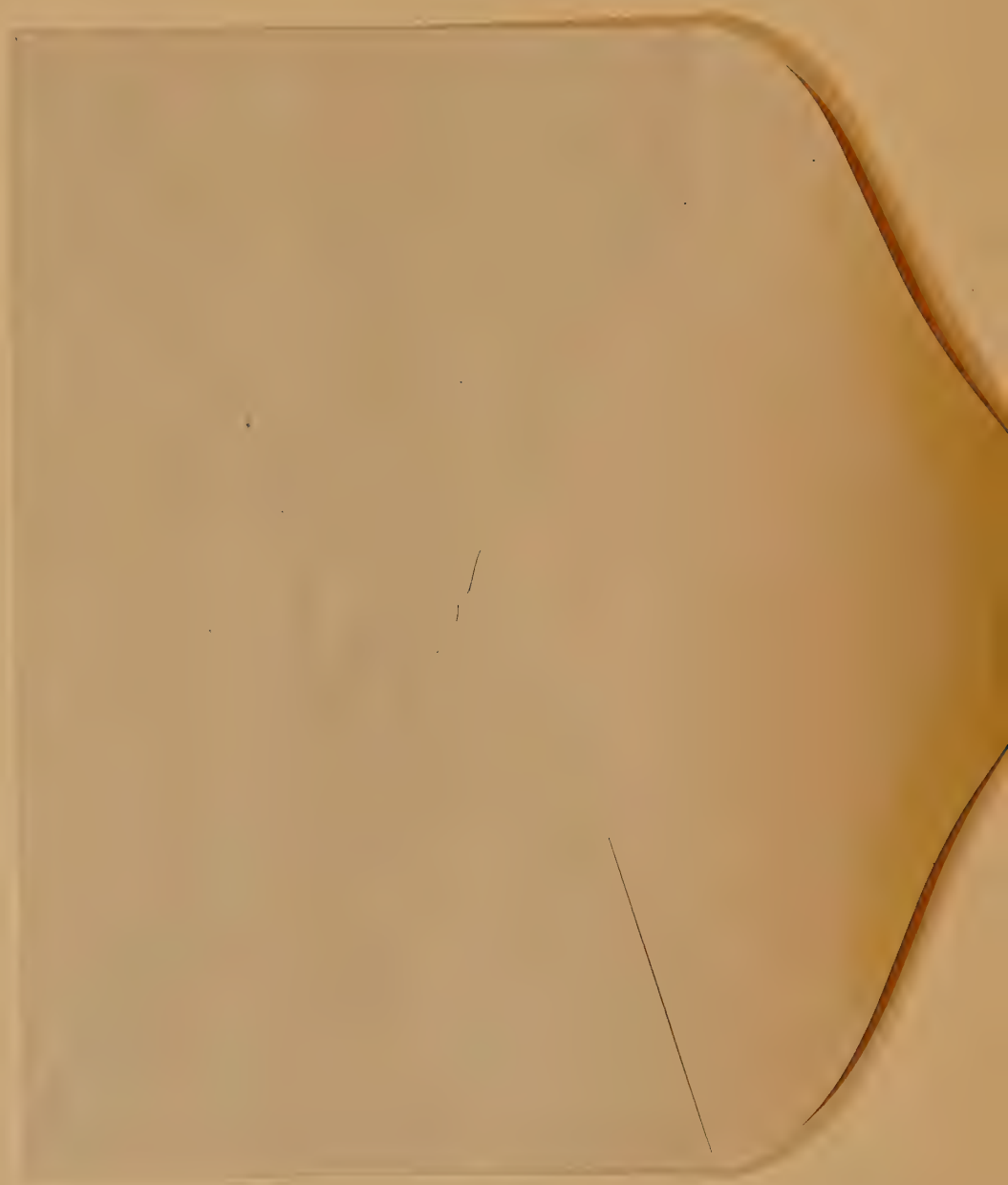
POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE.

Messrs. Anderson & Co.,

Seed and Plant Merchants,

399 George Street,

Sydney.



Anderson & Co.

SYDNEY

Order Sheet, 1904.

PLEASE FORWARD the following Order, and despatch Goods

per (State if by Rail, (Steamer or Parcel Post) to (State Name of Station, Port or Post Town.)

c/o (Name of Agent, if any.) and address to me in full as under

I enclose £..... in payment.

Signature

Address in full

Date July 10 1904. (with Post Town and State.)

VEGETABLE SEED ORDER.

Flower Seed, Fruit Trees, Plants, and Sundries Order see over.

== FLOWER SEED ORDER. ==

When ordering Flower Seeds it is only necessary to give the numbers opposite the variety appearing in this Catalogue.

FRUIT TREE AND PLANT ORDER.

When ordering Fruit Trees the numbers appearing opposite each variety will be sufficient.

Novelties in Flower Seeds for 1904



Sweet Pea,
"New Earliest Sunbeams."

Sweet Pea.

NEW EXTREME EARLY, called "NEW EARLIEST SUNBEAMS."

The flowers are large, fine substance, and well-formed. They are a rich primrose colour and generally borne three on a stem. It is comparatively dwarf-growing, being about the same height as Mont Blanc. The colour of the flower is a rich primrose, and this variety grown along with "Mont Blanc," pure white, and "Earliest of All," pink and white, will give a combination of great beauty conjointly with the advantage that these three Extreme Early Sweet Peas come into flower at least two weeks before the general run of Sweet Peas.

Chrysanthemum.

(CARINATUM RADIATUM AUREUM.)

"GOLDEN WHEEL."—A new and pretty group of Annual Chrysanthemums, in which the flowers assume a peculiar form, the quill-shaped ray florets standing out all round the disc, like the spokes of a wheel.

This novelty possesses the same useful quality which pertains to the Chrysanthemum Carinatum group, viz.: That of producing valuable flowers for cutting.

The colour is golden yellow, with purple centre.

New Iceland Poppies.

Choice Mixed,
1s. 6d. per packet.

Up to the present the variety of colour to be found in this charming summer flowering Perennial has been very limited, but this year we are enabled to offer a distinct advancement in the direction of colours, shades, and blendings, which are of a peculiarly fascinating nature.

This marvellously beautiful strain shows such dainty, soft and pretty colourings, that the raisers are fully justified in calling it

NEW EXCELSIOR STRAIN OF ICELAND POPPY.

and the various criticisms and awards which it has gained in Great Britain commended it so much to our notice, that we at once secured a supply, which, however, is rather limited.

The various shades and blendings of colour are represented in the packets. The series of colours total in all 26, and vary from blush, orange, rose, white, buff, apricot, etc., and some show edged and blotched flowers which have hitherto been quite uncommon in the Iceland Poppies.

Be sure and obtain a copy of
OUR BULB LIST.
The latest novelties.

1s. per packet



Chrysanthemum, "Golden Wheel."

ANDERSON & CO.'S NOVELTIES, 1904.



Winter Stock, "Beauty of Nice."



THE Novelties we offer have been procured from the most reliable Continental firms, and the descriptions given are gleaned from their catalogues referring to their introductions. We have not had an opportunity of testing the Novelties; as to keep pace with the times, we have to send them out simultaneously with London Seedsmen, who, like ourselves, have to rely upon the descriptions given by the introducers, which we have no doubt our customers will find to be strictly correct.



WINTER STOCK.

1s. per packet.

"BEAUTY OF NICE."

THIS is an early Winter Variety, and might almost be classed as a "Ten-week." Under good cultivation it will attain a height of 2 to 2½ feet; is well furnished with good foliage, and throws up a main flower spike of about 1 foot in length. It sends out a number of long side shoots, loosely covered with large and fragrant flowers nearly 2 inches across, of beautiful form and colour, a delicate shade of flesh pink, and very suitable for cut flowers. From 60 to 75 per cent. of double flowering plants may be relied on.

"Stock Seed received last week, up splendidly. I do not think a seed missed."—A. H. CRUICKSHANK, Curlewis.

"The Gloxinia germinated equal to anything one could wish for."—A. L. WITHERS, Brisbane, Queensland.—29-4-03.

"I was very pleased with the Salpiglossis. They were very beautiful—everything to be desired."—F. HANISLAU, Goulburn.

What our
Customers
Say. 

"Just a few lines to let you know how pleased I am with all your Seeds and Bulbs. I can't give you enough praise for the Bulbs you sent me last year; they were a wonderful success, and they took first prize."—L. T. WALDRON, Launceston, Tasmania.—15-2-04.

"I have been purchasing Seeds from your place in small quantities for many years, and have always found them reliable."—H. D. COOPER, Wentworthville.—10-2-04.

ANDERSON & CO.'S NOVELTIES, 1904.

Novelties in...



CHOICE FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

THOUGH not Novelties in the true sense of the word, still, so far as the General Public who are admirers and growers of Choice Flowers are concerned, the following will be Novelties to a certain degree.

MESSRS. KELWAY AND SON, Seed Growers, of Langport, Somerset, England, are numbered amongst the Specialists in certain lines of Choice Flower Seeds, and from this celebrated firm we have secured a supply of the following varieties, which we are now offering, and we feel sure that amateur growers will seize the opportunity of securing something really choice in any special line they fancy.

ANTIRRHINUM.

1s. per packet.

Majus Mixed. From Kelway's choicest named varieties

BALSAM.

1s. per packet.

Kelway's Improved Langport Camellia Flowered
This mixture is made up from 10 distinct varieties

BEGONIA—TUBEROUS ROOTED. 2s. pkt. SINGLE FLOWERING.

"Kelway's Model." Saved from the finest named varieties, and we are sure will well repay the experienced grower.

BEGONIA—TUBEROUS ROOTED. 2s. 6d. pkt. DOUBLE FLOWERING.

"Kelway's Model." Saved from the finest named varieties in the collection at Langport.

CALCEOLARIA.

2s. per packet.

"Kelway's Model." This strain is looked upon as the finest procurable in the trade without exception. It is one of the greatest specialities of the growers, so that we can confidently recommend it to those who admire this exceedingly beautiful flowering plant.

CARNATION.

2s. per packet.

Perpetual or Tree. As we have so many enthusiastic growers of this flower who are constantly on the lookout for something really extra good, we have no doubt that the reputation of the raisers will be a sufficient inducement for amateurs to procure a supply. This is really an exceptionally-choice strain.

CINERARIA.

2s. per packet.

SINGLE FLOWERED GRANDIFLORA.

"Kelway's Model." This strain is acknowledged by growers in Great Britain to be the finest in cultivation. We are quite sure that growers of this graceful flowering plant in New South Wales will take advantage of this offer and secure a packet or two for immediate sowing. Can be grown in the open border in well sheltered positions.

DELPHINIUM.

1s. per packet.

"Kelway's Choicest Show." Saved from celebrated named sorts. The demand for this beautiful perennial flowering plant is steadily on the increase. It is really a magnificent thing. The very handsome foliage, added to the beauty of the colours and the striking looking spikes of flowers, tend to make it one of the most popular of our spring and summer flowering plants. The character of the strain of seed now offered is such that we are convinced that amateurs and others who grow this for exhibition and show purposes will not fail to take advantage of this offer.

PENTSTEMON.

1s. per packet.

Saved from FINEST NAMED VARIETIES (Kelway's). These lovely perennial flowering plants are ever an attraction to the lover of choice florist flowers. The long spikes are well furnished with the beautifully coloured and spotted flowers of large size and choice shades.

PHLOX—PERENNIAL (Kelway). 1s. per packet.

This seed is also saved from the finest named sorts in the Messrs. Kelway's collection. It would be difficult to obtain from any plant, of the herbaceous class, such a magnificent display of colour as is produced by the Perennial Phlox.

VERBENA.

1s. per packet.

EXTRA CHOICE LARGE FLOWERING.

The seed offered has been saved from the choicest named varieties as grown at Langport by Messrs. Kelway. The colours are sure to be good, and as the Verbena is such a useful plant for bedding purposes, the results from the purchase of some of this seed are sure to be satisfactory.

ANDERSON & CO.'S NOVELTIES, 1904.

FLOWER SEEDS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

THE Novelties listed in this and the following pages were offered by us in 1903, and many of our friends have tested and found them quite up to the descriptions given. Being satisfied ourselves with the results, we offer them again at a slightly reduced price.

Antirrhinum

Majus Grandiflora,
"QUEEN VICTORIA," WHITE.

6d per packet.

A beautiful tall growing variety, with pure white spike. Flowers of great size, remaining in continuous bloom for months.

Cobaea Scandens, ALBA.

6d per packet.

A white variety of this favourite free growing climber. Charming free flowering plant; lovely clear white flowers.

Arctotis Grandis

6d per packet.

A charming, glaucous-green foliaged annual, of succulent growth. Flowers single, white, with a large, delicate, pale violet centre. Plants 24 inches, very free blooming. Beautiful for cut flowers. See also general list.

Good Results!

"I am exceedingly pleased with the results of your Salpiglossis Flower Seeds. They grew to perfection, forming majestic files of beautiful flowers. I think they are very adapted to this climate on account of their dense foliage. I always have good results from your seeds, which I purchase from your Agents in this town."—MRS. ADEVILLE, Charlert Towers, Queensland.—27-11-03.

Antirrhinum, "Queen Victoria."

Begonia Semperflorens

1s per packet.

A beautiful strain of bedding Begonia, with deep green shining foliage and a profusion of pretty flowers.

Celosia Thompsoni Magnifica.

6d per packet.

A new feathered Cockscomb of great beauty; a stately plant, well branched, producing abundance of side shoots, with feathered crests of crimson. Plants 4 feet.

A Reminder!

To those who receive this Catalogue in time for...

BULB PLANTING

The Season ends in JUNE.

If you have not already secured a supply, send for our ILLUSTRATED BULB CATALOGUE and make a selection.

Celosia Thompsoni Magnifica.

Begonia Semperflorens.

ANDERSON & CO.'S NOVELTIES, 1904.

FLOWER SEEDS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.—Continued.



Chrysanthemum Maximum, "Princess Henry."

Chrysanthemum Maximum. 9d. per packet.

"Princess Henry."—A beautiful new, single, white Marguerite Daisy flowered Chrysanthemum, about 20 inches high; flowers produced in great profusion. Very fine for cutting. Plants last for several seasons.



Very Pleased!

"Roses and Plants to hand quite safe. They were very nice and fresh and I am very pleased with them."
—MRS. ELLIOTT, Cumamulla, Queensland. 6-7-03.



Delphinium Elatum Hybrid Nanum. 1s. per packet.

Semi-Dwarf.

These beautiful Delphiniums are now most popular. They produce fine spikes of lovely flowers, colours from pale azure blue to deep indigo, and bloom freely for many weeks. This variety is not more than 3 to 3½ feet high, and is a charming bedding plant of perennial growth, but flowers first season from seed.

Delphinium Elatum Hybrid Nanum, Semi Dwarf.

Pansy.

"Jewel."—Very charming strain, of robust constitution and growth, flowers large, sometimes curled, margined and blotched, magnificent colours, new shades. We consider this a very fine Pansy of the highest class. 1s. per packet.

"Bugnot's Exhibition."—This superb variety is after the style of the well-known "French Stained," but the flowers have more substance, while they have some new colours and markings, and perfect shape. 1s. per packet.

Cassier's "Psyche."—A beauty in form and colour, with perfect habit. Each is curled and undulated, and has fine, velvety-violet spots, encircled by a broad white margin. Very charming. 6d. per packet.

"Orchid Flowered."—As the name indicates, the flowers are of the loveliest colours and shades, sometimes in remarkable combinations; sure to become a favourite with the Pansy grower. 6d. per packet.

"Bridesmaid."—A large flowered variety of great beauty. White shining rose, beautifully blotched, very floriferous. 6d. per packet.



Pansy, "Psyche."

ANDERSON & CO.'S NOVELTIES, 1904.

FLOWER SEEDS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.—Continued.



Phlox Drummondii, Nana Compacta Radiata

Phlox Drummondii,

Nana Compacta Radiata.

9d per packet.

Another new strain of the old favourite Phlox. A very dwarf, bushy plant, profusely floriferous, producing fine pointed star-like flowers of good size, their colour as a rule carmine red, with two white stripes on each petal. A very charming Star Phlox. Illustration shows only one-third of natural size of the flowers.

Gaillardia Grandiflora.

NEW PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

6d per packet.

These beautiful flowers are now established favourites. They are robust in growth, and flower profusely in the heat of the summer. The single flowers, with gold and crimson bands, are produced on long stalks, are most useful for cutting and for table decoration, lasting a long time in water. We offer superb strains saved from finest named varieties.

Linaria Maroccana Alba.

9d per packet.

"Pearl." Lovely bordering or edging plants, about 12 inches in height, producing miniature Snapdragon-like flowers in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. Flowers when cut last more than a week in water, as the tips of the bunches of bloom continue to expand. The flowers are snow-white. A most charming, free-blooming novelty.

Mignonette Machet.

9d per packet.

"King of Dwarfs." A charming dwarf variety with remarkably robust growth and producing large spikes of russet-red flowers, a very pretty novelty.

Sweet Peas.

6d per packet.

"Golden Rose." Primrose yellow, striped rosy pink.

"American Queen." Standards salmon red, wings deep rose.

"Majestic." Rich deep rose pink self.



Mignonette, "King of Dwarfs."



Linaria Maroccana Alba.

...TWO LOVELY...

≡ FLOWERING GUMS. ≡

The following are two of the most beautiful Eucalyptus, and may be fairly classed as ornamental Tree Shrubs. They produce a profusion of charming flowers of brilliant colours and of great size, and are worthy of a place in every garden.

Eucalyptus Erythronema is a graceful shrub or small tree, native of the drier parts of Western Australia. It has no common name, is known only to a few people, and is one of the prettiest of the pretty Eucalyptus flora of the Western State. Its flowers vary from a flesh-pink to beautiful glowing red.

Eucalyptus Occidentalis is the "Flat-topped Yate" of Western Australia. It bears a profusion of yellow flowers, with a slight greenish shade, and is well worthy of cultivation as an ornamental tree. It is very accommodating as regards climate, extending from the coast to the interior, and varying in the width of leaves, and in other respects.

1s per packet each variety.

...NOVELTIES IN VEGETABLE SEEDS...

For 1904.

New Wrinkled Marrow Peas.

"DWARF DEFIANCE."

Seeds wrinkled, haulms $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; very dark green. Pods are borne in pairs, beautiful deep green, long, broad, averaging nine large delicious peas to the pod. Cropping very heavy; season, second early. This is a really genuine improvement upon Stratagem, and will supersede that variety when it becomes better known.

Pea—Defiance.

1s. per packet.

"THE SHERWOOD."

A great improvement on the old dwarf varieties, such as American Wonder and Wm. Hurst. The pods are very much larger and borne far more abundantly. The haulm grows about 2 feet on good soil, but does not require staking, as the growth is sturdy. The pods are very large for a dwarf pea, and contain from 7 to 9 deliciously sweet peas. Takes 104-106 days to pulling. This variety has received the very highest praise from both press and public in Europe.

1s. per packet.

Pea—Sherwood.

NEW TOMATO.

"ALICE ROOSEVELT."

This Novelty originated in Southern Russia, and ranks amongst the Earliest Tomatoes in cultivation.

It is of perfect globular form, large, quite smooth, very fleshy, and of a beautiful dark scarlet colour.

The fruits contain very little seed, and weigh from 4 to 8 ozs.

All the above qualifications we can testify to, as it has been grown by us during the past season and exhibited in our window, and has fully justified everything that was expected of it.

1s. per packet.

A Prize-Winner!

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I received First Prize at the Murwillumbah Agricultural Show for Succession Cabbage, Hollow Crown Parsnip, Long Red Carrots, Canadian Wonder French Beans, raised from the seeds procured from your firm last year; also First Prize for Philox, which were presented by you last year."—R. G. COLLINS, Murwillumbah.—4-1-04.

VII.

Tomato—Alice Roosevelt.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

OF RECENT . . .
INTRODUCTION.

Bean.

1s. per packet.

BURPEE'S "BRITTLE WAX." A splendid yellow-podded, stringless bean, which throws up long spikes which shoot above the foliage, and have clusters of pods the whole length. The pods are long, round, and slightly curved, and of excellent flavour. They are wonderfully productive; carried well off the ground.

Cabbage.

6d. per packet.

"DANISH WINTER BALLHEAD." A remarkably large, hard-headed cabbage, extremely solid and heavy, and of fine quality; excellent winter variety. Rather tall growing, with large outside leaves, but these closely enfold the heads. The heads are of great size and weight, and possess excellent keeping qualities. Splendid market Cabbage.

Cucumber.

6d. per packet.

"COY'S EARLY CYCLONE." This is perhaps the very earliest white spine Cucumber, as it has been found to be in fruit three weeks before other previously recognised early varieties. The fruit is of medium size, and is produced most abundantly; excellent for pickling and slicing.

Water Melon.

6d. per packet.

"HALBERT HONEY." This is described as the "Home" Melon for the "Home Garden," as it is so rich and tender when ripe, that it will not travel without damage. It is only from 18 to 20 inches in length, and 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The flesh is a rich, crimson lake colour to within half-an-inch of the rind; flavour delicious. Rind of fruit deep green. Handsome shape.

Egg Plant.

6d. per packet.

"BLACK BEAUTY." A remarkable novelty, of fine quality; fruit very large, with a brilliant shining black rind. Fruits are produced very freely and evenly, and their quality is excellent. It is very early. Fruit very large, and of a most attractive appearance.

Tomato clusterosa.

6d. per packet.

A wonderfully productive, yellow, egg-shaped bunch Tomato, with well-flavoured small fruit, excellent for preserving and pickling, and almost seedless.

New Fodder Plant!

"Chloris Virgata," Rhodes Grass.

This grand grass, introduced from South Africa, appears to be destined to very largely affect the value of pasture and grazing land in the State. Where it has been introduced it has taken complete possession of the land, and is very greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. Its growth is most luxuriant, and its value would be difficult to over-estimate. The seed we offer this season in packets was saved by Mr. Sylvester Browne, of "Minembah," Whittingham, in the Singleton district, who speaks most enthusiastically about this new grass, and its great value.

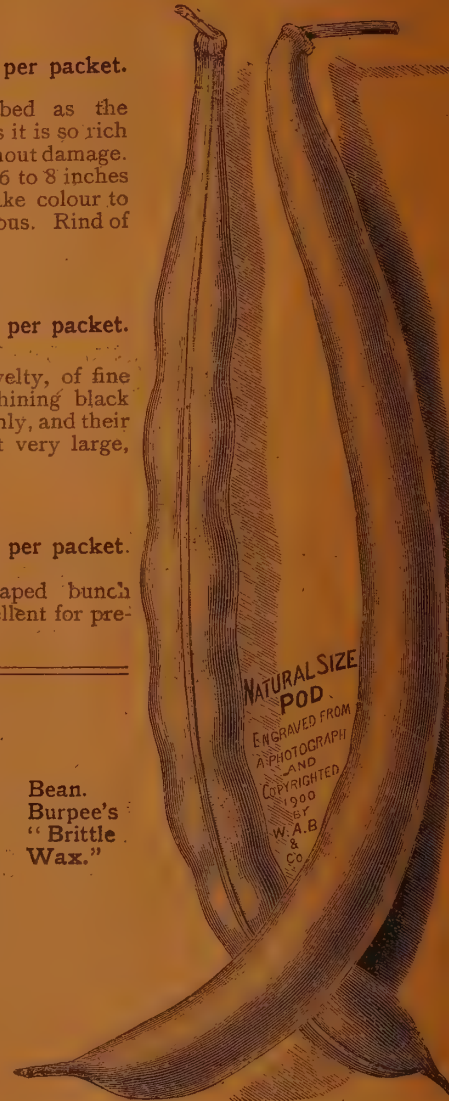
Our photograph, which shows the robust character of this grass, is of a plot at Experimental Farm, Wagga Wagga, raised from a small quantity of seed received by Mr. McKeown from Dookie Agricultural College, Victoria. From this plot sufficient roots were obtained for nearly an acre. The roots were transplanted 21st and 22nd September, 1903.

It spreads rapidly like Couch. Early in February the Rhodes Grass stood out conspicuously green—a contrast to the other grasses in the plots, which were all brown and dry. This photo does not convey a fair idea of the exuberance of growth, having been taken at an unfavourable angle. The horses make for the grass quite eagerly, tearing up strands a yard long, and eating them with the greatest relish. So far, on Wagga Farm, Rhodes Grass has not been subjected to a grazing test.

Trial packets for 1904 sowing, 1s. each.



Rhodes Grass—"Chloris Virgata."



Bean.
Burpee's
"Brittle
Wax."



Cabbage—"Danish Winter Ballhead."

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Water Melons.

9d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. pkt.

CULTURE. Sandy loam is the most suitable for this delicious fruit, but in fair seasons it will do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.

- Cuban Queen.** A very large bright crimson-fleshed Melon, of superb quality and delicious flavour. It crops enormously.
- Mammoth Ironclad.** Beautiful Melon, oblong, with mottled green skin, an average weight of 50 lbs.; crisp, delicious, sugary flesh.
- McIver Sugar.** Fruit often two feet in length; skin shows bands of white, shading into green. Quality superior; flesh pale pink, crisp and luscious.
- The Dixie.** Very early variety; thin skin, flesh bright red, skin dark green, beautifully striped, fruit oblong.
- Cole's Early.** Of great quality, and ranks beside the famous McIver Sugar Melon. Is a selection from Cuban Queen; is very early, has bright red flesh, delicate flavour and very prolific.
- Kolb's Gem.** Light green skin, nearly round in shape; 30 to 50 lbs. in weight; flesh bright red; rich and sweet.
- Kleckley Sweets.** Rich bright scarlet flesh, crisp, sugary, and melting, free from stringiness; ripens close to the skin. Fruit 18 to 20 inches long, with dark green skin; one of the finest.
- Ice Cream.** White seeded, excellent, with a delicious flavour; an old favourite.
- American Champion.** Melon of great merit, thin rind, delicious flavour, same type of Melon as Cuban Queen.
- Black Eyed Susan.** Takes its name from the fact that each seed has a black eye. Oblong in shape, with a light green stripe on the dark green rind; bright red flesh; delicious flavour.
- Black Spanish.** Useful variety for main crop, very juicy, good size and flavour; an old favourite.
- Sugar.** Red seeded variety, very luscious; a favourite Melon, and one of the richest flavoured grown.
- Seminole.** A large oblong Melon, very productive and of excellent quality. A recent introduction.
- Sweet Siberian.** A Water Melon of great merit, suitable for the colder climates of the Commonwealth. Very distinct, of oval shape and medium size.

Preserving Melons.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Citron. A round variety with red seeds. It is excellent for jam making.

Long Green. Excellent for jam or pie making, but cannot be used without cooking.

CULTURE. Sandy loam is the most suitable, but in fair seasons they do well in any good garden soil. Sow five or six seeds in prepared hills five or six feet apart each way, eventually leaving only two of the best plants in each hill. The best time for sowing is September and October.

Heavyweights!

"We had Melons grown from seed obtained from you, weighing from 40 to 58 lbs., Cuban variety. The Canadian Wonder Beans also bore well." — D. DRAFFIN, Mount Nobby. — 12-5-03.

FOR

Assorted Boxes
OF
**VEGETABLE
SEEDS,**

THE BEST VARIETIES,
See page 6.



Watermelons of sorts

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Rock Melons. 1s. per oz. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Perfected Delmonico. Deep rich orange-coloured flesh, of fine grain, excellent quality; globular shape; skin greyish green tint, thickly netted, bright yellow when ripe.

Melrose. One of the most beautiful Melons yet introduced; flesh pale green, shading to salmon towards the seed cavity, outside rind is dark green; oval shape; especially valuable for market gardeners.

Early Hackensack. Early, delicious, thickly netted green skin, and green flesh deeply ribbed and flattened; 4 to 10 lbs.; an excellent variety.

Golden Perfection. A green flesh variety, of excellent flavour; fine quality.

Netted Gem. Light green flesh, melting and sweet; a hardy variety, and a good cropper; very early.

The Banquet. Red fleshed, beautifully netted, medium size, handsome appearance; flesh being deep and granulated.

Emerald Gem. Delicious, early, and prolific; a smooth ribbed skin, emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour.

Skillman's Netted. Early sort, roundish oval; flesh deep green, sweet, and richly perfumed.

Improved Jenny Lind. The fruit is large and of fine quality, rich and highly flavoured; is also an excellent keeper, and bears freely.

Anne Arundel. A superb Melon, of great size and quality; flesh solid, and of a beautiful green colour and delicious flavour. The netting is perfect, and comes to maturity soon after the first earlies.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe. A fine large Melon, and an old favourite; excellent flavour; very productive.

Pineapple. Highly flavoured, medium size, green flesh, and an abundant bearer.

Large Persian. Standard sort, of superior quality, and of large size.

Nutmeg. A medium-sized Melon, delicious flavour; a great favourite.

Baltimore. Fine variety, excellent flavour, green flesh; large size.

Bay View. One of the finest Cantaloupe Melons; rich in flavour, and productive.

Sweet Home. This new Rock Melon, introduced from the United States, grows to a fine large size, and is beautifully netted and ribbed. Flesh very thick, light green, and sweet and luscious in flavour. A very rapid grower, and ripens its fruit early.

CULTURE. The culture of the Rock Melon is somewhat like that of the Cucumber. Sow out of doors in September and October. The hills need not be so wide apart as for Water Melons, nor should the soil be so highly manured. Water during dry weather to bring on the young plants and bearing vines. When the fruit begins to show signs of ripening, a frame of calico, or canvas covering, should be provided to prevent any external moisture injuring the fruit, otherwise the most delicious varieties will prove insipid, watery and worthless. Do not leave more than two of the strongest plants in each hole; but do not thin them out until they begin to run.

Mango Melon or Vegetable Peach

1s per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

A very productive little Melon; fruit about the size of an orange, and of delicate flavour when baked or boiled like a Vegetable Marrow.

Finest White Mustard.

2s. per lb.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE. As a salad, Mustard is usually cultivated in the same bed with Curled Cress. But as fresh Mustard seed is used as a condiment in pickling and preserving vegetables, and in other ways, it is desirable to grow it for the purpose. Every complete establishment should cultivate a patch, sown either broadcast or drilled as for turnips. Can be sown with Cress all the year round; for a seed crop, in February.

Mushroom Spawn.

English. Procured from the most reliable source, 6d. per brick (post free, 1s. 3d.), or Two Bricks, post free, for 2s. 3d.

HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS IN THE OPEN AIR. The following are instructions for successful out-door culture given to us by a client who has for several years past been growing fine Mushrooms for the Sydney market:—"Obtain good strong stable manure from well-fed healthy horses (this is most important) with plenty of straw through it to make a bed of size required: stack the manure in a heap and allow it to stand for a few days until it begins to ferment, then thoroughly turn and mix it again into another heap, and it will soon after that be in a high state of fermentation, and in a few days be ready for another turning; it will then have reached the highest temperature and begin to subside, and when that takes place mix the heap with one part of rough, light loam to two parts of manure, and with that compost form the beds wherein the spawn is to be planted; make them about 4 feet wide, 1½ feet high; on this, when the temperature is not more than 50 degrees, plant out the Mushroom Spawn pieces of about the size of walnuts, 4 inches apart and 2 inches deep; then cover the surface of the bed with 2 inches of fine loam, heating it down with the back of the spade so as to make it firm. The beds should then be covered all over to a depth of from 5 to 6 inches with light clean straw, which will give sufficient shade and keep the Mushrooms clean; no other shade or protection is necessary. The beds should be in a sheltered position in the garden, a north-easterly aspect preferred so as to avoid the westerly winds: the shelter of a building, close fence or hedge will be all that is required. Mushrooms will make their appearance in about six weeks after planting, and they should be constantly gathered as they appear for about a month; then the beds may be rested by keeping them quite dry for a similar period, starting them again into growth at the expiration of that time by giving them a good watering with warm water at a temperature of 48 to 50 degrees. If this alternate system is adopted the beds will continue to produce Mushrooms for one or two years without the addition of fresh Spawn."

From our Post Bag!

"I have been dealing with you for three or four years, and you always treated me well . . . and I am well satisfied."—A. T. BARTON, Armidale, 1-5-03.

"I have much pleasure in stating that Anderson's Seeds are the best I have ever used. I have used them for the last eight years, and never had one packet fail."—E. W. DOWSELL, Lismore, 7-3-03.



Melrose Rock Melon

The Banquet Rock Melon

Improved Netted Gem

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Firm as a Rock!

"I may state that all the Seeds I purchased from you grew splendidly, especially the Brown Spanish Onion Seed. From 7 lbs. of Seed I grew 8 tons of splendid Onions. They are still in splendid order and as firm as a rock. The Bulbs which I purchased from you this season are doing well."—J. FEILEN, Cooma.—28-7-03.

Onion.

9d. per oz. ; 6d. and 3d per packet.

Anderson's Market Model. Of remarkable size and quality, colour brown. The bulbs are perfect in form, and very mild flavoured ; large and early, and its keeping qualities are unequalled.

Anderson's Mammoth Silver King. Similar in shape to the Market Model, but larger in size, the diameter averaging about six inches. Skin a beautiful silver white, mild and pleasant flavour.

Brown Spanish. A splendid variety, large and firm, like Anderson's Market Model ; largely grown for market ; brown skin, good keeper, solid.

Brown Globe. Like above, with all its good qualities ; in shape more globular ; a fine keeper, very solid.

Extra Early Yellow Globe. Very early, remarkable keeper ; excellent domestic variety.

Extra Early Flat Red. Very early, mild flavour ; keeps well ; moderate size. Good shipping sort.

Silver Queen. A good early white-skinned, long-keeping Onion, rather flat in shape ; an excellent variety.

Spanish Globe. Is exceedingly mild and sweet, and surpasses many of the standard varieties in flavour. Shape similar to the Early Yellow Globe, but with a very pale skin. In packets only at 6d. and 3d. each.

James' Keeping. One of the best ; keeps well ; brown skin ; resembles Brown Globe.

Giant Rocca. A fine Onion, of Italian origin, mild flavour. Large bulb, reddish yellow colour.

Anderson's White Pickling Onion, "Champion." Small, mild flavour, very early ; exceedingly suitable for pickling. Great improvement on the old silver skin variety. Sow thickly.

Silver Skin. Excellent pickling variety, with clean silver skin. Should be sown thickly.

The Queen. Silver-skinned pickling variety, fine flavour ; early ; sow thickly.

Potato Onion Seed. 6d. per packet ; 1s. per oz. For Sets see page 25.

CULTURE. For ordinary garden culture, and to produce large bulbs, sow in rich, well-prepared soil in the months of March or April, transplanting during the following July and August into drills two feet apart and ten inches in the drill. The young plants should be carefully raised from the beds, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges about three or four inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground the ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air—nothing but the fibrous roots left underground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked and imperfect bad-keeping bulbs.

FOR FIELD CULTURE. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is during July and August. In the coastal districts, however, and in the warmer parts of the State, it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in. The seed may be sown either broadcast or in drills. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seeds as lightly as possible. Indeed, when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised ; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using either hand or horse hoe. The barley is of course removed as soon as the rows can be distinguished. Our climate is well adapted for the growth of this, one of the most nutritious, wholesome, and universally esteemed of all culinary vegetables in cultivation. Sow the seed in drills fifteen inches apart ; 4 lbs. per acre is sufficient, but if sown by the hand in an open drill, 8 lbs. of seed is required ; and when grown for pickling purposes 15 lbs. of seed to the acre should be sown in drills, and 20 lbs. per acre broadcast.

Select
Brown Spanish Onion



The "Spanish Globe" Onion

Andersons "Silver Queen" Onion

Andersons "Silver King" Onion

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Parsnip. 6d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. pkt.

Hollow Crown. Large Guernsey.

CULTURE. Parsnip prefers rather stronger soil than the Carrot, but is otherwise grown exactly like it; however, the land must be well and deeply worked. Freshly manured land is not suitable, as it will cause the roots to fork. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants should be thinned to eight or ten inches. Parsnip seed, not being a good keeper, should be sown thickly, so as to ensure plenty of plants.

Parsley. 6d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. pkt.

Extra Triple Curled. Fine garnishing, one of the best; beautifully mossy.

Champion Moss. Beautiful moss-like variety; pretty dwarf-growing sort.

Fern Leaved. Ornamental, and of strong flavour.

Verdant Beauty. A variety of special merit; very curly and ornamental.

CULTURE. Sow in March, and again in August or September and October. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills and lightly covered; the seed takes a long time to germinate. When the plants are a few inches high they should be thinned to about 18 inches apart. The plants can also be raised in a seed bed and transplanted into rows; two sowings a year should be made, as old plants generally go to seed in the spring.

Fine Success!

"I must not forget to tell you of the fine success I had last year with your Seeds. So abundant was the yield of Vegetables that we had to give a great number away. . . ."—H. SARGENT, Emmaville.—7-8-03.

Okra. 6d. and 3d.
per packet.

Improved Dwarf. Long Green.

CULTURE. This vegetable is not much known here, but in India and America it is in general use for thickening soups and stews. Sow in September, October, and November successively. Any good garden soil will suit. The plants should be two feet apart. The pods are used while green and tender. They may also be utilized as pickles.

Pe-Tsai Chinese Cabbage.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE. Chinese Cabbage, with large loose leaves, will succeed in dry seasons where other varieties of Cabbage do not. Sow during the autumn and spring. The leaves are used like Spinach Beet, which it somewhat resembles.

Congratulate You!

"I am very pleased to be able to congratulate you upon the faithful Seeds that you have forwarded, as all have done very well, more especially considering the adverse season, and also out of 100 or 150 Pepper Trees that I secured from you last year, they are all alive with the exception of two, and are growing beautifully."—A. E. ANDERSON, Cumnock.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.

We make special quotations for Vegetable Seeds by the pound, and our prices quoted on page 26 include carriage by parcels post or rail, the only exceptions being Peas and Beans

Pepper ..or..
Capsicum.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Celestial. Very ornamental; the fruit creamy white colour, changing to vivid scarlet; beautiful decorative plants.

Elephant's Trunk. The fruit of this variety is very large and of eccentric shape, being as much as ten to twelve inches long and three to four inches wide. A useful and ornamental variety.

Bird's Eye. Highly prized for hot pickles, and the peppers when ripe can be kept for a long time if the plant is hung up where they can be kept dry; very small peppers.

Coral Gem Bouquet. Worthy of a place in the flower garden; plants covered with very small peppers; invaluable to those who prefer to have peppers which are intensely hot.

Long Red Cayenne. Cherry.
Long Yellow Cayenne. Small Chili.
Sweet Spanish. Golden Dawn.

CULTURE. Sow in pots or boxes in a frame or hush-house in July and August, or in beds in the open border in September or October, and plant out when the plants are three inches high—two to three feet apart—water and shade until they are established plants. The soil can hardly be too rich; but Chilies will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.

ALL OUR PACKET SEEDS ARE POST OR CARRIAGE FREE EVERYWHERE.

Never had a Failure!

"I might say that we always use Anderson's Seeds, and have never had a failure, and with Seed supplied from you have been thoroughly successful. . . ."—MRS. S. A. PEARSON, Armidale.
—3-7-03.



Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Peas.

1s. quart (post free, 1s. 6d.); 6d. and 3d. per packet.
Special Quotations to Market Gardeners and Large Growers for all varieties, see page 26.

EARLY.

Blue Peter. 1½ feet. Excellent early Dwarf.

The Daisy. Height, 12 to 18 inches. This Dwarf Wrinkled variety is covered with pods 5 inches in length, is one of the best of its class.

McLean's Little Gem. 1½ feet. An excellent Pea, and one of the very best Dwarfs; an abundant bearer, pods well filled, excellent flavour.

American Wonder. 1 foot. A very early and very Dwarf Pea, and a wonderful bearer; pods well filled, of deep green colour, and of superb flavour.

Wm. Hurst. 1½ feet. One of the very best Dwarf Marrow Peas grown; large well-filled pods, of fine flavour, which are produced in profusion.

MEDIUM.

Yorkshire Hero. 2½ to 3 feet. The most highly esteemed Wrinkled Pea grown. A wonderful cropper, with abundant well-filled pods; delicious flavour and vigorous growth.

Veitch's Perfection. 2½ to 3 feet. A somewhat more delicate flavoured Pea than the Yorkshire Hero, and a little taller; not quite so hardy, however.

Stratagem. 2½ to 3 feet. Fine Dwarf Wrinkled Marrow; crops wonderfully; pods large and fine; deliciously flavoured.

Telephone. Tall Wrinkled Marrow with pods of 10 to 12 peas, fine flavour; grows 4½ feet high, a very strong grower.

Duke of Albany. Height, 3½ to 4 feet; a Pea of unusual merit. Thrives well early or late, and withstands the frost remarkably well, even in the coldest climate.

The Queen. Of sturdy branching habit, about 2½ feet in height, with large pods, 10 to 12 peas in each, most delicious flavour, a profuse bearer.

Peas. LATE.

Bedman's Blue Imperial. 2 feet. Is largely grown by market gardeners in England; heavy bearer.

Pride of the Market. Superior round Marrow, grand show variety, very prolific.

Improved Telegraph. Great bearer, excellent quality, a valuable Pea for market or private use; height, 4 feet.

CULTURE. The best season for sowing for a large crop of Peas is May, June and July, but an early sowing may be made in March, and successive planting during winter and spring. In fair seasons, by judicious selection of varieties, a constant succession may be kept for nine months in warm localities. Peas like a strong loamy soil, if somewhat sandy the better. If the situation be a dry one, crops sown later than July will not yield a return unless ample moisture be forthcoming, either from artificial or natural sources.

Sugar Peas. EDIBLE PODDED.

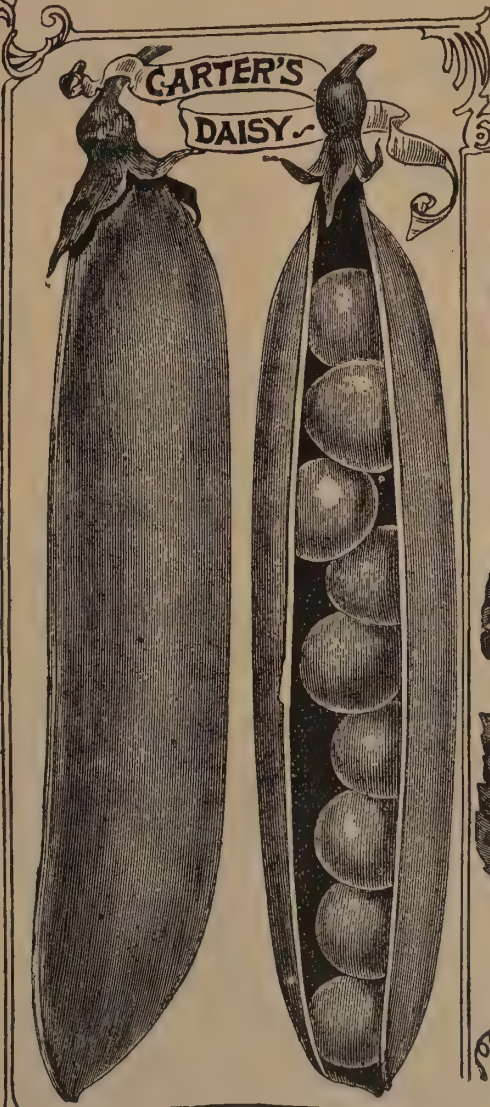
Tall, Grey Seeded. The pods of this fine variety are cooked whole while young, and are most delightful. It may also be used in the same manner as the other varieties of garden Peas. 2s. per quart (2s. 6d. post free); 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Dwarf. A dwarf growing variety of the well-known edible podded or Sugar Pea, does not require staking; used also as the ordinary garden Pea. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE. Same as the ordinary varieties.



The Queen



CARTER'S
DAISY



Stratagem

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Pumpkin.

9d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

PUMPKINS FOR TABLE USE.

Crown. Medium size, thick flesh, fine quality; good keeper and dry.
Large Button. Fine dry sort, good variety, fine keeper.
Ironbark, True. Not large, but of fine quality; thick flesh, good flavour; excellent keeper.
Calhoun. Resembling the Gramma in some measure; salmon coloured.
Japanese. Flesh a rich salmon colour, fine grained; very dry when cooked.
Jonathan. This is a fine quality Pumpkin, large bottle-shaped fruit with crooked neck, very prolific, keeps well.
Turk's Cap. A fine table variety, and a good keeper; red top.
Gramma. A very useful sort, both for cooking in various ways and for cattle or pigs' feed.

CULTURE. For garden culture, heavily manure the land all over and dig in deeply; give an extra dressing to the holes or hills where the seed is to be sown, and fork well in. The holes should be six to eight feet apart, and only two plants should be allowed to remain in each hill. Sow six or eight seeds in each hill so as to guard against total loss of plants by insects. A good mulch of manure greatly increases the yield. Sow August to November.

Radish.

6d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Long Scarlet. Splendid strain, bright coloured, crisp and tender.
Mixed Turnip. A mixture of the red and white varieties in equal proportions.
Chartier. Very fine bright crimson colour shading off to white; crisp, keeps well.
Long Cardinal. Particularly early; smooth and tapering; crimson, slightly tipped white; flesh crisp and tender.

French Breakfast. Red, tipped white.
Scarlet Olive-Shaped. A delicious variety; white flesh.
Red Turnip. An old favourite, brilliant crimson skin, white flesh, tender, crisp.
White Turnip. Resembling the Red Turnip in growth; skin and flesh pure white.
Celestial or White Chinese. Flesh firm, solid, white; skin creamy white.

CULTURE. Sow in light, rich sandy soil every fortnight for succession; use a shaded border during the summer months, and a mulching of manure on the surface and water freely. Sow in drills or broadcast.

Rhubarb.

1s. 6d per oz.
6d. and 3d. packet.

Giant. Mitchell's Albert.
Myatt's Lynnaeus.

Crimson Winter. This seed can now be supplied, a large proportion will come true.

For Roots of all, see page 25.

CULTURE. Sow under shelter of a few dry leafless boughs and a manure mulch in August or September. The young plants should be kept growing with frequent waterings if the weather is very dry. Let the plants remain in the seed beds until autumn, when they should be transferred to the permanent beds, made on the best soil, trenched two feet deep, and manured with half decomposed stable manure. The plants should be three by four feet apart, and the whole bed dug and heavily manured every year.

Rosella. 6d. and 3d. per pkt.

It is from the fleshy calyx of this handsome plant (*Hibiscus subdoris*) that the celebrated Queensland Rosella jam is made, said to be superior to the Black Currant.

CULTURE. This plant requires a hot climate, and should be suitable for warm, sheltered situations near Sydney and on our coast. To get the plants early so that they may have a long summer and flower freely, it should here be raised in artificial heat in June or July, and kept in pots until towards the end of September, when the plants may be planted out in rows four or five feet apart.

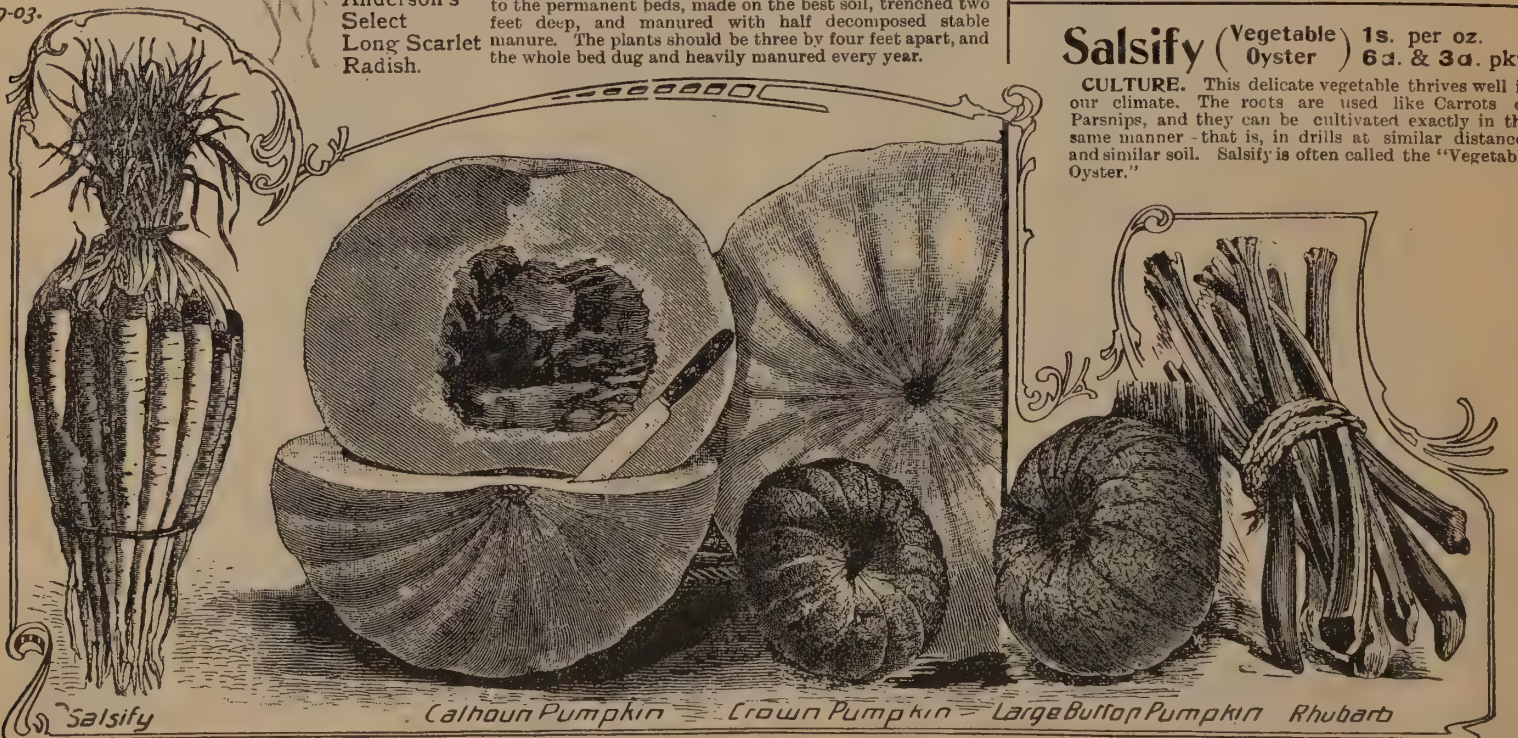
Salsify (Vegetable Oyster) 1s. per oz. 6d. & 3d. pkt.

CULTURE. This delicate vegetable thrives well in our climate. The roots are used like Carrots or Parsnips, and they can be cultivated exactly in the same manner - that is, in drills at similar distances and similar soil. Salsify is often called the "Vegetable Oyster."

Crisp and Tender!

"I have used your Seeds for over 8 years. From Seed you supplied me in the Autumn, I have obtained Long Scarlet Radish, weighing on an average of nine (9) ounces per root, and after attaining this size remain crisp and tender."—H. G. ANDREWS, Pine Gully. 19-9-03.

Anderson's Select Long Scarlet Radish.



Salsify

Calhoun Pumpkin

Crown Pumpkin

Large Button Pumpkin

Rhubarb

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Improved Seakale.

1s. per oz. ; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

CULTURE. Raise in seed beds, and when yearlings transfer plants to permanent beds (which have been trenched and manured to a depth of two feet, and plant from two to two and a half feet apart each way. Forced Seakale is a greater delicacy than Asparagus, and all that is necessary to produce it is as follows:—Early in June place a 10-inch common drain pipe, chimney pot (no matter if cracked or damaged), box, or barrel over each plant, and stack a good heap of fresh stable manure around them to the height of three feet; cover the top of the pipes or boxes with a board or slate so as to keep the plants in the dark; the heat produced by the manure outside will cause the plants to grow, and owing to the darkness the shoots will be blanched pure white; the growth may be cut for four or five weeks, when it is not more than 5 to 6 inches long, then the pots should be removed and the plants allowed to make their natural growth.

Squash.

6d. and 3d. per packet.

Early White Custard. Wonderful bearer, delicate flavour, compact growth.

Early Golden Bush. With all the good qualities of the former, but yellow skin.

Improved Hubbard. One of the most reliable; very hard skin.

Fordhook. Flesh dry and sweet, will keep if well ripened; rind yellow; flesh, straw colour; delightful flavour.

Delicata. One of the earliest of the running varieties, and very prolific; fruit small and solid, dry and rich.

Marblehead (Runner.) **White Pineapple (R.)** } All these are good
Crookneck (Bush.) **Perfect Gem (R.)** } serviceable varieeties
Boston Marrow (Runner.) } for table use.

CULTURE. Sow in August, September, October and November successively. Prepare the beds as for Pumpkins, including the manure and top dressing. The seeds, however, should be planted about two feet and the rows about four feet apart, for the bush kinds. Running kinds at the same distances as Pumpkins. Squashes should be gathered for use while the faded bloom still adheres to the fruit. They should always be boiled whole, and be well drained before being placed on the table.

Best Results!

"I always use your Seeds . . . and I have always got the best results from them."—MRS. A. WARREN, Monteagle.—7-5-03.

"The Seed which I received from you was splendid, and is all up beautifully."—H. T. LEWIS, Ballina.—12-3-03.



Turnip.

6d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's White Model. Improved White Stone; fine clear white skin, grand quality; perfect shape.

White Stone. Pure white flesh, oval shaped; excellent for market.

White Nepaul. Early short-topped; delicate, tender, snow white, flat shape.

Early Red American Stone. Much like the above, but with a purple top.

Green-top Stone. A most esteemed variety.

Red-top Munich. Extra early, fine flavour.

Long White. Suitable for hot districts.

Orange Jelly. A superior globular yellow-fleshed Turnip; flavour is rich and excellent.

Scarlet Kashmyr. Very remarkable variety, earliest of all; skin scarlet, flesh clear white; flavour excellent.

Garden Swede (Laing's). A favourite Turnip; suitable for autumn sowing.

CULTURE. A good light soil suits Turnips best, but with fairly rich soil of any kind, and favourable weather, very fine crops are obtainable. Sow in February and March in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six or eight inches. Turnips may also be sown in November, and even earlier; but if dry weather sets in, only poor crops can be expected.

Spinach.

6d. per oz.
6d. and 3d. per packet.

Round and Prickly. Two well-known varieties.

Monstrous Viroflay. A very large fine sort.

CULTURE. Sow in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out to about nine inches; good rich soil is necessary to produce a succulent growth. February and March are the best months for sowing, but where moisture is obtainable Spinach may be grown six months in the year.

SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

To Market Gardeners and others who are buyers of large quantities of Peas, Beans, and other Seeds, we shall be pleased to give Special Prices on application. See page 26.

Coming up Beautifully!

"We received the Seeds alright. Some of the Seeds we sowed and they are coming up beautifully."—S. JACOBSON, Ingham, Queensland.—18-5-03.

"All the Seeds I have received from you this year have given the greatest satisfaction."—J. J. GILLIES, St. Leonard's Creek.—18-8-03.

"Your Seeds have given me great satisfaction, and I have recommended them to all my friends."—J. GIBSON, Nowra.—14-5-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

Tomato. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Combination. Strong grower and very productive; fruits scarlet uniformly, large, smooth, solid, and free from cracks; very meaty, with few seeds; good keeper.

Mikado. Fruit purplish red, of immense size, sometimes weighing 1 lb., solid; produced in clusters.

Ponderosa. A splendid large red variety, of immense size, sometimes 1½ lbs. in weight; solid and fine flavoured fruits, smooth; a great bearer.

Optimus. Superior red Tomato, uniform size, large and handsome; fruit in clusters, smooth, solid, and fine grained; splendid.

Duke of York. Rich scarlet, smooth, round in shape, flesh very firm, fine flavour; ripens uniformly, fruit in clusters of sometimes 8 or 10.

Matchless. Very large and of the brightest cardinal red colour, flesh nearly solid, entirely without core, and not liable to crack.

Large Red Smooth. An abundant bearer, large, smooth, solid, firm fruit, superior quality and fine colour; highly esteemed for market purposes.

Trophy. A grand old favourite, a fine hardy sort, fruit smooth, solid, and with few seeds; one of the best.

Early Red Ruby. Heavy bearer, very early; good form, colour and solidity; the plant grows very openly.

Dwarf Champion. A beautiful red Tomato, medium size, solid, prolific, excellent; self-supporting on strong upright stems.

Vegetable Marrow. 9d. per oz. 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Anderson's Select Long Early White. Abundant bearer, large fruit; excellent; delicate flavour; running variety.

Long Fruited Bush (White). Excellent quality and flavour, prolific, very early; plants do not run.

Long Fruited Bush (Green). Of equal merit to white-fruited variety.

Moore's Vegetable Cream. A selected variety, very productive; fruit of medium size, but produced in large numbers.

Custard Shaped. Fine flavour, most desirable variety for private use.

Rice Marrow. Delicious, flesh separating like grains of rice when cooked.

CULTURE. Cultivated and used in the same way as recommended for Squash; for cultural directions of which see page 23.

CULTURE. Sow under glass in July, and in open during September, October, and November, and plant out as soon as ready into good, strong, rich soil. Plenty of room and manure is all that is necessary to produce this favourite fruit vegetable in abundance. We consider by far the best way to grow them is to plant in rows four feet apart each way, and grow them on poles or a trellis five feet high, regularly pinching back all the laterals to the second joint, until the plants have reached the top of the stakes; then top the main stem and continue to pinch back the laterals, and so remove all useless growth, until the trellis or stakes are covered with fruit from top to bottom. Mulch the plants well, and use Nikoteen to keep down the Tomato Caterpillar.

Dwarf Champion, Golden. A counterpart of the well-known dwarf Champion, fruits a beautiful colour, solid, and of fine flavour.

Crimson Cushion. Large; flesh very solid and of superb flavour.

Peach. A deep orange rose colour, with a bloom like the Peach.

King Humbert. A nice red Tomato, resembling a huge oblong Plum.

Golden Trophy. Golden colour; medium sized; delicate flavour.

Fordhook Fancy or Potato-Leafed Bush Tomato. Erect growth, bears enormous crops of handsome ruby-red fruit of delicious flavour.

Beauty (Livingstone). Medium size; purplish crimson; smooth fruit.

Perfection. Excellent market sort; clear bright scarlet; solid.

Sparks' Earliana. This exceedingly early Tomato is a large fruit of bright red, and very solid.

We also supply the following well-known sorts:—

Yellow Cherry.

Scarlet Pear Shaped.

Yellow Plum.

Red Cherry.



Sparks' Earliana Tomato.



Ponderosa Tomato

Combination Tomato

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

CULINARY PLANTS—Roots and Bulbs.

Asparagus Plants.

Can be supplied during June, July and August.

Colossal	7s. 6d. per 100
Perfection	7s. 6d. „ 100
Erfurt Giant	7s. 6d. „ 100
Camden Park Strain	7s. 6d. „ 100

Artichokes.

Can be supplied from May to July.

Globe, green and purple, plants	6s. per doz.
Jerusalem, tubers	3d. per lb.
„ New White, tubers	3d. „

Horseradish.

Can be supplied any time during the year.

Roots or Crowns	3s. per doz.
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Seakale.

Can be supplied any time during the winter months.	
Plants, two years old.	6s. per doz.

PLANTS

Of the following may be sent by post at an additional cost of 8d. to 11d. per 100, according to size of plant.

Broccoli.

Can be supplied from January to May.

PRICE	1s. 6d. per 100
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Brussels Sprouts.

Can be supplied from January to May.

PRICE	1s. 6d. per 100
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OUR
SEEDS
ALWAYS
THE
BEST!

Cabbage.

Can be supplied from January to December.

St. John's Day	1s. per 100
Succession	1s. „

For St. John's Day and Succession special prices can be quoted per 1,000 or 10,000 lots.

East Ham	And other sorts.	1s. per 100
London Market		
Early York		

Drumhead Savoys	1s. 6d. per 100
A splendid Cabbage for cold districts; can be supplied January to May.	

Cauliflower.

Can be supplied from Jan. to June.

Veitch's Autumn Giant	1s. 6d. per 100
Early London	1s. 6d. „ 100
Asiatic	1s. 6d. „ 100

Celery.

From January to July is the best time to plant.

Red and White	2s. per 100
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Lettuce.

Can be supplied any time during the year.

PRICE	1s. 6d. per 100
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Tomato.

Can be supplied July till December.

Strong and well grown from the open ground.
8d. per dozen, 4s. per 100; additional cost by post of 2d. per dozen, 9d. per 100.

In September & October special quotations per 1000 lots	
Early Red Ruby.	Crimson Cushion.
Duke of York.	Dwarf Champion.
Fordhook Fancy.	Mikado.
Trophy.	Optimus.
Ponderosa.	Golden Trophy.

And other varieties.

Rhubarb Roots.

Can be supplied from May to end of December.

Market Varieties	6d. each	4s. per doz.
The Giant	9d. „	7s. 6d. „ doz.
Hogan's Shillelagh	1s. „	9s. „ doz.

A new variety, of excellent quality and immense size; the stalks are very long and flat, the flavour is delightful.
Crimson Winter 9d. each 7s. 6d. per doz.

This fine sort is at its best when all other varieties are dormant; it can be used nearly all the year round where the frosts are not severe. It produces thin crimson stalks of excellent flavour. It never dies down or rests like other varieties, and should be in every garden.

Eschalots.

6d. per lb., post free, 1s. 3d.; special price for large lots.

Are used like Spring Onions in salad, and sometimes for flavouring. The cloves must be divided and planted separately. Fresh manure should be avoided.

Potato Onions.

4d. per lb., post free, 1s.; special price for large lots.

Plant during autumn; they yield good crops when Onions cannot be raised from seed, and come in at a time when Onions are scarce; the bulbs are produced like Potatoes.

Tree or Top Onion.

9d. per lb., post free, 1s. 6d.; special price for large lots.

Plant the sets or tops during the autumn and winter months; these will produce large bulbs at the base the first season. The large bulbs when planted produce the tops, which make excellent salad flavouring and pickle well.

Garlic.

6d. per lb., post free, 1s. 3d.; special price for large parcels.

This bulb, which belongs to the Onion family, is used for flavouring soups, stews, etc.

Herbs.

Strong Plants of the following can be supplied all the year round.

Sage	6d. each; 4s. doz.
Thyme	6d. each; 4s. doz.
Marjoram	8d. each; 4s. doz.
Mint Roots	3d and 6d per bundle

Beans and Peas for Cooking.

	QUART.	BUSHEL.
Blue Peas	8d.	10s.
White Haricot Beans	9d.	15s.
Grey, or German Lentils	6d. lb.	
Egyptian, or Red Lentils	5d. lb.	

Special Quotations to the Trade and to Storekeepers.



Asparagus



Eschalots



Garlic

Tree Onion Tops

CLEAN BIRD SEEDS.

Our stocks of Bird Seeds have been carefully selected and specially machine cleaned. We have quoted the average prices per cwt., etc., but as Bird Seeds fluctuate very much in price, we are not bound by them in any way.

Canary, plain	3d. lb., 1s. 5 lbs., 18s. per cwt.
Hemp	4d. per lb., 28s. „
Rape	3d. „ 24s. „
Maw	1s. „
Millet, White French	6d. „
„ Common	4d. „
„ Red	4d. „
Flax or Linseed	3d. „ 20s. per cwt.

Anderson & Co.'s Celebrated

Song Bird Mixture. 8d. per 2-lb. bag.

Our Song Bird Mixture, for Canaries and other small birds, has been made up by a bird fancier of experience, and the seeds are all machine dressed.

Parrot Food. 3d. per lb.

This is a mixture specially proportioned for Parrots and other large birds, and contains a good variety of the best and most nourishing seeds.

Bird's-Eye Chillies. 1s. 3d. per lb.

Anderson & Co. FOR Finest Vegetable Seeds

...Prices to Market Gardeners...

AND OTHER

Large Growers who Grow for Profit.

We have gained, from long experience, an intimate knowledge of the stocks of seed required by market gardeners, and our trade with large growers all over the States is very considerable.

Fluctuation of Prices.—These prices are subject to fluctuation of values, caused by unexpected scarcity of supplies of any of the lines, and although we are not bound by the quotations, we will do our best to adhere to them right through the season.

Terms of Sale.—Messrs. Anderson & Co., while using every care in the selection of all goods supplied, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or roots they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

NOTE.—Orders for half-pounds are supplied at the pound rates; for less quantities a slightly increased rate is charged.

BEET.

Anderson's Ex. Early Turnip Rooted .	3 0 per lb.
Eclipse, Turnip Rooted .	3 0 "
Anderson's Long Blood Red .	3 0 "

BROCCOLI.

Adam's Early White .	1 0 per oz.
Elletson's Mammoth .	1 0 "
Late White .	1 0 "

GARROT.

Intermediate, No. 2 .	3 0 per lb.
Long Red, No. 1 .	3 0 "
Early Short Horn, No. 3 .	3 0 "
St. Valry, Fine Long Red Variety .	3 0 "

CABBAGE.

St. John's Day, 3 months .	5 0 per lb.
" 4 months, Anderson's Improved .	6 0 "
" 4 months, Colonial or Melbourne .	6 0 "
Marblehead Mammoth .	8 0 "
Succession (very fine) .	15 0 "
Burpee's All Head Early (very fine) .	15 0 "
Large Brunswick (true) .	8 0 "
Large Schweinfurt .	6 0 "
Flat Dutch .	5 0 "
East Ham .	5 0 "
London Market .	5 0 "
Drumhead .	5 0 "
Red Pickling Cabbage .	8 0 "
Pe Tsai (Chinese Cabbage) .	6 0 "

SAVOY CABBAGE.

Drumhead .	6 0 per lb.
Green Curled .	6 0 "

CAULIFLOWER.

Veitch's Autumn Giant, 6 months .	10 0 per lb.
Early London, 3 months .	10 0 "
Large Asiatic, 4 months .	10 0 "
White Queen (Splendid Dwarf, Early Var.) .	3 6 per oz.

CELERY.

Crystal White .	6 0 per lb.
White Paschal .	6 0 "
White Plume .	6 0 "
Red Solid .	6 0 "

GRESS.

Triple Curled, for Salads .	2 6 per lb.
Water .	1 0 per oz.

CUCUMBER.

Long Green .	8 0 per lb.
" " Prickly .	8 0 "
" " Choice .	12 0 "
Short Green .	10 0 "
Crystal White .	10 0 "
Anderson's Market King (very fine) .	1 6 per oz.

HERBS.

Sage .	0 9 per oz.
Thyme .	0 9 "
Marjoram, Sweet .	0 9 "
and others.	

KOHL RABI.

Green .	6 0 per lb.
Purple .	6 0 "

LEEK.

Anderson's Perfection (Colonial grown) .	8 0 per lb.
London Flag (Imported) .	6 0 "

LETTUCE.

New Butter .	6 0 per lb.
Drumhead Cabbage .	5 0 "
Neapolitan .	5 0 "
Ohio .	6 0 "
White Cos .	6 0 "
Green Cos .	6 0 "

WATER MELON.

Cuban Queen .	5 0 per lb.
Mammoth Ironclad, White Seed .	5 0 "
Kolb's Gem .	5 0 "
Dixie .	5 0 "
Ice Cream, White Seed .	5 0 "
McIver .	5 0 "
Sugar, Red Seed .	6 0 "

ROCK or MUSK MELON.

Large Persian .	6 0 per lb.
" Yellow Cantaloupe .	6 0 "
Skillman's Netted .	6 0 "
Nutmeg .	6 0 "
Perfected Delmonico .	6 0 "
Early Hackensack .	6 0 "
Emerald Gem .	6 0 "
Jenny Lind .	6 0 "
Netted Gem .	6 0 "

PRESERVING MELON.

Green Seed .	5 0 "
Citron, Red Seed .	6 0 "

MUSTARD.

Finest White .	2 6 per lb.
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ONION.

Anderson's Market Model .	6 0 per lb.
Brown Spanish .	5 0 "
Brown Globe .	5 0 "
Extra Early Flat Red .	6 0 "
" Yellow Globe .	6 0 "
Silver Queen .	7 0 "
Anderson's Silver King .	8 0 "
Silver Skin Pickling .	7 0 "

PARSLEY.

Triple Curled .	3 6 per lb.
Moss Curled .	4 0 "
Verdant Beauty .	4 0 "

PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown .	2 0 per lb.
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PEPPER or CAPSICUM.

Long Red .	1 0 per oz.
" Yellow .	1 0 "
And other sorts .	1 0 "

PUMPKIN.

Crown .	5 0 per lb.
Button .	5 0 "
Ironbark .	6 0 "
Gramma or Rio .	6 0 "

RADISH.

Long Scarlet .	2 0 per lb.
Red Turnip .	2 0 "
White Turnip .	2 0 "
Mixed Turnip .	2 0 "
French Breakfast .	2 6 "

RHUBARB.

Giant .	8 0 per lb.
And others .	8 0 "

SPINACH.

Round .	2 0 per lb.
Prickly .	2 0 "
Monstrous Viroflay .	2 6 "

SQUASH.

White Custard .	0 9 per oz.
Golden Bush .	0 9 "
Hubbard .	0 9 "
Boston Marrow .	0 9 "
Marblehead .	0 9 "

TOMATO.

Large Red Smooth .	0 9 per oz.
Trophy .	0 9 "
Mikado .	1 0 "
Duke of York .	1 6 "
Optimus .	1 6 "
Matchless .	2 0 "
Early Red Ruby .	1 6 "
Dwarf Champion .	1 0 "
Ponderosa .	2 6 "
Golden Trophy .	2 0 "
Perfection .	0 9 "
Beauty .	0 9 "

TURNIP.

White Nepal or Strap Leaved .	2 6 per lb.
Stone .	2 6 "
Red Top American Stone .	2 6 "
Long White or Chinese .	3 0 "
Laing's Garden Swede .	3 0 "
Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede .	2 6 "
Skirving's Purple Top Swede .	2 6 "

VEGETABLE MARROW.

Long White Select .	6 0 per lb.
Custard Shaped .	6 0 "
Bush, Long Fruited .	6 0 "

Peas and Beans are not delivered free, and carriage must be added to prices quoted.

PEAS.

Yorkshire Hero (Selected Stock) .	from 8 6 per bus.
American Wonder .	15 0 "
McLean's Little Gem .	15 0 "
Stratagem .	12 6 "
Veitch's Perfection, True .	12 6 "

BROAD BEANS.

Broad Windsor .	14 0 per bus.
Early Long Pod .	14 0 "

FRENCH DWARF BEANS.

Canadian Wonder .	14 0 to 20 0 per bus.
Governor Denison .	14 0 to 20 0 "
Negro Long Pod .	14 0 to 20 0 "
Pale Dun .	14 0 to 20 0 "
Burpee's Stringless Greenpod .	2 0 per qrt.

BUTTER or STRINGLESS BEANS.

Anderson's Startler .	1 6 per qrt.
Yosemite Mammoth .	1 6 "
Mont D'Or, Tall .	25 0 per bus.

RUNNER BEANS.

White Dutch, Runner .	20 0 per bus.
Scarlet Runner .	30 0 "
Zebra, Runner .	30 0 "
Snake or Chinese .	3 6 per lb.

LIMA BEANS.

Burpee's Dwarf .	2 0 per qrt.
Henderson's Dwarf .	2 0 "
King of the Garden, Tall .	2 0 "

Anderson & Co. FOR Choicest Flower Seeds

= A Flower Garden from Seeds. =

The Soil and its preparation.—It is absolutely necessary that the soil in which flower seeds are to be sown should be thoroughly well dug over to a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and that the top soil should be worked into a fine tilth if the best results are aimed at, and before sowing, a good dressing of old stable manure or other suitable fertilizer should be dug in, and if the land is of a clayey nature, the addition of sand, loam, charcoal or wood ashes or decayed vegetable matter, worked into the top soil, will very much improve it; and again, if it is poor white sand, a dressing of peat, loam, or even clayey soil broken up very fine will help to give it body, and greatly increase the vigorous growth of the plants. Keep the soil well stirred, so as to allow the air to penetrate freely and sweeten it, and, during the summer months especially, the surface should never be allowed to become hard.

Feed your Plants well.—Do not forget that all plants grown from seed can be greatly improved by liberal treatment. Old stable or cow manure can be used to advantage, but artificial fertilizers, such as blood and bone manure, superphosphates, and the many "special" garden manures we offer, if used in smaller quantities, will give wonderful results; not only will they increase the vigour of the plants to which they are applied, but they will improve the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Charcoal or wood ashes, decayed vegetable matter to be found under old trees, are both invaluable as fertilizers in the flower garden.

The Seasons.—Favourable or unfavourable seasons will greatly prolong or curtail the usual sowing periods; thus a good fall of rain in September would allow the gardener to make a late sowing of many annual plants, with every prospect of success, which he would not attempt under less favourable circumstances. Again early frosts would check autumn sowings considerably.

Sow often for continuous Bloom.—By making frequent successional sowings at intervals, you can have in perfection the bloom of any annual during the entire length of its flowering season, and it can be arranged that the early sowing will have flowered and died off just as the second sowing is coming into bloom; in that way we secure a succession of flowers throughout the season.

Sowing Flower Seeds.—Nearly all flower seeds are very small, some of them being like fine sand, and they must therefore be sown very near the surface, with only a slight sprinkling of soil over them, and no seeds should be covered to a depth of more than two or three times their diameter. Do not sow thick, otherwise you will have to thin out the seedlings or have them drawn. When the soil has been prepared as advised, level it with the rake and pat it down with the spade to make it firm, and sow the seed over the surface in rows or patches as desired, but not too thick. Cover very lightly, and sprinkle a little fine well-rotted manure over the soil, water carefully, and the operation is completed.

Arrangement of Colours.—Beautiful effects can be produced in the flower garden by the blending or contrasting of the various colours, and we offer special facilities for so doing, as we supply the leading annuals in separate colours in collections. Of *Phlox Drummondii*, for instance, we offer 12 distinct colours; these can be sown separately and planted out into a bed according to the taste of the gardener. He will choose his favourite colours for a first place, and the less important ones will be planted sparingly to give variety, and perhaps the whole bed will be margined with pure white; in this way one can carry out any favourite arrangement or design of colours.

Mulching and Watering.—A top dressing of old stable manure placed around the plants will prolong their blooming season, and render watering more effective. During the heat of summer water freely and thoroughly. One good soaking weekly is worth a dozen sprinklings, which often do more harm than good.

Thinning Out.—As flower seeds are generally sown far too thickly, it is often necessary to thin out the plants; this should be done as soon as they are fit to handle—when in the second or third leaf; transplant surplus if necessary, but do not allow the plants which remain to stand too close.

Transplanting.—Do not plant too close; take into consideration the size of the full-grown plants when you are planting out. Seedlings should be lifted from the seed-bed with a trowel, so as to secure a ball of earth around the roots, but when they are growing thick in clumps they must be separated, and the best rooted seedlings, with plenty of small fibrous roots, should be selected. The ground having been dug over and manured, mark off the positions which the plants are to occupy by the aid of a garden line; open a space with a trowel sufficiently large to accommodate the plants which have been lifted with a ball, and carefully place them into it, filling in the soil around them and making firm. The seedlings with bare roots can be planted by making a hole with a pointed stick large enough to allow the roots to drop down and hang perpendicularly; the soil should then be filled in and made firm. *Zinnias* and *Stocks* can be planted in such a way as to allow for thinning, as they always produce a percentage of single flowers which are useless, and as they flower when the plants are small, the single ones can be detected and pulled up, leaving the double flowered plants plenty of room.

Keep the Garden bright with Flowers.—As soon as annual plants are past their best pull them up; they never recover after they have bloomed freely and gone off; remove all dead flowers, leaves and seed pods, and you will prolong the blooming season of the plants and give a freshness to their appearance.

A Shade or Shelter Frame.—A few boards or battens to form the sides and ends, and some canvas or calico to make the covering, are all that is required to provide a frame such as we have referred to so frequently in our calendar.

It can be made of any required size, and should occupy a sheltered position, but where the plants will get the benefit of the morning sun. The timber forming it need not be more than 6 inches above the surface, but the top of the battens should be perfectly level. The canvas or calico forming the covering should be tacked on to a frame of hardwood, which will fit over the bed enclosed, and should be so fixed that it will not be liable to be blown off in windy weather.

The soil in the frame should be rich, well worked, and have plenty of old stable manure incorporated with it. The seeds should be sown on the surface, in rows 3 to 4 inches apart, and divided by battens so as to avoid mixing; a light mulching of manure, rubbed fine, will complete the operation of sowing and help germination.

The cover to the shade frame may be fixed close to the surface of the soil until the seeds germinate, but as soon as the seedlings are above ground it should be fixed so as to be at least 12 inches above the level of the soil, but it should always be removed in the evening and during dull, cool weather, to prevent the plants becoming drawn; it can be so arranged that the sides are always open. Seeds sown in such a frame will make rapid progress even in the hottest weather, as the moisture, which can be given to them at any time, and the sun's heat will make fine strong plants, to be lifted and put out where they are to bloom. The plants should be taken up with a trowel with a ball of earth, so as not to check their growth when transplanted. If they are becoming large, and the weather is unfavourable for transplanting into the open ground, they will be improved if they are transplanted singly into some other portion of the bed, there to remain until a favourable opportunity occurs to put them out. Such plants as *Asters*, *Pansies*, *Salpiglossis*, *Antirrhinums*, *Phlox Drummondii*, or, in fact, any annuals or biennials which can be transplanted, treated in this way will give splendid results. Such a frame as we have described will always be useful in a garden, and it can be made any size.

The special advantage of a canvas frame is that seeds can be sown in it during the hottest and driest weather, and a fine stock of young plants can be secured which can be transplanted into the garden as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs. The seed can always be sown at the proper season, no matter what the weather may be, and it is particularly advantageous during dry seasons to have young plants to put out as soon as rain comes, instead of having to sow the seed; this would save several weeks, and prolong the blooming season.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Flower Seeds

CALENDAR — FOR THE — Flower Garden

THE Calendar must be accepted only as a basis to work from, as favourable or unfavourable seasons will prolong or curtail the sowing periods, but when allowance has been made for these contingencies our Calendar may be accepted as a guide. It has been compiled for the coastal districts of New South Wales having a climate similar to that of Sydney, and due allowance will have to be made for the variations of temperature of the colder districts, when taking the Calendar as a guide.

The Australian Seasons are as follows, and our sowing periods are classified accordingly:
 SPRING: August, September, October; SUMMER: November, December, January;
 AUTUMN: February, March, April; WINTER: May, June, July.

JANUARY (Summer).—This is generally a very hot and dry month, and unless rain falls little can be done in the way of sowing flower seeds out of doors, unless shading and a copious and regular supply of water are supplied, and a mulching of manure is placed over the surface after sowing. Under these conditions all the seeds mentioned in List for summer sowing should produce a fine autumn display. The beautiful *Amaranthus*, *Salicifolius*, or fountain plant, with fine coloured leaves, the charming small single-flowered Sunflowers, the *Phlox Drummondii* of gorgeous colours, and the *Portulacca* and *Balsams* are some of the best and most effective, and will do well if sown now under the shade of the shelter-frame to be transplanted later.

Make the first sowing of Pansies in rich soil, and as soon as the plants are fit to handle transplant them into another position in the shelter frame, in rows two inches apart, so that they may make strong well-rooted plants, which can be lifted with a ball, and planted out into the bed or border when ready.

FEBRUARY (Autumn).—This is the first month of autumn, and rains often fall at this season, and although the weather during the day is usually hot, the nights are cooler, and any favourable conditions of temperature should be taken advantage of for making a full sowing of seeds of plants marked as seasonable.

The canvas shade frame should be taken advantage of if dry weather prevents sowing out of doors. Plants raised from seed now will make much more rapid progress than they will do a few weeks later, when the nights are cold. Another good sowing of pansy should be made under canvas frame in case of accident to previous sowing. Any strong seedlings in stock should be planted out to fill up vacant places in the garden, and if the sun's heat is strong, shade the young plants with light boughs until they are established. Such plants will provide flowers for the winter months, when they will be so much appreciated. (See List of flower seeds suitable for autumn sowing.)

MARCH (Autumn).—The nights are now becoming colder, although the days may be warm, and a full sowing of all annuals and biennials named in the List for autumn sowing should be made at once, as seeds germinate much more quickly when the soil is warm from sun's heat.

Many of the seeds named can be sown out of doors, but any tender annuals and biennials which do not object to transplanting are better sown under the canvas shade frame even now, as they are so much better under control. Stocks are most beautiful plants, which should not be neglected. The Intermediate and Ever-blooming sections should be sown under cover now; they like rich soil. Sow *Godetia*, a fine showy annual. Pansies can still be sown to advantage. If early sown Pansy plants are ready, plant them out into the border at once, so as to secure early bloom, and continue to fill up blanks from reserve plants.

APRIL (Autumn).—This is the last month of autumn, and sowing of suitable annuals and biennials should not be delayed; old English favourites should not be neglected; Primrose, Forget-me-not, Foxglove, Stocks, Wallflower, and Pansy will all do well if sown this month. All the annuals mentioned in List can be sown out of doors, but many of the Perennials and Biennials marked P. and B. will do better in the shade frame, to be transplanted into the border when ready.

The canvas shelter frame is not only useful for shading purposes, but is a protection against frosts; remove the cover entirely during the day when the weather is fine, replacing it at night. Continue to plant out seedlings and keep the soil well open with the hoe.

MAY (Winter).—Cold nights are to be expected this month, which will check the growth of plants, but many flower seeds may still be sown to keep up a succession of bloom. (See those recommended for winter sowing.) Early frosts would injure more tender varieties of biennials and perennials, but if these are sown under the protection of the canvas frame no danger may be feared. The hardier plants named for winter planting can, however, be sown out of doors; *Mignonette* and *Sweet Peas* will do well. These charming English flowers are appreciated by everyone, and should always have a place in the garden. Stock, Daisy, Violet, Primrose, Pansy (raised in the frame) should be planted out, also all other perennials from reserve stock.

JUNE (Winter).—This being mid-winter, there is little warmth in the soil, and only the hardiest varieties of flower seeds can be sown, such as mentioned in our list for winter.

The garden should be thoroughly done up during the present month, all vacant land should be dug over, manured, and made ready for the coming season, as the busy months of July and August, when so much has to be done in sowing and planting, will keep the gardener fully occupied.

All seedlings of hardy spring flowering plants remaining in reserve, such as Daisies, Violets, Primroses, *Polyanthus*, Wallflower, Forget-me-not, etc., should now be planted out.

JULY (Winter).—The weather during this month is usually warm in the daytime, with cool nights, and there is little growth, but preparatory work should be pushed forward, and if the season is a mild one, continue to plant out from the reserve bed, and sow all annuals mentioned in List.

One of the most charming annuals, and now a general favourite, is *Salpiglossis*; its flowers are superb and of every shade of colour, and it cannot be surpassed for table decoration. The *Grandiflora* varieties are wonderful in size, shape, and colour. To have these charming plants in bloom early, sow now under canvas, but next month is perhaps better.

AUGUST (Spring).—Now Spring has arrived, all plant life will have become active, and growth will be much more rapid than it has been during the previous months. No time should now be lost in making a full sowing of all the hardy annuals mentioned in List, in the open border, and the more tender varieties in the shelter frame; transplant from reserve all seedlings required to fill up beds; the gardener should always take into account the size of the plants when full grown, and the colour of the flowers, so as to produce a proper arrangement and a pleasing contrast of harmonious colours.

Sow a full supply of Poppy, *Salpiglossis*, *Phlox Drummondii*; two of the most charming varieties of the Poppy are the "Tulip" and "Shirley."

SEPTEMBER (Spring).—Like all other plants, weeds will be growing very rapidly during this month, and they should be removed while they are small and easily got rid of; the surface of the soil should be frequently gone over, so as to conserve the moisture which may be in it, and obtain the full benefit of any rains which may fall. Continue to sow all seeds named in Spring List, and thin out any seedlings which may have been sown too thickly in the border.

Remove any plants now past their best, and replace them with seedlings from reserves, as the garden must now be filled up, as summer is near at hand, and to provide a brilliant display during the coming months.

Now is the time to mulch the surface of the soil with manure, which will greatly prolong the blooming season of annuals, as it will keep the soil cool and retain the moisture.

OCTOBER (Spring).—The summer heat will soon be upon us, but if favoured with thunderstorms we can still sow a great many hardy annuals with good prospects of success. The following are a few of the most valuable, as they are gay throughout the summer and should not be neglected; *Portulacca*, *Zinnia*, Sunflower, *Clianthus Diampii*, Coloured-leaved *Amaranthus* (*Salicifolius* is a gorgeous species, 4 to 5 feet high); all these charming plants are admirably suited to our climate, and are very easily grown; for the several varieties to select from the Catalogue must be consulted. A garden can be kept gay during the hottest months if plenty of water and a little care is given to these beautiful plants. Water must be sparingly applied, however, to the *Clianthus*.

NOVEMBER (Summer).—We have now reached a season of the year when little can be done in the garden in the way of sowing, although the annuals mentioned in List are in excellent time and must not be neglected. Most of these plants can be transplanted, and from the reserve bed a full supply of them can be put out if available. They will be the feature of the garden during the dry summer months.

Salpiglossis will now be in full bloom, and will continue to flower for months, and we are sure they will bear out all that we have said about them; they should be in every garden.

DECEMBER (Summer).—Generally a very hot and dry month, during which little can be done in the way of sowing except under careful treatment, when all plants named in List can be sown for autumn display.

Water freely and well if necessary, so as to keep the plants growing, but be careful not to allow the soil to cake; keep it loose with the hoe, but better still, have it well mulched; this will save labour and water.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Flower Seeds

When to sow Flower Seeds.

We have selected from our Catalogue some of the best and most popular Flowering Plants which can be grown from Seed, but there remain many others which will be found in our General List of Flower Seeds.

FOR SPRING SOWING—August, September and October.

Amaranthus, A. (October).
Aster, A.
Antirrhinum, B.
Aquilegia, P.
Calliopsis, A.
Candytuft, A.
Carnation, P.
Carnation, Marguerite, B.
Climanthus, Dampieri, A.
Convolvulus, A.
Cornflower, A.

Cosmos, A.
Delphinium, P.
Dianthus, A.
Digitalis, B.
Eschscholtzia, A.
Forget-me-not, P.
Gaillardia, A.
Godetia, A.
Helichrysum, A.
Larkspur, A.

Lobelia, A.
Lupinus, A.
Linum, A.
Mignonette, A.
Maurandya, P. (Creeper).
Mimulus, P.
Nasturtium, A.
Nemophila, A.
Pansy, B.
Petunia P. (October).

Poppy, A.
Portulacca, A. (October).
Phlox Drummondii, A.
Rhodanthe, A.
Salpiglossis, A.
Scabiosa, A.
Stocks (Ten Weeks), A.
Sweet Pea, A.
Sunflower, A.
Zinnia, A. (October).

FOR SUMMER SOWING—November, December and January.

Amaranthus, A.
Balsam, A.
Calliopsis, A.
Celosia, A.
Climanthus, Dampieri, A.

Coreopsis, Lanceolata, P.
Cosmos, A.
Marigold, A.
Mesembryanthemum, A.
Portulacca, A.

Petunia, P. (October).
Pansy, B. (January).
Pyrethrum, B.
Phlox Drummondii, A.

Ricinus, B.
Scabiosa, A.
Sunflower, A.
Zinnia, A.

FOR AUTUMN SOWING—February, March and April.

Aster, A.
Antirrhinum, B.
Aquilegia, P.
Anemone, A.
Calliopsis, A.
Candytuft, A.
Carnation, P.
Carnation Marguerite, B.
Climanthus, Dampieri, A.
Campanula, P.
Chrysanthemum, Annual, A.
Convolvulus, A.
Cornflower, A.

Cosmos, A.
Cowslip, P.
Daisy, P.
Delphinium, P.
Dianthus, A.
Digitalis, B.
Eschscholtzia, A.
Forget-me-not, P.
Gaillardia, A. and P.
Godetia, A.
Helichrysum, A.
Larkspur, A.
Lobelia, A.

Lupinus, A.
Linum, A.
Mignonette, A.
Maurandya, P. (Creeper).
Mimulus, P.
Nasturtium, A.
Nemophila, A.
Pansy, B.
Pentstemon, P.
Polyanthus, P.
Primrose, P.
Petunia, P.
Portulacca, A.

Poppy, A.
Phlox Drummondii, A.
Rhodanthe, A.
Salpiglossis, A.
Scabiosa, A.
Stocks (Ten week), A.
Sweet Pea, A.
Sunflower, A.
Violet, P.
Wallflower, P.
Zinnia, A.
Stocks (Intermediate and Brompton), B.

FOR WINTER SOWING—May, June and July.

Antirrhinum, B.
Aquilegia, P.
Calliopsis, A.
Campanula, P.
Candytuft, A.
Centaurea, A.
Convolvulus, A.
Coreopsis, Lanceolata, P.

Cosmos, A.
Daisy, P.
Delphinium, P.
Dianthus, A.
Eschscholtzia, A.
Forget-me-not, B.
Godetia, A.

Larkspur, A.
Linaria, A.
Linum, A.
Lupinus, A.
Marguerite Carnation, B.
Mignonette, A.
Nasturtium, A.

Nemophila, A.
Pansy, B.
Phlox Drummondii, A.
Rhodanthe, A.
Sweet Peas, A.
Stocks (Intermediate and Brompton), B.

Healthy Looking!

"The trees arrived in good condition, and are good, healthy looking ones. Most of the Roses are showing signs of life. . . ."—DR. ANDERSON, Springsure, Q'land.—29-6-03.

Classification of Flower Seeds as above marked.

- "A" after the name indicates Annual Plants, which flower, seed, and die within one year.
"B" indicates Biennial Plants, which flower during the season after sowing, then seed and die.
"P" after the name indicates Perennial Plants, which can be raised from seed, and generally flower the same season they are sown, and continue to flower from year to year.

Well Pleased!

"Received Plants, etc., correct, and in good order, and am well pleased at the careful manner in which they were packed."
—MRS. Dow, Smithfield.—16-5-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choicest Flower Seeds



Flower Seed Collections

Of six and more distinct colors.



THE advantage of these collections of distinct colours over packets containing seeds of the mixed colours is, that in planting out, the colours can be so arranged that they will blend together, or that they will not contrast too strongly; again, any favourite shade can be planted more largely than the others. Massing in large beds most beautiful results can be obtained by the proper arrangement of colours. For information as to sowing season, see Calendar on page 28.

Antirrhinum or Snapdragon.

This old English favourite is a charming border plant, and blooms for a long time; the varieties comprise striped, spotted, and self-coloured spikes.

12 Distinct Colours, Tall	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Dwarf	1 6

Aster.

Nothing can be more beautiful than a bed of well-grown Asters, and from the superb collections we now offer a most dazzling effect can be produced; they grow from 12 to 24 inches, according to the variety and vigour of the plants; bloom freely, are excellent for cut flowers.

6 Distinct Colours, Dwarf Pæony Perfection	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Dwarf Pæony Perfection	1 6
6 Distinct Colours, Victoria	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Victoria	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Victoria	2 0
6 Distinct Colours, Washington	1 3

Balsam.

These beautiful tender annuals are suitable for pots or garden culture; they produce splendid spikes of double flowers of every shade of colour. They must have good rich soil and plenty of water.

6 Distinct Colours, Camellia-flowered	1 3
6 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 0
8 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 3
12 Distinct Colours, Rose-flowered	1 9

Carnation and Picotee.

These charming plants are everybody's flowers; their brilliant colours and delightful fragrance render them great favourites. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest strains, and should produce a large percentage of double flowers.

12 Distinct Colours, finest	3 0
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Cockscomb.

This favourite hardy annual should have a place in every garden; the dwarf sorts bear cockscomb-like crimson flowers, which are particularly attractive, while the tall plume-like varieties are graceful and beautiful.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
12 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

Coleus.

The foliage of the Coleus is unsurpassed for beauty of colour, and the varieties are superb. They make lovely pot plants, and are very easily grown as bush-house plants, and in sheltered positions some varieties do well if planted out. Extremely useful for decorative purposes.

6 Finest Distinct Sorts	2 0
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Dianthus Heddevegii & Chinensis.

These are deserving of general cultivation, as they present charming diversity and brilliancy of colouring. By removing the seed pods the plants may be kept in a perfect blaze all the summer.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3
10 Distinct Colours	1 6

Helichrysum.

Everlasting flowers, when made up with some ornamental grasses, are truly charming. Should be cut before the blooms are fully expanded, and tied up in branches and hung in a cool place to dry, with the flowers downwards. Dried in this way, they will keep their colour for a year.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3
10 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	1 9

Hollyhock.

For the cooler districts of our State we strongly recommend this most effective plant; it produces spikes six feet high, which are covered with large double rose-like flowers. Requires good rich soil, well worked.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
12 Distinct Colours	2 3

Larkspur.

One of hardest garden plants, with charming spikes of a variety of colours, some of which are very uncommon.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	1 6

Pansy or Heartsease.

One of the most popular of florists' flowers, to which we have given much attention; the collections we now offer are of a charming variety and fine strains.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	2 0
18 Distinct Colours	3 0

Petunia, Double.

Petunias are very showy and popular plants; effective when grown in pots, also in flower beds.

6 Distinct Colours, fringed	3 0
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Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.

Beautiful annuals, of dwarf habit, exquisite bright colours, from pure white to brilliant scarlet with white eye, purple rose, and dark crimson; very free flowering and quite hardy; a bed of these lovely plants can be kept in flower for months.

6 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	1 0
8 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	1 3
12 Beautiful Distinct Colours, lovely shades	2 0

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta.

A perfectly dwarf bush variety, producing a profusion of exquisite flowers, which eventually cover the entire plant.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

Poppy, Carnation-flowered.

Poppies are extremely useful for borders; they are very free flowering, and continue to bloom for months. Should be sown in the autumn or early spring.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
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Portulacca Grandiflora, Double.

This annual is particularly adapted to our climate, it will live through our hottest summer, and bloom profusely; it is very dwarf, and is excellent for bordering.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3

Salpiglossis.

Beautiful annual, producing single flowers of most lovely shades, marked and blended in a charming manner. Flowers are produced on long stems, and keep fresh a long time in water when cut. One of the finest annuals grown.

6 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 0
8 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 3
10 Splendid Distinct Colours, Tall	1 6

Stock, Ten-week.

These beautiful and fragrant flowers are deservedly popular, as their splendid spikes are most attractive; they require rich soil and moisture, and prefer strong land, however, as they must be grown quickly.

6 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering.. .. .	1 3
8 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering.. .. .	1 6
12 Distinct Colours, Large Flowering.. .. .	2 0

Stock, Brompton.

These are biennial varieties of this favourite flower; they are very hardy and of robust growth, and have long flower spikes. If sown in the autumn they will bloom the following spring.

6 Distinct Colours	1 3
8 Distinct Colours	1 6
12 Distinct Colours	2 0

Wallflower, Sweet-scented.

An old favourite. We offer the double German varieties; a great variety of colours, from blood red to pale orange.

6 Distinct Colours, Double German	1 6
10 Distinct Colours, Double German	2 6

Zinnia Elegans Grandiflora.

Charming hardy plants; particularly fine large flowers, of brilliant colours. Plants of robust growth, quite an improvement on the old variety. Should be sown in spring and summer.

6 Distinct Colours, Double	1 0
8 Distinct Colours, Double	1 3

Zinnia Elegans Pumila fl. pl.

This strain grows about 2 feet high, and produces flowers in great variety of colour, giving a most dazzling effect when massed.

6 Distinct Colours	1 0
8 Distinct Colours	1 3



..Pictorial Collections..

These new collections of Asters and Pansies contain mixed seeds of all the different species of these beautiful flowers, and include all the colours of the several sections.



Aster.

6 Varieties	1 6	10 Varieties	2 6
8 Varieties	2 0	12 Varieties	3 0
Including Victoria, Pæony, Comet, Crown, and Dwarf Bouquet, etc., etc.			

Pansy.

6 Varieties	1 6	10 Varieties	2 6
8 Varieties	2 0	12 Varieties	3 0
Including Faust, Lord Beaconsfield, Odier's Trimardeau, and large flowering, etc., etc.			

Sweet Pea.

8 Varieties ..	1 3	16 Varieties ..	2 3
12 Varieties ..	1 9		
Including Scarlet, White, Blue, Purple, Painted Lady, Primrose, Orange Prince, etc., etc.			

Anderson & Co. FOR Choiceest Flower Seeds

Popular Collections of Flower Seeds.

POST FREE
EVERYWHERE

Annuals and Biennials

"GEM" Collection of 14 Beauties.

- Post free, 2s. -

- Amaranthus.** Tricolour foliage plants. Sow September to November.
- Calliopsis Drummondii.** Beautiful single yellow, with dark centre; profuse bloomer.
- Cornflower.** Blue and other colours; a favourite flower.
- Pansy or Heartsease.** Wonderful colours and shades. flowers during spring and early summer.
- Sunflower, Miniature.** Very free flowering.
- Stocks (Ten-week).** Large-flowered; charming perfume. Sow in autumn and early spring.
- Zinnia Grandiflora.** Gorgeous colours; flowers during summer. Sow August to November.
- Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.** Grand annual; flowers all summer.
- Balsam.** Choice mixed; brilliant colours of every shade.
- Cosmos.** Most lovely, profuse blooming flowers.
- Dianthus Heddegewil.** Lovely little annual; blooms all summer.
- Mignonette (Crimson Giant).** Grand spikes; everybody's plant.
- Poppy.** Single or double; gorgeous colours.
- Salpiglossis.** One of the loveliest showy annuals.

PANSIES.

"Sunshine" Collection.

8 varieties, 1 Packet of each, 3s. post free.

Universal favourites, easily cultivated, very free bloomers. The seed should be sown in boxes or frames, in autumn or spring, and transplanted; they love rich sandy soil.

Anderson's Large French Stained. Finest strain grown; colours beautiful, including the grand new shade of mahogany crimson; fine form.

Odier's Choicest Strain. Grand show variety, finely marked; good substance, like the French varieties.

First-class Assorted. Splendid large flowers, great variety of colours

Trimardeau. Beautiful strain; vigorous; compact habit; flowers rich and varied; large

Lord Beaconsfield, Giant. Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals; handsome, distinct.

Victoria. Beautiful strain; deep maroon crimson, with light coloured margin.

Non Plus Ultra. An attractive and superb strain, with all shades of rich colour

Peacock. Upper petals marked with central spot of pale violet blue, shaded, the lateral petals a deep claret.

6d. per packet

Creepers and Climbers which can be grown from Seed

Centrosema Grandiflora. Perennial climber of great beauty; beautiful pea-shaped flowers. Seed should be soaked in tepid water for a few hours before sowing

Cobaea Scandens. Produces magnificent large bell-shaped purple flowers, is a rapid grower, and has fine foliage. Sow in rich soil during autumn or spring.

Cobaea Scandens Alba. White flowers

Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory). A quick-growing annual; beautiful single flowers in shades of purple and blue.

Dolichos Lignosus. Hardy perennial creeper; very ornamental and vigorous grower. Flowers very freely, and makes a beautiful dense screen.

Dolichos Lablab.

Daylight. Beautiful white flowers

Darkness. Lovely dark flowers; very rapid annual climbers.

Everlasting Pea. A hardy perennial climber; strong grower; useful for cutting

Humulus Japonicus. Fine green foliage.

Humulus Japonicus Variagatus. Handsome foliage; annual climbers; rapid growers, and hardy; want rich soil

Ipomea. Handsome convolvulus-like beautiful flowers. Quamoclit is quite distinct, elegant feathery and ivy-leaved foliage, small scarlet flowers.

Hederacea Superba

Limbatia Elegantissima

Quamoclit. Scarlet, small handsome foliage.

Mikado. Brilliant colours

Grandiflora Alba. Magnificent white flowers

Bona Nox. Large blue flowers

Ipomea Learii. Hardy perennial; free grower; magnificent flowers of superb violet-purplish colour.

Lophospermum Scandens. A charming perennial climber; purplish-violet bell-shaped flowers of great beauty; the foliage is handsome

Mandevillea Suaveolens. Beautiful pure white flowers; foliage small; habit rather straggling.

Maurandya Barclayana. Lovely little climber, delicate foliage and a profusion of deep purple flowers; it grows closely to a wire or other trellis; 6 feet.

Medeola Asparagoides. Foliage plants of great beauty, producing a moss-like covering to a trellis, but does not grow tall; it is rather tender, however, and its flowers are insignificant. Grown in a bush-house, it is very beautiful

Mina Lobata. Pretty half-hardy annual; beautiful creamy-white flowers, are bright orange when half-blown and when in bud a vivid red.

Nasturtium. Lobb's climbing variety. Especially suitable for vases

Nasturtium, Tall. Hardy, free-growing annual climber with beautiful succulent foliage, studded with flowers in shades of yellow, orange, and crimson.

Passiflora, Cœrulea Grandiflora. Large blue flowers.

Passiflora Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). This delightful fruit is easily grown from seed, and as a climbing plant to cover trellis or verandah, it cannot be surpassed

Tacsonia Van Volxemi. Handsome evergreen climber, with bright scarlet flowers; a tender perennial; grows 10 feet

Thunbergia Alata. A tender annual creeper, not generally known, but very beautiful; the flowers are in lovely shades of golden and orange colour, with dark eye

Tropæolum Canariensis (Canary Creeper). Tender annual climber of great beauty; foliage small and fimbriated; flowers golden yellow, and somewhat resemble the form of an insect. Raise in pots or boxes, and plant out in spring

6d. per packet

1s. per packet

6d. per packet

6d. per packet

6d. per packet

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6d. per packet

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6d. per packet

6d. per packet

"ABC" Packets

"A" Packet, 14 Varieties 2s.

Choice Hardy Annuals,

for Autumn or Spring Sowing.

Or any fourteen 3d. packets customers may choose; all hardy annuals; may be sown and flowered in open border.

"B" Packet, 28 Varieties 4s.

Choice Hardy Annuals,

for Autumn or Spring Sowing.

Or any twenty-eight 3d. packets customers may choose; all hardy annuals; may be sown in the open border.

"C" Packet, 12 Varieties 3s.

Choice

Hardy and Half-Hardy Annuals.

Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 4s. in value at catalogue rates.

"D" Packet, 12 Varieties 5s.

Choice Biennials and Perennials

Or any twelve packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. Should be sown in pots or boxes and transplanted.

"E" Packet, 6 Varieties 5s.

Tender Biennials and Perennials.

EXTRA CHOICE.

Primulas, Calceolarias, Cineraria, Begonia, Cyclamen, Gloxinia, etc., or any six packets our customers may choose, not more than 6s. in value at catalogue rates. For pot culture. Should be raised in seed pans and flowered in pots in a frame or bush-house.

Ornamental Grasses

3d. per packet.

Agrostis Nebulosa. Very ornamental; graceful habit; suitable for bouquets and mixing with flowers in vases.

Avena Sterillis (Animated Oats). Curious large spikelets, and of very elegant habit.

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass). One of the best known of these grasses; easily cultivated.

Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass). Strong growing, with broad foliage, stems covered with down.

Erianthus Ravennæ. A very handsome and stately hardy grass, bearing beautiful silvery plumes; the flower stems sometimes attain a height of six feet.

Eulalia Japonica. Very ornamental hardy grass, well suited for growing in large pots or tubs; it is also an excellent border plant in any good ordinary soil.

Hordeum Jubatum (Squirrel Tail). Distinct long feathery spikes.

Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass). One of the handsomest of British grasses, which thrives well in almost any situation.

Pennisetum Rupellianum. Most elegant variety; long slender leaves and stems, and beautiful plumes; charmingly decorative; one of the best.

Stipa Pennata (Feather Grass). This pretty grass presents a most attractive appearance in borders, and when cut is elegant in bouquets.

Tricholaena Rosea (Red Top Grass). Strong grower, very ornamental.

Zea Japonica Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize). 6ft. One Packet each of the above twelve varieties

Packets of the above Ornamental Grasses in Mixture

6d. each

Collections of Ornamental Grasses.

These varieties, from their graceful habit and easy culture, deserve to be very largely grown, whilst their value for use in bouquets cannot be over-estimated.

Six Beautiful Varieties, named sorts

Eight " " " "

1s. 1s. 3d.

Flower Seeds

AND HOW TO GROW THEM



When ordering Flower Seeds by Numbers, please give Date of Catalogue and from which the order is selected.

- Abronia.** 3d. per pkt.
 1 *Umbellata*. Rosy lilac, fragrant.
 2 *Villosa*. Dark red.
 Trailing plants, suitable for rockery; waxy, Verbena-like flowers, scented; hardy annual. Sow in spring and autumn. 6 inches.

- Acroclinium.** 3d. per pkt.
 3 *Album, Single*. Graceful white, with yellow centre.
 4 *Roseum, Single*. Rose, dark eye.
 5 *Roseum, Double*. Pretty bright rose, with yellow centre.
 Most beautiful everlasting, which flowers in great masses of colour; can be dried for winter bouquets; hardy annual. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

- Adonis.** 3d. per pkt.
 6 *Vernalis*. Perennial. Star-shaped yellow flowers.
 7 *Æstivalis (Flos Adonis)*. Annual. Crimson scarlet.
 Free flowering; feathery foliage. Very showy. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

- Alonsoa (Mask Flower).** 3d. per pkt.
 8 *Warscewiczii*. Brilliant scarlet.
 9 *Albiflora*. White; very constant.
 Very showy, half-hardy annual, with bright scarlet and white flowers. Sow autumn or spring. 12 inches.

- Alyssum.** 3d. per pkt.
 10 *Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum)*. Hardy annual; small trusses of white flowers in great profusion; cut down after flowering to promote new growth.
 11 *Maritimum Compactum (Little Gem)*. Very dwarf, erect variety.
 12 *Saxatile*. Dwarf, showy, hardy perennial; yellow flowers. Leaves hoary margined. Sow autumn or spring.

- Amaranthus.** 3d. per pkt.
 13 *Salicifolius (Fountain Plant)*. Crimson and yellow plume. 4 to 5 feet.
 14 *Tricolour (Joseph's Coat)*. Leaves red, yellow, and green. 3 feet.
 15 *Henderlii*. Leaves carmine, orange yellow and green. 4 feet.
 16 *Firebrand*. Large leaves, deep blood-red, with bright yellow edges. 6 feet.
 17 *Princess of Wales*. Reddish brown foliage.
 18 *Queen Victoria*. Purple-brown foliage.
 19 *Caudatus (Love-lies-bleeding)*. Racemes of drooping purplish-crimson flowers. 3 feet.
 This variety is quite distinct from the other "Amaranthus," and is not a foliage plant.

Prince of Wales and Queen Victoria are very strong growers, with large leaves of purplish red or reddish brown. They are effective in the back border, but not nearly so beautiful as the first four varieties named.
 Magnificent foliage plants of tropical appearance, with gorgeous leaves of crimson and gold, and green and yellow: colours deepen in the autumn. They are beautiful border plants, requiring plenty of room, good soil, and a warm position. *Salicifolius* is, perhaps, the best—a most lovely variety—but *Tricolour* is also a gem; both are grown for their beautiful coloured leaves; they are hardy annuals. Sow during September, October, November and December.

- Ammobium.** 3d. per pkt.
 20 *Alatum*. White, with golden centre. 18 inches.
 Pretty hardy everlasting, small flowers, very easily grown; annual. Sow in spring.

- Anagallis (Pimpernel).** 3d. per pkt.
 21 *Grandiflora*. Choice mixed.
 22 *Grandiflora Cœrulea*. Blue, very fine.
 A pretty family of dwarf-growing annuals; constant bloomers, and very compact habit. Prefer rich soil. Sow autumn or spring.

- Anchusa.** 3d. per pkt.
 23 *Augustifolia*. True deep blue.
 24 *Capensis*. Bright azure blue.
 A free flowering hardy perennial; excellent for bouquets; like a strong growing Forget-me-not. Sow in autumn and spring.

- Anemone.** 6d. per pkt.
 25 *Japonica*. Very pretty; flowers all summer; purplish red. 24 inches.
 26 *Coronaria*. Mixed, various colours. 12 inches.
 27 *St. Brigid*. The Irish poppy-flowered anemone. Large single and semi-double flowers of an endless variety of colour.
 Tuberos rooted plant, easily produced from seed; magnificent colours; blooms early in spring, when flowers are scarce. Requires good, rich, well drained, light soil; *Japonica* is a hardy perennial. Sow in early autumn.

See Bulb List for Tubers of Anemones.

- Angelonia.** 6d per pkt.
 28 *Grandiflora Alba*.
 A handsome upright growing plant, producing numerous spikes covered with pure white flowers; blooms freely during the autumn; can also be grown as a pot plant. Sow in spring.

- Antirrhinum** 3d. per pkt.
 (Snapdragon).
 29 *Anderson & Co.'s Extra Choice*. Unsurpassed for beauty of spikes; many of the flowers are distinctly and beautifully striped.
 30 *Brilliant*. Scarlet, golden and white.
 31 *Delila*. Carmine, white throat.
 32 *Galathee*. Very fine crimson.
 33 *Picturatum*. Showy, striped, spotted.
 34 *Majus*. Tall, mixed sorts.
 35 *Grandiflorum "Romeo"*. New deep rose, dark flesh and foliage.
 36 *Grandiflorum "Striatum"*. Magnificent striped variety.
 37 *Tom Thumb*. Beautiful miniature plants, 9 inches high; various colours; very attractive.
 A beautiful tribe of showy hardy biennials, producing long spikes of flowers in endless variety of colour; self colours, striped and spotted flowers; easily raised from seed. Sow during autumn and spring. Tall varieties, 26 in.; dwarf varieties, 9 in.

- Aquilegia (Columbine).** 6d. per pkt.
 38 *Californica Hybrida*. Large yellow flowers, dark orange spurs; splendid.
 39 *Cœrulea*. Very beautiful species.
 40 *Cœrulea Hybrida*. Large, sulphur yellow, blue spurs.
 41 *Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba (White Spurred)*. Long spurs of large, clear, snow-white flowers of elegant shape; flowers abundantly.
 42 *Skinneri*. Scarlet, tipped yellow.
 43 *Nivea*. Creamy white; semi-double.
 44 *Mixed*. Finest sorts; various colours. 3d. pkt.
 Very showy, hardy, herbaceous perennials; make handsome border plants; easily grown, requiring a light soil. Sow in autumn and spring. 18 to 24 inches.



Aquilegia, Chrysantha Grandiflora Alba
 (White Spurred Columbine).

Anderson & Co. For Choice Flower Seeds



Alyssum Maritimum.



Aster, King Humbert.



Arctotis Grandis.

Armeria (Thrift).

6d. per pkt.

- 45 **Cephalotes Alba.** Fine variety of this old English flower; hardy perennial; flowers are pure white. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Asters.

6d. per pkt.

- 46 **Crown.** Various colours; white centre.
 47 **Christmas Tree.** Free flowering, rich colours. 20 inches.
 48 **Dwarf Bouquet.** Various colours; effective.
 49 **Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered.** Various colours.
 50 **Dwarf Victoria.** One of the best classes; various colours.
 51 **Giant Comet.** Superb large flowers, long petals; various colours.
 52 **Giant Comet White.** Extra fine; splendid flowers.
 53 **Globe Flowered.** Various colours; showy.
 54 **King Humbert.** Flowers white; 4 inches in diameter. 12 inches.
 55 **Late Blooming.** Branching; large white flowers; long stems.
 56 **Mignon.** Mixed colours; light blue, lilac, rose.
 57 **Ostrich Feathered.** Flowers white, long wavy petals. 18 inches.
 58 **Perfection.** Large, double, incurved; various colours.
 59 **Pyramidal Flowering.** Dwarf; various colours.
 60 **Queen of the Market.** Branching loose habit; flowers assorted colours.
 61 **Quilled German.** Striking colours; old favourite.
 62 **Single Marguerite.** Very valuable for cutting; mixed colours.
 63 **Snowball.** Imbricated petals, pure white, perfect form.
 64 **Triumph Tom Thumb.** Large flowers, deep scarlet. 6 inches.
 65 **Triumph Tom Thumb.** Scarlet and white. 6 inches.

A charming family of half-hardy annuals, producing a profusion of bloom in trusses of six to eight fine heads of beautiful colours, three or four inches across. Light rich soil, with a mulching of manure, suits them best. Can be sown during autumn and spring; should be transplanted. Must have plenty of water during dry weather. Tall varieties, 18 inches to 2 feet.

Arabis (Rock Cross).

3d. per pkt.

- 66 **Alpina.** White, very dwarf.
 Excellent for borders or rock work, blooming very freely; hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 6 inches.

Arctotis Grandis.

6d. per pkt.

A charming, glaucous-green foliaged annual, of succulent growth. Flowers single, white, with a large, delicate, pale violet centre. Plants 24 inches, very free blooming. Beautiful for cut flowers.

Aubretia.

6d. per pkt.

- 68 **Leichtlini.** Luminous carmine rose.
 Very pretty hardy perennial, suitable for edgings and borders. Sow in the autumn.

Auricula.

6d. per pkt.

- 69 **Choice Mixed.** Various colours, best sorts. 6 inches.
 An old English favourite, requiring special culture, and only suitable for the cooler districts. Variety of colour, sometimes green, white edged; the entire flowers appear as if dusted with powder; hardy perennials; to be sown in fine soil in boxes during the autumn and spring, and transplanted when fit to handle.

Balsam.

3d. per pkt.

- 70 **Carnation.** Striped and flaked; attractive.
 71 **Solferino.** Streaked and spotted, distinct.
 72 **Camellia Flowered.** Self colours.
 73 **Camellia Flowered, Alba Perfecta.** Flowers white, double; first-class.

- 74 **Camellia Flowered, Prince Bismarck.** Flowers brilliant salmon rose, double, very fine.

- 75 **Choice Mixed.** All the best varieties.

A favourite annual, producing rose-like blooms of varied colours in great abundance. Suitable for outdoor cultivation and for pots. Balsams require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Sow in spring and summer. 18 inches.

Begonia.

1s. per pkt.

- 76 **Tuberous Rooted Single.** Charming colours.
 77 **Tuberous Rooted Double.** Beautiful shades.
 78 **Tuberosa Vittata.** Flowers marked like a Carnation, with shades of white, yellow, red.

These charming plants require great care in raising from seed, which is very small, and must be sown in light soil in a frame or greenhouse, and afterwards grown in pots. Foliage very handsome; graceful, drooping flowers, most attractive; tender perennials. These Begonias will not succeed out of doors. Sow the seed in spring. 18 inches.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy).

3d. per pkt.

- 79 **Iberidifolia.** Bright blue flowers.
 80 **Iberidifolia Alba.** Pure white flowers.
 Hardy annual; compact; stands dry weather; flowers daisy-like, produced in great profusion; prefers rich light loam. Sow autumn and spring. 9 inches.

Browallia.

3d. per pkt.

- 81 **Alata Cærulea.** Large; bright blue.
 82 **Alba.** White; very pretty variety.
 83 **Roezlii.** Blue or white; yellow tubes; large flowers
 84 **Speciosa Major.** An improved strain, with large blue flowers.
 Pretty hardy annuals, covering themselves with bloom; nice border plants; do best in rich light loam. Sow early in spring. 15 inches.

Calandrinia.

3d. per pkt.

- 85 **Discolour.** Pretty rose lilac.
 86 **Umbellata.** Beautiful magenta crimson.
 Dwarf, free-flowering, showy annual; adapts itself to almost any soil; an abundant bloomer. Sow in autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Calceolaria.

1s. per pkt.

- 87 **Dalkeith Park Strain.** Spotted and blotched.
 88 **Hybrida Striata.** Beautifully striped.
 89 **Shrubby.** Self-colours, yellow, brown.
 90 **Finest Mixed.** Selected strain; robust and floriferous.

A charming perennial plant for frame, conservatory, or bush-house culture only. Requires rich, light, fibrous soil, and plenty of pot room. To raise the seed successfully, sow on the surface in the lightest soil, and cover with a sheet of glass; and as soon as the very small plants are in second leaf they must at once be transplanted into small pots, and in a few weeks transferred to blooming pots; give plenty of light and air, but shade from the bright rays of the sun, and be careful to destroy green fly, should it appear. Calceolarias cannot be grown as border plants. Sow in autumn. 12 to 18 inches.

Calendula (English Marigold).

3d. per pkt.

- 91 **Meteor.** Double; beautiful golden colour, striped primrose.
 92 **Prince of Orange.** Double; rich orange, striped
 93 **Pluvialis (Cape Marigold).** White, exterior of petals shaded maroon.
 Favourite annual, capital for bedding or border; very hardy. Sow in spring or autumn.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.

3d. per pkt.

- 94 **Drummondii.** Yellow, crimson centre; very fine.
 95 **Grandiflora.** Perennial; large golden yellow.
 96 **Lanceolata.** Useful perennial; fine yellow flowers on long stalks.
 97 **Atropurpurea.** Rich brownish crimson.
 98 **Bicolour Hybrida.** Double flowers.
 99 **Coronata Maxima.** Golden yellow, very large.
 100 **Marmorata.** Yellow, crimson splashed.
 This is one of the best of our hardy annuals, a most beautiful plant in the garden, not particular as to soil, a long time in bloom. Plants should be two feet apart. Sow autumn and spring. 2 feet.

Canary Creeper (See Tropæolum).

Campanula.

3d. per pkt.

- 101 **Pyramidalis Alba.** A magnificent white-flowering variety, with long spikes of bloom.
 102 **Pyramidalis Blue.** Magnificent, with long spikes of bloom.
 103 **Persicifolia Grandiflora.** An exceedingly fine strain; large flowers; mixed colours.
 104 **Carpatica.** Bright blue, small flowers, pretty.
 105 **Carpatica Alba.** Pure white and dwarf.

Canterbury Bells.

3d. per pkt.

- 106 **Double Blue**
 107 **Double White.**
 108 **Double Rose.**
 109 **Single Blue.**
 110 **Single White.**
 111 **Single Rose.**
 112 **Calycanthema.** Charming saucer-like outer petal
 113 **Striata.** White, streaked violet.
 A family of very showy border plants, the colours being very distinct and rich; the single varieties are exceedingly pretty, and the Calycanthema, double and pyramidalis varieties, are magnificent. Easily raised from seed; sow in frame or box, and plant out in the border later. Free bloomers; hardy perennials. Sow in autumn or spring.

Candytuft (Iberis).

3d. per pkt.

- 114 **Dobbie's White Spiral.** Pure white spikes, 4 inches long.
 115 **Giant Hyacinth Flowered.** Immense spikes of pure white flowers; an improved strain. 15 inches.
 116 **White Rocket.** Magnificent long spikes
 117 **White.** Large, effective, and handsome.
 118 **Purple.** Large, fine tresses.
 119 **Carmine.** Flowers rich carmine.
 120 **Creamy White.** Delicate colour.
 121 **Empress.** Trusses of pure white.
 122 **White Perennial (Iberis Sempervirens)** Snowy
 123 **Tom Thumb.** Pure white, dwarf.
 124 **Dwarf Crimson.** Rich glowing colour.
 125 **Little Prince.** Charming dwarf variety; pure white.

The whole of this pretty family are well worth a place in the garden, the crimson and white varieties being exceedingly showy; they bloom in great profusion, and are very useful for cut flowers. Sow in autumn and spring, and thin to six inches apart.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Flower Seeds



Centaurea Moschata.

Get their Money's Worth!

"The Roses you sent are doing so well. By sending to you one certainly gets their money's worth."—MISS SUGDEN, *Tocumwal.*—185-03.



Chrysanthemum Maximum.

Canna (Indian Shot). 6d. pkt.

- 126 **Madam Crozy.** Crimson, with gold margin.
- 127 **Crozy's New Hybrids.** Mixed; very effective.
- 128 **Queen Charlotte.** Bright crimson, broad band of gold; beautiful.

See also List of named varieties in "Plant Section."

Ornamental plants with handsome foliage; brilliant flowers; easily raised from seed in a frame. Magnificent decorative plants; grown in the garden in sheltered situations, or in pots in a bush-house; half-hardy perennials. 3 to 4 ft. Sow autumn and spring.

Carnations. 6d. and 1s. pkt.

PERENNIAL SECTION.

- 129 **Bizarre.** Flaked and striped; excellent.
- 130 **Grenadin.** Brilliant, double scarlet.
- 131 **Double Mixed.** Superb stock, best sorts.
- 132 **Perpetual Flowering.** Superb, free bloomers, mixed.
- 133 **Yellow Ground Perpetual.** Race of perpetuals, producing the much-required shades of yellow.
- 134 **Riviera Market.** An improved variety of very rapid growth.

MARGUERITE SECTION.

- 135 **Mixed.** Flowers the first season from seed. Large proportion of fine double flowers of varied and beautiful colours; they bloom continuously, and produce enormous quantities of flowers. Habit robust; very useful for bedding. 6d. per pkt.
- 136 **White.** A beautiful pure white. 6d. pkt.
- 137 **Malmaison.** Enormous double flowers, but is rather difficult to grow, and only a small percentage of double flowers can be expected. 1s. pkt.

The Perennial varieties should produce a large percentage of first-class flowers, being saved from a magnificent collection of named sorts. Sow in pots or boxes in light soil, and placed in a frame or conservatory, and kept carefully watered until the plants are large enough to pick out; can also be successfully raised in a canvas frame. The Marguerite varieties are very hardy and are easily raised from seed, and flower the first season, producing a large percentage of double flowers. Sow autumn and spring.

Castilleja 1s. per pkt.

- 138 **Indivisa.** A lovely annual, producing superb flowers of intensely brilliant crimson scarlet. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Celosia (Cockscomb). 6d. pkt.

- 139 **Dwarf Varieties, Mixed.** Choice selection of coloured heads.
- 140 **Dwarf Crimson.** Standard variety.
- 141 **Carter's Empress.** Crested, bright scarlet.
- 142 **Pyramidalis.** Splendid feathery spikes of various colours.
- 143 **Spicata.** An erect pyramidal growing variety, with flowers of a bright rose tint on the points of the side shoots.

Old English favourites. The three first named produce large cockscomb-like heads of brilliant crimson. Pyramidalis bears its flowers in feathery spikes, and should have the leader pinched out, which will improve its habit; 2 ft. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring.

Centaurea (Cornflower.) 3d. pkt.

- 144 **Emperor William.** The charming Single Blue Cornflower; the best of the section.
- 145 **Red.** Single Cornflower.
- 146 **White.** Single Cornflower.
- 147 **Mixed.** Single.
- 148 **Cyanus fl. pl.** Various shades; produces a large percentage of double flowers.
- 149 **Nana Com. Hybrida (New Miniature Cornflower).** Finest mixed.
- 150 **Nana Compacta, Victoria.** Blue Cornflower; dwarf, excellent.

Centaurea Moschata (Sweet Sultan). 3d. pkt.

- 151 **Blue.** Double. 3d. per pkt.
- 152 **Purple.** Double.
- 153 **White.** Double.
- 154 **Ordorato Marguerite.** White, large sweet-scented flowers.

155 Suaveolens. Yellow Cornflower.

The Single Blue Cornflower, so common in the English fields, is one of the most useful annuals in cultivation. It blooms during winter in profusion, and is most useful for cutting for bouquets in winter and spring. The plants should stand one foot apart, and can be transplanted. This interesting family comprises the well-known Sweet Sultan. Height 1½ to 2 ft. Sow during autumn and spring.

156 Centaurea Candidissima. 3d. pkt.

Valuable perennial foliage plant for ribbon bordering; very effective when massed with other coloured leaves; round, compact plants, with silvery foliage. 12 inches. Sow in autumn.

Centaureidium. 3d. pkt.

- 157 **Drummondii.** Yellow flowers. A showy, hardy annual of a dwarf and trailing habit; suitable for edges and rockeries.

Centrosema. 6d. per pkt.

- 158 **Grandiflora.** Flowers 1½ to 2½ inches across, of a beautiful inverted pea shape; rosy violet to reddish purple, feathered with white.

An exceedingly beautiful perennial climber; easily grown from seed, which should be soaked for a few hours in tepid water before sowing. Sow in spring.

Cineraria. 1s. per pkt.

- 159 **Hybrida Grandiflora.** Single flowers, charming colours; superior to the double varieties.
- 160 **Hybrida Grandiflora Kermesina.** Crimson variety; flowers velvety crimson, semi-double.
- 161 **Hybrida Grandiflora Double.** A very select strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers.

Most elegant and charming bush-house or green-house plants; should be raised in a frame, in pots and boxes, and transplanted rapidly into small-sized pots, and again into blooming pots as soon as the smaller are well filled with roots; use light soil, mixed with old cow manure, a little sand and old vegetable mould made from decayed leaves; transfer to bush-house as soon as established in blooming pots. Can also be grown as border plants in a sheltered suitable position. Sow in the autumn. 18 to 24 inches.

Ornamental Leaved Variety. 3d. per pkt.

- 162 **Maritima Candidissima.** Large leaves. This variety, although classed as a Cineraria, is grown as a hardy foliage plant only, its beautiful silvery leaves being very effective in carpet bedding; it is of no value as a flowering plant. 12 inches. Sow in spring.

Clarkia. 3d. per packet.

- 163 **Elegans.** Purplish rose colour.
- 164 **Elegans.** Double. A showy hardy annual; easily grown; very effective in masses. Sow spring and autumn. 18 inches.

Clanthus. ~ 6d. per pkt.

- 165 **Dampieri (Desert Pea).** A native of the driest portions of Western Australia. The flowers are brilliant crimson, about three inches long, and in the centre there is a large clear black marking, rendering it one of the most beautiful and attractive plants in cultivation. This biennial plant is a trailer, and is a little difficult to cultivate, but will repay all trouble. Sow from July to end of September, in a sunny situation; a sandy soil is most suitable, but in any ordinary good loam it will bloom well. Do not transplant seedlings.
- 166 **Punicus (Glory Pea).** A very handsome perennial shrub, resembling the Dampieri, but more easily grown and of more erect habit.
- 167 **Punicus Alba.** A white variety, much prized on account of its highly decorative character.

Clintonia. 3d. per pkt.

- 168 **Pulchella.** Rich blue colour, yellow eyes. Charming little plant for edging, pots or rockeries. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant. Hardy annual. Sow autumn or spring. 6 inches.

Chrysanthemum.

Annual Marguerite.

- 3d. per pkt. except where otherwise priced.
 - 169 **Double Hybrids.** Beautiful double and semi-double flowers; white, yellow, and crimson; various coloured centres.
 - 170 **Burridgeanum.** "Lord Beaconsfield." White, crimson band, yellow centre.
 - 171 **Carinatum (Golden Feather).** Golden foliage; flowers yellow and crimson.
 - 172 **Carinatum, Purple Crown.** Purple scarlet in colour, with a golden ring; yellow foliage. 8 ins.
 - 173 **Tricolour Dunnetii.** Single, very showy.
 - 174 **Coronarum Sulphureum.** Double; flowers pretty lemon colour.
 - 175 **Eclipse.** Bright golden yellow, scarlet ring.
 - 176 **Segetum (Corn Marigold).** Pretty yellow.
 - 177 **Tricolour Coccineum (Tom Thumb).** Branching; profusion of perfectly scarlet flowers. 6d. pkt.
- These varieties are hardy annuals; strong growers, showy, and are admirably suited for cutting; they keep a long time in water. Marguerites are most popular, and should always have a place, as they are one of our finest garden annuals. Should be sown during autumn or spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Leucanthemum Section. (Perennials.)

- 178 **Maxim (Moon Penny Daisy).** Pure white.
- 179 **Frutescens (Paris Daisy).** A lovely flower.
- 180 **Grandiflorum Hybridum (Shasta Daisy).** One of the hardiest of its class, requires no special cultivation. Dwarf habit. Flowers pure glistening white, of great size and produced on long slender stems; single, with yellow centre. A most charming introduction which should be in every garden. 6d. per pkt.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choiceest Flower Seeds



Double Daisy.

Dianthus (Garden Pink).



Cosmos (Mixed).



Chrysanthemum.

Double Perennial Varieties.

This section represents the well-known Japanese Chrysanthemums, so much prized in our gardens.

- 181 **Pompones.** Small flowers; very pretty. 24 in. 6d. pkt.
- 182 **Inodorum.** Double white. 6d. per pkt.
- 183 **Indicum fl. pl.** The familiar Chrysanthemum; various. 24 inches 6d. per pkt.
- 184 **New Early Flowering.** Of the Japanese type, a new race, and very abundant bloomer. 6d. pkt.

Cobæa (Climber).

6d. per pkt.

185 Scandens.

Most useful ornamental perennial climber; magnificent, large, bell-shaped, purplish-blue flowers; rapid grower, fine foliage; hardy perennial. Should be raised in pots or boxes, and planted out in the autumn or early spring.

Coleus.

1s. per pkt.

186 Splendid Mixed.

187 New Large Leaved. Finest mixed.

As a pot-grown foliage plant the Coleus cannot be surpassed; it is admirably adapted to our climate; requires careful sowing, as the seed is very fine; must be grown freely in good rich soil, with plenty of moisture, light and air, when the colours will be magnificent. As a pot plant, and grown in a conservatory or bush-house, it is charming, but in sheltered situations, and in the warmer parts of the state, it is a magnificent border plant, when it sometimes reaches a height of 4 feet. Sow in September and summer.

Collomia.

3d. per pkt.

188 Coccinea. Scarlet and yellow.

Hardy annual; flowers bouvardia-like; of compact habit. Sow in the spring. 12 inches.

Columbine (See Aquilegia).

Convolvulus (Morning Glory).

3d. per pkt.

189 Minor. Dwarf; mixed, various.

190 Major. Tall; mixed, beautiful climber.

191 Mauritanicus. Hardy perennial; for hanging baskets and rock work; beautiful blue.

A bed of the charming, free blooming annuals, Convolvulus Minor variety, is most beautiful when in flower; and for a quick-growing creeper of the annual type none can surpass C. Major and its varieties; its foliage is good, and the flowers in early spring are truly magnificent. Sow in the spring.

Coreopsis (See Calliopsis).

Cornflower (See Centaurea).

Cosmidium.

3d. per pkt.

192 Burrigeum. Crimson and yellow flowers, resembling the Calliopsis.

One of the most showy of the hardy annuals. It is well-adapted for massing in beds and shrubby borders, and for cutting for table decorations. Sow in autumn or spring. 18 in.

193 Cowslip (Primula Veris). 6d. per pkt.

This charming old English flower succeeds admirably here in our cooler districts, where it can be grown to perfection. It should be sown in boxes, and transplanted to some sheltered, shady situation to flower. Hardy perennial. Sow in autumn or spring. 9 inches.

Cosmos.

3d. per pkt.

- 194 **Mammoth Fancy.** Magnificent variety of colours.
- 195 **Pearl.** A beautiful pure white.
- 196 **Dawn.** Early dwarf variety; flowers white, tinted rose.
- 197 **Sulphurea.** Yellow.
- 198 **Choicest Mixed.** Colours various.
- 199 **Klondyke.** Very floriferous; orange, distinct foliage. A most popular class of hardy annuals, producing single flowers of great beauty; white, mauve, purple, etc., with fine foliage; most useful for table decoration. Sow autumn and spring. 6 feet.

Cuphea.

3d. per pkt.

200 Miniata Compacta. Flowers various colours.

A pretty annual, most useful for bedding; very dwarf and abundant bloomer.

Cyclamen Persicum. 1s. per pkt.

- 201 **Fine Mixed.** Beautiful variety, various colours.
- 202 **Papilio "Butterfly."** Colours various; petals crested and twisted; very striking.
- 203 **Albert Victor.** Flowers intense carmine.
- 204 **Giganteum.** Immense flowers; free bloomer.
- 205 **Delicatum.** Beautiful snowy-white flowers. A most beautiful tribe of tuberous greenhouse plants, easily produced from seed if sown in light soil, in pots, and placed in a warm sheltered corner of the bush-house; will repay all trouble. Seed should be sown during autumn and spring in pots. The Cyclamen blooms a long time.

Dahlia.

6d. per pkt.

- 206 **Large Flowered Double.** Fine select mixed.
- 207 **Pompones.** Finest mixed; very small flowers, double.
- 208 **Single.** Various; brilliant star-shaped flowers.
- 209 **Single Perfection.** Fine giant flowering strain.
- 210 **Single Tom Thumb.** Very dwarf; splendid.
- 211 **Single Cactus.** Single flowers; twisted petals.
- 212 **Double Cactus.** Finest mixed.
- 213 **Double Cactus.** From pointed petalled varieties. Easily raised from seed if sown in a shelter frame, but there is a great probability of plants producing a large percentage of single flowers, even if seed is saved from double flowers; seedlings will flower first season if sown early. The single varieties are elegant and graceful, and most suitable for cutting. The Pompones are very small double varieties, but the Cactus are finest of all. Hardy perennials. Sow autumn or spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Datura (Trumpet Flowers). 6d. pkt.

- 214 **Ceratocaula.** Large trumpet-shaped pink and white flowers, beautifully sweet-scented; a very useful hardy annual. Sow in spring. 36 inches.
- 215 **Double Golden.** Compact bush, about 2 feet high, and bearing large golden, funnel-shaped flowers.

Daisy (Bellis Perennis). 6d. per pkt.

- 216 **Longfellow.** Large, beautifully double; dark rose, long stalks.
- 217 **Giant Snowball.** Grand flower, pure white. 6 ins.
- 218 **Double Mixed.** All the best sorts.
- 219 **Fistulosus.** Pretty form of Double Daisy; globular, various colours.

These old favourite flowers can be easily grown from seed. They should be sown in a shallow box filled with light soil, and kept well watered; a cool position will suit best. The seedlings must be planted out when large enough to handle. They are hardy perennials. Sow autumn and spring. 6 ins.

Dianthus (Garden Pink).

3d. per pkt.

- 220 **Heddewegi.** Single; beautiful varieties.
- 221 **Heddewegi fl. pl.** Double flowers.
- 222 **Heddewegi, "Queen of Holland."** Pure white, occasional rose tints in centre.
- 223 **Double Snowflake.** Beautiful double white, fringed.
- 224 **Eastern Queen.** Showy single flowers.
- 225 **Crimson Belle.** Beautiful crimson, single.
- 226 **Atropurpureus.** Double, various.
- 227 **Albo Marginatus (Mourning Pink).**
- 228 **The Bride.** White, purple centre.
- 229 **Diadematus (Diadem Pink).** Fine double.
- 230 **Laciniatus.** Large single flowers, fringed.
- 231 **Laciniatus Striatus.** Double flowers, striped.
- 232 **Salmon Queen.** Dwarf, salmon, changing rose.
- 233 **Snowflake.** Single laced, pure white.
- 234 **Imperialis.** An abundant bloomer.
- 235 **Atrosanguinea.** Double variety, dark blood-red.
- 236 **Plumarius.** Fringed Pheasant's Eye.
- 237 **Chinensis (Indian Pink).** Fine double flowers; beautiful colours.
- 238 **Barbatus (Sweet William).** Hardy perennial. Large trusses, splendid colours.
- 239 **Barbatus (Auricula-eyed Sweet William).** Distinct variety; very brilliant and beautiful.
- 240 **Barbatus "Harlequin" (Sweet William).** Large single flowers; dwarf, beautiful.

The Heddewegi, Laciniatus, and Imperialis sections will bloom nearly the entire season. They are magnificent flowering biennials, with many colours and shades of colours. The flowers are of immense size, and the plants bloom all the season through if the old flowers and seed pods are removed regularly. The last three on the list are the old favourite Sweet William of perennial duration, which produce fine trusses of bloom, with an endless variety of colour. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 ins.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Flower Seeds



Delphinium
Cashmerianum.



Eschscholtzia.



Gaillardia
Grandiflora.

Handsome!
"The Red African Daisy
I got from you is flower-
ing, and very handsome
indeed."—MRS. SPARKE,
West Maitland.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur). 6d. pkt.

- 241 Hybrids Mixed. Choice selection, best varieties.
- 242 Cashmerianum. Fine variety, dark blue.
- 243 Formosum. Graceful; lovely blue flowers.
- 244 Nudicaule. Bright scarlet; dwarf, compact.
- 245 Chinense. Fine mixed; a splendid strain.

Charming family of perennials, with handsome foliage and fine spikes of flowers. Very effective in the border; they make handsome plants. Sow during autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet when in flower.

Desert Pea (See Clanthus).

Digitalis (Foxglove.) 3d. per pkt.

- 246 Gloxinoides. Superb variety; all colours.
 - 247 Ivory's Finest Spotted. Superior strain.
- Well-known and favourite English flower; does very well here, of easy cultivation; striking and showy when in flower, and requires plenty of space; hardy perennial. Sow autumn and spring. 3 ft. when in flower.

Dolichos. 3d. per pkt.

- 248 Lignosus. Small, lilac, pea-shaped flowers, borne in clusters.
- A charming, quick-growing climber, capital for covering an old wall or fence; small bright green foliage, not particular as to situation; one of the best hardy perennials. Sow in spring or autumn; evergreen. 20ft.

Dolichos Lablab.

- 249 Daylight. A grand climber, with beautiful white flowers and dark green foliage.
 - 250 Darkness. A beautiful contrast to the "Daylight"; flowers dark lavender purple.
- Both the above are entirely distinct from D. Lignosus. They are annuals only. Sow autumn and spring.

Erigeron. 3d. per pkt.

- 251 Coulteri. Single white flowers with golden centre, very suitable for cutting.
- A hardy perennial plant from North America, growing 1½ ft. Very handsome, with Daisy-like flowers.

Eritrichium Nothofulvum.

(Sweet Scented Forget-me-not).
Pure white, and a pleasant perfume. 6d. per pkt.

Eschscholtzia. 3d. per pkt.

- 253 Californica. Bright yellow, and charming.
- 254 Californica Alba Plena. Beautiful double white.
- 255 Californica Carminea. Showy rose-coloured flowers.
- 256 Crocea. Deep yellow, lovely shade.
- 257 Crocea, Double. Orange flowers, hardy.
- 258 Mandarin. Rich orange colour inside.
- 259 Maritima "Golden West." Large flowers, light yellow and orange; spot at base of each petal; foliage whitish grey.

One of the most beautiful of the Californian annuals; has handsome foliage, expands its flowers to the blaze of the sun, is of dazzling brightness; wants plenty of space, and will thrive in any ordinary soil; perfectly hardy. Sow in autumn and spring. 9 inches.

Euphorbia (Mexican Fire Plant or Annual Heterophylla. Poinsettia.) 6d. per pkt.

Bushy plants, 4 to 5 feet high, with glossy green leaves, which form at the end of the branches into large whorls and bracts, among which small green flowers appear, and immediately colour up to a brilliant orange scarlet.

261 Everlasting Pea (Mixed) (Lathyrus Latifolius) 3d. pkt.

This perennial is much hardier than the Sweet Pea, grows stronger, and keeps a long time in bloom; it has no perfume, but is most useful for cutting. Colours, various; hardy perennial. Sow in autumn and spring. 4 to 5 feet.

Forget-me-not (See Myosotis).

Foxglove (See Digitalis).

Freezia. 3d. per pkt.

- 262 Hybridum. Finest mixed.
- Although generally grown from bulbs, they are very hardy, and easily raised from seed. Sow in early autumn.

Fuchsia. 1s. per pkt.

- 263 Single and Double.
- The seed we offer has been saved from the choicest varieties; hardy perennials. Sow during spring in pots in a frame or bush-house, and transplant the seedlings into small pots; only a percentage of double flowers can be expected. Seed will not germinate in the open ground. 36 inches.

Gaillardia. 3d. per pkt.

- 264 Grandiflora. One of the finest garden plants which may be said to be always in flower, large, single, yellow flowers with crimson centre, long, stout stems; lasts a long time when cut; very decorative.
 - 265 Grandiflora Foliis Aureo Variegata. Very attractive, having blotched golden foliage.
 - 266 Amblyodon. Fine, deep red, tall.
 - 267 Josephus. Scarlet, yellow bands.
 - 268 Pistulosa. Pretty double-quilled sort.
 - 269 Picta. A single variety; red and yellow.
 - 270 Lorenziana. Double, yellow and deep crimson.
- Hardy annuals and perennials, producing beautiful single and double flowers; very attractive and showy. Sow autumn or spring. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Gentiana (Blue Gentian). 6d. pkt.

- 271 Acaulis. Its pretty little bright blue, trumpet-shaped flowers are exceedingly beautiful.
- Pretty hardy perennials, one of the most charming of our alpine plants, suitable for the cool districts only. Sow during autumn and spring. 4 inches.

Geraniums (See Pelargoniums).

Gladiolus. 6d. per pkt.

- 272 Gandavensis Mixed.
 - 273 Lemoinei Varieties. We are able to offer seed of this magnificent class of spotted Gladiolus; saved from the very best strains.
- This magnificent genus is easily raised, and from hybridised seeds the variety of colour and tints obtainable is endless; light, sandy, loamy soil is most suitable for raising seedlings. Sow in spring. 36 inches.

For GLADIOLUS BULBS see Special List.

Globe Amaranth (See Gomphrena).

Gloxinia. 1s. per pkt.

- 274 Grandiflora Crassifolia Erecta. Distinct and beautiful flowers, erect, spotted, and blotched; immense size, lovely foliage; one of the finest.
- 275 Hybrida Grandiflora Defiance. Of wonderful beauty, flowers glowing crimson scarlet, with fringed margin; of great size and substance.
- 276 Grandiflora Corona. A remarkable strain; flowers spotted and blotched; throat violet-red, passing to indigo; white centre, with blue spots. Enormous flowers, of great beauty.
- 277 Giant Flowered. Strong growing and erect flowering variety; flowers 4 inches in diameter, very beautiful.

One of the handsomest tender tuberous plants in cultivation; requires pot cultivation and the shelter of a frame, bush-house, or conservatory; the fleshy velvety leaves are extremely beautiful, and the flowers are charming in the extreme. The plants bloom a long time; tender perennials. Sow during autumn.

Godetia. 3d. per pkt.

- 278 Fairy Queen. Very dwarf variety, large white flowers with carmine spots, very beautiful.
- 279 Princess Henry. Satiny rose; carmine spot.
- 280 Splendens. Pretty purple blotch on each petal; double.
- 281 Duchess of Albany. Satiny white.
- 282 Princess of Wales. Crimson rose, large bunches.
- 283 Lady Albemarle. Bright crimson, large flowers.
- 284 Duke of York. A handsome dwarf variety; flowers bright scarlet carmine.
- 285 Grandiflora Maculata. Large white flowers with crimson spots.

A pretty tribe of really beautiful hardy annuals; will grow in the poorest soil, and produce a grand display of gorgeous flowers, even in a dry season, and cut flowers keep well in water. Should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 inches to 2 feet.

Golden Feather (See Pyrethrum).

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth).

- 3d. per pkt.
 - 286 Globosa. Dark purple.
 - 287 Golden Yellow. Very bright.
 - 288 Nana Compacta. Dwarf variety; purple. 6 ins.
- One of the best of our hardy annual everlastings, and most useful for winter bouquets; it is of fine erect habit, a constant bloomer, and very attractive. Sow in the spring and early summer. 18 inches.

Helichrysum. 3d. per pkt.

- 289 Monstrosum. Double; mixed varieties, very fine colours, very free blooming.
 - 290 Compositum Purpureum fl. pl. Double; crimson.
 - 291 Bracteatum. Pretty clear yellow, double.
 - 292 Roseum. Double; beautiful delicate rose.
 - 293 Alba fl. pl. Double; pure white.
- Everlasting flowers of great beauty, hardy and free blooming, and very useful for cutting; plants about 4 feet; produce their brilliant flowers at a season most wanted; they are hardy annuals but will often bloom for a whole season. Sow autumn and spring.

Anderson & Co. FOR CHOICEST FLOWER SEEDS

Helianthus (Sunflower).

3d. per pkt.

- 294 **Cucumerifolius**. Branching, nice foliage, golden yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet.
 295 **Cucumerifolius "Stella."** Flowers 3 in. across; pure golden yellow; black disc; plants 4 to 5 ft.
 296 **Orion** (Synonymous with Erato). Small flowers, crisped or twisted petals; orange and lemon shades; very attractive. 5 ft.
 297 **Diadem**. Single flowers; light citron colour. 5 feet.
 298 **Hybridum fl. pl.** Double and semi-double. 5 ft.
 299 **Annus**. Single; primrose coloured.
 300 **Argophyllus**. Pretty and ornamental. Silvery foliage.
 301 **Californicus**. Large, double yellow. 8 feet.
 302 **Globosus Fistulosus**. Double golden, fine. 6 ft.
 303 **Nanus**. Single; dwarf habit; golden yellow. 3 ft.
 304 **Nanus**. Double; 3 feet high; fine golden yellow.

These well-known hardy annuals are of a majestic appearance, some of the tall-growing varieties attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet, with flowers of enormous size. The small-flowered varieties—Stella, Cucumerifolius, and Orion, are most decorative and useful for cutting: one of the best summer yellow annuals; never out of place. Sow in the spring and summer.

Heartsease (See Pansy).

Heliopsis.

3d. per pkt.

- 305 **Pitcheriana**. Deep golden colour: very free flowering.

A hardy perennial of vigorous growth, with flowers about 2 or 3 ins. in diameter; height, 2 to 3 feet. Sow in spring or autumn.

Heliotropium (Heliotrope). 6d. pkt.

- 306 **Choicest Mixed**. Best dark and light colours.
 307 **Queen Margaret**. Of dwarf and compact habit; flowers in clusters of a deep dark blue.

Sow in a frame or bush-house in a box or pot, with a sheet of glass placed over it until the young plants appear; then give plenty of air, and pot off as soon as plants are fit to handle. Delicious perfume, tender perennial, border plant. Sow autumn and spring. 2 to 3 feet.

Heuchera.

6d. per pkt.

- 308 **Sanguinea**. The flowers borne on graceful spikes, and are of a bright crimson colour. Splendid for cutting.

Beautiful, hardy perennial, of dwarf, compact, branching habit. Sow in autumn or spring.

Hibiscus.

3d. per pkt.

- 309 **Africanus**. An annual with beautiful cream-coloured flowers; exceedingly pretty.

The perennial varieties cannot be procured from seed, but plants can be obtained (see list of plants in this Catalogue). The annual variety here offered should be sown in spring. 18 inches high.

Hollyhock.

6d. per pkt.

- 310 **Extra Choice**. Superb strain; all colours; double.

This noble plant produces flower spikes six feet high, studded with splendid Camellia-like blooms, some three feet of their length; it is not difficult to grow from seed, if sown in autumn and liberally treated with rich soil and moisture; tender perennials.

- 311 **Honesty (Satin Flower, Lunaria biennis)**.

3d. per pkt.

Free flowering hardy biennial; its silvery seed pods are very pretty, cut and dried for winter decoration. Sow during autumn and spring. 18 inches.

Humulus Japonicus (Japanese Hop).

3d. per pkt.

- 312 **Common**. Fine green foliage.
 313 **Variegated**. Very handsome foliage. Annual climbers, beautiful foliage; rapid grower, hardy; requires a rich soil.

Hunnemannia.

3d. per pkt.

- 314 **Fumariæfolia**. Fine feathery foliage and charming buttercup yellow, single flowers, cup-shaped, with red stain on the base of petals around the stamens.

A charming little perennial of erect growth, about 18 inches; easily raised from seed and quite hardy in the open border. The flowers keep well when cut. One of the most beautiful dinner table decorative plants grown.

Iberis.

3d. per pkt.

- 315 **Gibraltarica**. Large flowers, lilac shading to white.

A perennial Candytuft; very hardy and compact growing.

Ice Plant (See Mesembryanthemum.)

Ipomopsis. 3d. per pkt.

- 316 **Elegans**. Brilliant orange and scarlet flowers; succeeds best in light rich soil.

Long spikes of flowers delicately spotted, graceful foliage. If planted in a sheltered position is very attractive; tender biennials. Sow during autumn and spring. 3 ft.

Jacoea. (Senecio) 3d. pkt.

- 317 **Double White**. Blooms very profusely.

- 318 **Double Dark Crimson**. Bright.

- 319 **Double Blue**. Dwarf, showy variety.

- 320 **Double Mixed**.

A rapid growing annual; flowers double, daisy-like; fleshy foliage, bushy habit; requires plenty moisture; useful for cutting. Sow in autumn. 12 to 24 inches.

Ipomea (Convolvulus.) 3d. pkt.

- 321 **Hederacea Superba**. Ivy-leaved, various.
 322 **Limbata Elegantissima**. White, rich purple star.

- 323 **Mikado**. New strain; most brilliant colours.

- 324 **Grandiflora Alba**. Magnificent white flowers.

- 325 **Bona Nox**. Most beautiful, large, blue flowers.

- 326 **Imperialis, fl., Lutea**. Beautiful yellow.

- 327 **Learii**. This is a perennial, the gem of the family, dazzling deep blue flowers, fine foliage.

- 328 **Quamoclit (Cypress Vine)**. Scarlet flowers; very fine; feathery foliage.

A splendid family of climbers, rapid growers, fine foliage; handsome Convolvulus-like flowers; all very beautiful; hardy annuals, excepting the last-named. Sow in autumn and spring.

The above is quite distinct, having elegant feathery foliage, with small scarlet flowers, very attractive and handsome.

Larkspur (Annual Delphinium).

- 329 **Dwarf Rocket**. Double; various colours.

- 330 **Pure White**. Double; branching.

- 331 **Dwarf Stock Flowered**. Various colours.

- 332 **Ranunculus Flowered**. Various colours.

- 333 **Giant Hyacinth Flowered**. Spikes of beautiful double flowers.

- 334 **Candelabrum**. A pretty branching variety, blue shades.

One of the most valuable of our hardy annuals, producing flower spikes 6 or 8 inches in length; the flowers in beautiful colours; graceful foliage. 12 to 18 inches.

Leptosiphon.

3d. per pkt.

- 335 **Androsaceus**. Soft lilac; blooms freely.

- 336 **French Hybrids**. Mixed colours, fine.

Pretty hardy annual. Should be sown early in sheltered position; most suitable for bordering, having a dwarf compact habit; pretty foliage. Sow in spring. 6 inches.

Leptosyne.

3d. per pkt.

- 337 **Maritima**. Deep lemon yellow; very early; a charming plant.

- 338 **Stillmani**. Golden yellow, not so good as Maritima.

A most graceful annual from California; plants are bushy and compact, and the flowers are produced in great profusion. Maritima is very beautiful, and fine for cutting.

Limnanthes.

3d. per pkt.

- 339 **Douglasi**. Flowers white; yellow centre.

Free blooming dwarf annual, suitable for edging; much liked by bees. Sow in autumn or spring. 6 ins.

Linaria.

3d. per pkt.

- 340 **Bipartita Splendida**. Beautiful dark violet.

- 341 **Reticulata Aurea Purpurea**. Yellow & purple.

- 342 **Maroccana**. Mixed colours; improved strain.

- 343 **Cymbalaria**. Perennial known as Kenilworth Ivy; useful for hanging baskets, vases, etc.

One of the most beautiful species of hardy annuals grown for spring flowering, with beautiful spikes of Lobelia-like flowers. Sow during autumn or spring.

Linum (Flax).

3d. per pkt.

- 344 **Grandiflorum Coccineum**. Fine scarlet-flowered; flowers on slender stems; foliage good; soak seed in warm water before sowing. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

- 345 **Flavum (Golden Flax)**. Perennial variety; rich golden yellow flowers. 18 inches.

- 346 **Perenne**. Perennial; mixed colours.

Lobelia.

3d. and 1s. per pkt.

- 347 **Emperor William**. Dark, rich blue.

- 348 **Speciosa Erecta**. Dark blue, for bedding.

- 349 **Ramosa**. Beautiful deep blue.

- 350 **Paxtoniana**. Blue and white, pretty.

- 351 **Crystal Palace**. Fine dark blue, large.

- 352 **Double Blue**. Proportion of double flowers.

- 353 **Barnard's Perpetual**. Ultra-marine blue, with pure white marking; splendid.

- 354 **White Lady**. Large flowered, white.

- 355 **Cardinalis (Queen Victoria)**. Tall spikes, cardinal flowers, bronze leaves; distinct perennial; likes cold climate.

Exceedingly beautiful free-blooming hardy annuals, good for edgings, ribbon or carpet bedding, producing a dense carpet of bloom. Cardinalis, though a true Lobelia, is quite distinct from the annual varieties, and is a perennial. Sow during autumn and spring.

Lophospermum. 3d. per pkt.

- 356 **Scandens**. Large purple flowers.

Handsome annual climber; raise in a box or sheltered position out of doors. Grows 10 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

FOR FLOWER SEEDS
IN COLLECTIONS..

See pages 30 and 31.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choiceest Flower Seeds

Sweet Peas (Lathyrus Odoratus.)

3d. per packet.

WE strongly recommend this charming annual. They are free blooming and delightfully fragrant, and are, for the most part, climbers, and are exceedingly effective when grown on a trellis. It has been the rule to sow in spring, but we have found autumn sown Sweet Peas do better, as the plants become strong during the winter and flower earlier. They are hardy annuals, and the tall varieties grow to a height of from 4 to 5 feet.

(Varieties marked * are first early varieties.)

- 357 **America.** Brightest blood-red, striped.
- 358 **Blanche Burpee.** Pure white; one of the largest.
- 359 ***Blanche Ferry.** Pink and white, early.
- 360 ***Blanche Ferry Extra Early.** 10 days earlier.
- 361 **Butterfly.** White, laced with lavender.
- 362 **Captivation.** Standards, claret, wings lake.
- 363 **Cardinal.** Shining crimson scarlet.
- 364 **Countess of Aberdeen.** Self-coloured soft pink.
- 365 **Countess of Radnor.** Flowers pure light lavender.
- 366 **Countess Cadogan.** Reddish mauve, violet wings.
- 367 **Dorothy Tennant.** Large flowers of rich, rosy mauve.
- 368 **Duchess of York.** Rose, wings primrose and white.
- 369 ***Earliest of All.** Pink and white, of great beauty; dwarf habit. 3 weeks earlier than general collection.
- 370 **Emily Eckford.** Superb flower; standard rosy heliotrope, wings rich deep blue.
- 371 **Emily Henderson.** Charming pure white.
- 372 **Gaiety.** White, striped rosy lilac.
- 373 **Katherine Tracey.** Brilliant pink.
- 374 **Lady Beaconsfield.** Standard salmon-tinted rose, wings pale yellow.
- 375 **Lady Penzance.** Standard bright orange-tinted rose, wings deep rosy carmine.
- 376 **Lottie Eckford.** White, suffused with lavender blue.
- 377 **Modesty.** Pearly white, violet pink; lovely and distinct.
- 378 ***Mont Blanc.** Another lovely white, of compact growth, very early.
- 379 **Monarch.** Rich bronzy purple; very large.
- 380 **Mrs. Eckford.** Large flowers of charming primrose yellow.

- 381 **Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.** White ground, striped and shaded with bright rose.
- 382 **Navy Blue.** Rich deep blue, with shades of lavender; violet purple wings.
- 383 **Oriental.** Pink, suffused orange and primrose.
- 384 **Princess Beatrice.** Carmine, flaked; beautiful.
- 385 **Princess Victoria.** Dark cerise, wings mauve pink; lines of rose.
- 386 **Queen Victoria.** Primrose, with faint purple.
- 387 **Saidie Burpee.** Giant white of great beauty.
- 388 **Salopian.** The best scarlet.
- 389 **Senator.** Striped chocolate on creamy ground.
- 390 **Stanley.** Deep maroon self; large.
- 391 **Stella Morse.** Creamy yellow, turning to delicate primrose; good size.
- 392 **Venus.** Salmon, shaded rosy pink.
- 393 **Vesuvius.** Violet, with dull crimson spots.
- 394 **Violet Queen.** Beautiful violet mauve; fine form.

Pink Cupid.



Cupid Sweet Peas. 3d. pkt.

- 395 **Burpee's Beauty.** Flowers large and handsome, of a delicate rose, nearly white at the edges, slightly striped with carmine. 6 to 8 inches.
- 396 **Pink Cupid.** } Six to eight inches high.
- 397 **White Cupid.** }
- 398 **Mixed.** Contains all the latest colours of the Cupid class.

Nothing can be more lovely than a patch of these charming little plants. They produce such a mass of bloom on such small plants.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures.

- 399 **Rainbow Mixture.** Our own mixing. Contains all the newest varieties of the tall-growing section of Sweet Peas. A superb assortment. .. 6d. per pkt.
- 400 **Double Mixed.** The flowers of these do not all come double, but usually produce about 40 per cent. double blossoms in favourable situations. The colours are very beautiful. .. 3d. per pkt.
- 401 **Fine Mixed.** All colours; a grand selection of Sweet Peas. .. 3d. per pkt.

Bush Sweet Pea.

- 402 **Mixed.** Containing all the colours in this section, about 30 varieties in all.
- 403 **Monarch.** A perfect bush, 16 to 18 inches high; flowers are borne on top of plant. They are large, lovely purple on white ground.

SWEET PEAS
in
COLLECTIONS
SEE PAGE 30.

Beauties!

"The last lot of Sweet Peas I got from you were beauties, and so hardy that they flourished throughout the Drought."—R. G. GILLIES, Charleville, Queensland.—13-2-03.

"The plants arrived safely, and look well. Many thanks for presentation packets of Flower Seeds." J. E. NEVELL, Carwell.—9-6-03.



SEE
COLORED
SHEETS
FOR
PRICE OF
MAJESTIC.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choicest Flower Seeds



Mignonette



Mina Lobata.

Love-lies-bleeding (see Amaranthus).

Lupins (Large). 3d. per pkt.

- 404 **Blue.** A nice bright colour.
- 405 **Rose.** Light rosy red. Pretty.
- 406 **White.** Bright pure white.
- 407 **Yellow.** This variety is fragrant.

Handsome tall spikes of flowers; blue, white, rose, yellow. Very effective and showy. Sow autumn and spring. 3 feet.

Lupinus. 3d. per pkt.

- 408 **Hartwegii.** Very pretty blue.
- 409 **Dunnettii Superbus.** Purple, yellow and white
- 410 **Cruickshankii.** Fine deep blue.
- 411 **Nanus.** Pretty dwarf blue variety. 6 inches.

Great favourites. These dwarf varieties of Lupins, such as Nanus, are but a few inches high, but they bloom most profusely, and the flowers are of most attractive colours; all hardy annuals. Sow autumn and spring.

- 412 **Polyphyllus Albus.** Long spikes; white.
- 413 **Polyphyllus Atrocoeruleus.** Blue.
- 414 **Polyphyllus Douglassi Superbus.** Rich purple
- 415 **Polyphyllus Mixed.**

Perennial strain producing superb spikes of flowers.

Lychnis (Chinese Catchfly). 3d. pkt.

- 416 **Chalcedonica.** Brilliant scarlet flower, in trusses.
- Attractive hardy perennial. 2 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

Mandevillea. 6d. per pkt.

- 417 **Suaveolens.** Pure white fragrant single flowers
- Useful for bouquets. Hardy perennial climber. 20 ft.

Marguerites (see Chrysanthemum).

Marigold (Tagetes). 3d. pkt.

(See also Calendula.)

- 418 **French Dwarf.** Finest mixed: various. 18 inches.
- 419 **French Yellow.** Double, sulphur yellow. 18 inches.
- 420 **African Lemon.** Lemon colour. 2½ ft.
- 421 **African Orange.** Orange; tall. 2½ feet.

Hardy, constant bloomers. French varieties have beautifully shaped orange flowers, striped and flaked with brown. African varieties have large self-coloured flowers; all are annuals. Sow during spring and summer. 18 inches to 2 feet.

Martynia. 3d. per pkt.

- 422 **Fragrans.** Crimson purple flowers.
- Beautiful sweet-scented, hardy annual; very handsome spikes; makes a nice showy pot plant; 2 feet. Sow in spring.

Mathiola (Evening Scented Stock). 3d. per pkt.

- 423 **Bicornis.** Beautiful pink and lilac flowers, fragrant, which open in the evening.

Hardy annual. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Matricaria. 3d. per pkt.

- 424 **Eximia fl. pl.** Pure white double flowers
- Beautiful hardy annual; pretty for bouquets. 10in. Sow during autumn and spring.

Maurandya. 6d. per pkt.

- 425 **Barclayana.** Beautiful blue flowers.
- 426 **Alba.** Pure white flowers.
- 427 **Rosea.** Rose-coloured flowers.

A most superb climber, remarkably quick-growing and free-blooming; its foliage is small but dense, and of a lively green colour; they are half-hardy perennials, liking a rich, friable soil. Sow autumn and spring.

Medeola. 6d. per pkt.

- 428 **Asparagoides.** Flowers white, orange scented.

Very handsome climbing bush-house plant. The graceful beauty of its foliage renders it valuable for vases. Can be used either to climb or droop. Soak seed in tepid water some hours before sowing. Hardy perennial. Sow in spring in pots.

Michauxia. 3d. per pkt.

- 429 **Campanulata.** Large white, bell-shaped flowers.

A handsome hardy plant, effective for borders; thrive well in warm, sheltered spots.

Mesembryanthemum.

3d. per pkt.

- 430 **Tricolour.** Crimson, white, and purple; suits sandy soil well; only grows to a height of 3in.
- 431 **Crystallinum (Ice Plant).** Peculiar glistening foliage, small white flowers; very pretty. 6 inches.

- 432 **Cordifolium Variegatum.** A pretty variegated-leaved variety. 6 inches.

Beautiful dwarf-growing plants, of compact habit; half-hardy perennials. The first is a good rockery plant; the second is prized for its foliage, which looks as if the plant was covered with ice. Cordifolium is very suitable for bedding; bright rosy flowers. Sow spring and summer.

Mignonette. 3d. per pkt.

- 433 **Large Flowered.** Very fragrant sort, fine spikes.

- 434 **Parsons' New White.** Sweet-scented.
- 435 **Crimson Giant.** Large flowers, fine colour.
- 436 **Crimson Queen.** Beautiful spike, deep red.
- 437 **Gabrielle.** Robust large spikes, red.
- 438 **Goliath.** Enormous spikes, double red, very striking.

- 439 **Ruby.** A fine "Machet" variety, coppery scarlet.
- 440 **Victoria.** Very dark red, fine spikes.
- 441 **Miles' Hybrid Spiral.** Dwarf habit, long spikes.

- 442 **Machet.** Dwarf, massive spikes, scented, red flowers.
- 443 **Machet Golden.** Large spikes of yellow flowers.
- 444 **Bismark.** Very large flower, spikes of reddish tinge.
- 445 **Golden Queen.** Bright yellow; pyramidal habit.
- 446 **Giant Pyramidal.** Very fine spikes and fragrance.

This grand old annual is known to all, and its delicious perfume cannot be surpassed; it is easily grown; some of the new varieties make excellent pot plants, and produce spikes of immense size. Sow autumn or spring.

Mimulus (Monkey Flower). 6d. pkt.

- 447 **Tigrinus.** Showy, spotted; single and double mixed.

- 448 **Tigrinus Grandiflorus, Duplex.** A new and improved variety; flowers fine, double tube.
- 449 **Nobilis.** Fine dwarf, double.
- 450 **Moschatus (Musk).** Scented; yellow flower.
- 451 **Moschatus Compactus (Musk).** An improved compact variety, of erect habit; dwarf.

Charming plant for pot culture; likes rich, light soil and a liberal supply of water. Can be grown in the open ground, where soil and situation are favourable. Moschatus, the well-known Musk, has a delightful fragrance, is well adapted for pots or baskets. Tender perennials. Sow in spring.

Mina (Climber.) 6d. per pkt.

- 452 **Lobata.** Its beautiful creamy-white flowers are bright orange when half blown, and when in bud of a vivid red.

Pretty half-hardy annual climber. Grows to a height of 20 feet, and produces flowers abundantly. Sow in spring.

Musk (See Mimulus Moschatus).

Myosotis (Forget-me-not).

3d. and 6d. per pkt.

- 453 **Palustris,** Bright blue; the true Forget-me-not.

- 454 **Palustris Tom Thumb.** Very dwarf 6d. pkt.
- 455 **Alpestris Stricta Rosea.** Upright growing, unique; flowers pink .. 6d. per pkt.

- 456 **Alpestris Grandiflora (Royal Blue).** Large flowers; very deep blue .. 6d. per pkt.
- 457 **Sylvatica Compacta Aurea.** Golden-leaved; flowers clear bright blue.

- 458 **Elegantissima.** White, blue and rose,
- 459 **Victoria.** Dwarf; globular habit; sky-blue flowers with double centre .. 6d. per pkt.

- 460 **Azorica.** Dark blue, white eye; biennial variety.
- 461 **Robusta Grandiflora.** Very large flowering; blooms quickly from seed; blue. 6d. pkt.

This charming dwarf hardy plant should be sown in autumn, when it will bloom profusely during spring, covering itself with flowers of the most lovely blue; very useful for bouquets.

Well Packed!

"The Gerbera arrived as fresh as possible, so well packed. The fourth day after planting, I noticed good strong shoots coming up from the roots."—E. J. JONES, Mt. Chalmer, Queensland.—28-7-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choiceest Flower Seeds

Nasturtium. 3d. per pkt.

Dwarf Varieties.

- 462 **Beauty.** Pretty yellow and scarlet.
 463 **Crimson.** Pretty, striking colour.
 464 **Empress of India.** Bright; beautiful scarlet.
 465 **Golden King.** Very handsome variety.
 466 **King of Tom Thumbs.** Scarlet.
 467 **King Theodore.** Darkest of all, nearly black.
 468 **Pearl.** A clear, soft white.
 469 **Rose.** Delicate, soft, rosy colour.
 470 **Scarlet.** Bright and beautiful.
 471 **Yellow.** Bright rich colour.
 472 **Finest Mixed Tom Thumb.**

Tall Varieties.

- 473 **Moonlight.** Flowers pale straw colour, crinkled,
 474 **Sunlight.** Flowers clear rich golden yellow.
 475 **Spitfire.** Bright scarlet flowers.
 476 **Regalium.** Lovely purple violet.
 477 **Tail, Mixed.** All the best varieties.
 478 **Lobb's Climbing Varieties.** Very suitable
 for vases or hanging baskets; mixed colours.
 479 **Lobbianum, Liliput.** Mixed; charming new
 class, with very small flowers and foliage.

The value of this family for decorative purposes cannot be over-estimated; it is particularly hardy; will thrive in any soil, and its many forms are so varied that it possesses a pleasing variety of colour. Dwarf varieties do not grow more than 9 inches, and form compact bushes, and flower abundantly; can be transplanted, and should stand 12 inches apart; hardy annuals. The tall varieties will spread, or climb 15 feet. Sow autumn and spring.

Nemesia. 6d. per pkt.

- 480 **Strumosa Grandiflora.** The best of this class.
 Flowers various.
 Pretty compact-growing annual of great merit. Sow in autumn.

Nemophila. 3d. per pkt.

- 481 **Insignis.** Flowers a pretty blue. Best.
 482 **Atomaria.** White, with black spots.
 483 **Discoidalis.** Black-brown; margined.
 484 **Marginata.** Blue, with white edge.

Californian annuals, profuse bloomers, and charming colours; dwarf. *Insignis* is a lovely azure blue, while *Discoidalis* is white, tipped with dark brown. Sow autumn and spring. 6 inches.

Nertera. 6d. per pkt.

- 485 **Depressa.**
 A charming miniature bush-house pot plant, of a moss-like habit; very compact, forming a perfect carpet over the surface of the pot. The flowers are small, but are followed by beautiful coral-red berries about the size of a small pea; very attractive, hardy perennial. Should be sown in spring.

Nierembergia. 3d. per pkt.

- 486 **Gracilis.** Light blue flowers.
 Charming little hardy annual, dwarf.
 487 **Nigella (Devil-in-a-Bush).** 3d. pkt.
 488 **Damascena Double White.** Clear pure white.
 489 **Damascena Double Blue.** Companion flower.
 Pretty hardy annual, with graceful foliage. The flowers are nearly hidden in light feathery leaves; an attractive flower. Sow in autumn or spring.

Nicotiana. 6d. per pkt.

- 489 **Affinis.**
 Variety of Tobacco; beautiful white flowers, with a long delicate tube; it is delightfully scented in the evening, and is a most desirable border or pot plant; hardy annual. Sow during spring. 36 inches.
 490 **Colossea.**
 Beautiful foliage plant for the garden; attains 6 feet in a single season; clothed in immense dark green leaves. Hardy and robust.

Nycteria. 6d. per pkt.

- 491 **Capensis.** White, with dark centre.
 492 **Selaginoides.** Lilac, sweet-scented.
 Very compact little hardy annuals; the plants are covered with pretty star-shaped flowers; very fragrant; pretty for rockeries. Sow during spring.

Oxalis. 3d. per pkt.

- 493 **Rosea.** Flowers rose-coloured; very suitable for hanging-baskets.
 494 **Tropæoloides.** Flowers dark yellow, foliage brown.
 Charming dwarf, free-flowering hardy perennials. Should be sown in the spring.

Pæony. 6d. per pkt.

- 495 **Choicest Mixed.** Finest varieties and colours. 18 inches.
 A magnificent family of plants, but difficult to raise from seed. Must be sown in pots or boxes, and germinated under glass; require a cool climate; hardy perennial. Sow in spring.

PANSY or Heartsease.

- 496 **Anderson's Large French Stained.** The finest strain grown; colours are most beautiful, and include the grand shades of mahogany crimson, yellow and blue. Fine form, markings, and substance .. 6d. per pkt.
 497 **Masterpiece.** Petals curled on margins, most attractive shades of colour; fine shape and large .. 6d. per pkt.
 498 **Peacock Giant.** Flowers of the most beautiful shades of blue and violet to be found in the plumage of the Peacock. 6d. per pkt.
 499 **Odier's Choicest Strain.** Finely marked with flowers, like the French varieties .. 6d. per pkt.
 500 **First-class Assorted.** Splendid large flowers; great variety of colours .. 3d. per pkt.
 501 **President Carnot.** Strikingly beautiful; pure white petals, with deep violet blotch .. 6d. per pkt.
 502 **Trimardeau.** Fine race of Pansies; very vigorous, compact habit; flowers are very rich and large .. 6d. per pkt.
 503 **Lord Beaconsfield, Giant.** Deep purple violet, shaded white on upper petals .. 6d. per pkt.
 504 **Victoria.** Beautiful deep marone crimson, with light-coloured margin .. 6d. per pkt.
 505 **Non Plus Ultra.** Very attractive, vigorous plants; flowers of every shade of rich colour .. 6d. per pkt.
 506 **Striped.** Distinct class, containing many new and varied markings, good colours, and large, well-shaped blooms .. 6d. per pkt.
 507 **Coquette de Poissy.** Beautiful mauve colour, very striking and effective .. 6d. per pkt.

Good Bedding Varieties.

- 508 **Yellow, with black eye** .. 3d. per pkt.
 509 **Gold Margined.** .. 3d. per pkt.
 510 **Mahogany Coloured.** .. 3d. per pkt.
 511 **White, with black eye.** .. 3d. per pkt.
 512 **Snowflake, Giant.** White. .. 3d. per pkt.
 513 **Faust, or King of Blacks.** Darkest; true. .. 3d. per pkt.

Tufted Pansy. 6d. per pkt.

- 514 **New Hybrids.** Finest new hybrid varieties. Most adapted for bedding purposes.

These beautiful flowers are favourites with all; they are so easily grown, and bloom for so many months, that they find a place in nearly every garden, and repay the little trouble required to grow them to perfection.

The assortment of pansies we offer embraces all the finest strains grown from seed in England, France, and Germany. Our introduction of the beautiful "French-stained" Pansies some years ago is followed by the magnificent "Jewel" Pansy, a novelty of 1903. Both these strains produce flowers of great beauty and size, and marvellous shades of new colours, and as exhibition flowers they have no equal; they have carried off the prizes offered by a great many Horticultural Societies, and we have received a large number of testimonials as to their excellence.

Should be sown in boxes or in the canvas frame in autumn and transplanted to the flower garden. They love rich, sandy soil, and old cow manure is the best fertilizer. Liquid manure during blooming season will greatly assist the size of the flowers. Sow early in February.



Pansy.



Pansy.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Flower Seeds



Tulip Poppy.

Passiflora.

3d. per pkt.

515 *Eduilis* (Passion Fruit)

This splendid creeper has fine foliage of a dark green colour, and bears fruit of a delicious flavour. It is a first-class verandah or trellis plant, but the flowers are not very attractive; hardy perennial and an evergreen; grows 10 to 15 feet high; soak the seed before sowing. Sow in spring.

516 *Cærulea Grandiflora*. Very large flowers of blue; very handsome 6d. per pkt.

Pelargonium (Geranium). 1s. per pkt.

517 *French Blotched*. Superb strain; very distinct.

518 *Fancy Varieties*. Handsome, showy; striking.

519 *Large Flowered Regal*. From finest named sorts.

The above-named are the large flowering perennial class known as "Pelargoniums," as distinct from "Geranium," and are best suited for pot culture, although nearly all of them will stand in the garden if they are in a sheltered situation. Must be raised in pots in a frame. Sow autumn.

520 *Tricolour*. All the best varieties.

Tricolour is the coloured foliage variety of Geranium, with shades of green, crimson, brown, gold in the leaves.

Pentstemon.

6d. per pkt.

521 *Sensation*. A new Gloxinia flowered variety; brilliant colours; flowers 2 inches across.

522 *Coben*. Long pure white flowers, shaded blue.

523 *Finest Mixed*. Choice strain; best sorts.

A fine hardy genus, free-flowering, and bearing fine spikes, 2 feet, and pendant trumpet-shaped blooms; hardy perennials. Sow during autumn and spring.

Perilla.

3d. per pkt.

524 *Nana Compacta*.

Lovely dwarf plant for bordering; a rich mulberry-black foliage.

Petunias,
Double and
Single.

Our
Packet Seeds
Post Free!

Petunia.

6d. and 1s. per pkt.

- 545 *Hybrida Single*. Finest mixed 6d. per pkt.
546 *Hybrida Nana Compacta*. Dwarf, 6 inches high; regularly striped 6d. pkt.
547 *Grandiflora Intus Aurea*. Large-flowered, yellow-throated Petunias 1s. pkt.
548 *Grandiflora Inimitable*. Flowers beautifully blotched and striped 1s. pkt.
549 *Grandiflora Marginata*. Green-edged, beautiful single flowers, all shades 1s. per pkt.
550 *Grandiflora Single*. Large flowered, superb mixed 1s. per pkt.
551 *Grandiflora Fimbriata, Titania*. A beautiful velvety purple, with white margin to petals 1s. per pkt.
552 *Fimbriata Single*. Fringed, superb mixed 1s. per pkt.
553 *Double Inimitable*. Striped and blotched 1s. per pkt.
554 *Double Liliput*. Brilliant rose; 8 inches 1s. per pkt.
555 *Double Grandiflora Robusta*. Large flowering and double semi-dwarf; robust in habit 1s. per pkt.
556 *Double Grandiflora Violacea fl. pl.* Rich shades of violet, 30 per cent. of the seedlings come perfectly double 1s. per pkt.
557 *Double*. Fringed and plain edged; finest varieties; mixed 1s. per pkt.

Petunias suit our climate admirably, and bloom in profusion during summer and autumn. Seed from the double varieties, however, will produce 70 per cent. of single flowers; tender perennials. Sow in a frame in spring and plant out.

Phacelia.

3d. per pkt.

558 *Campanularia*. Flowers are of a beautiful rich blue.

A highly interesting Californian Annual. The plant is much branched, and of spreading habit. Hardy annual. 12 inches. Sow during spring.

Perennial Phlox.

6d. per pkt.

559 *Decussata*. Various colours.

This is quite distinct from the Annual, or Phlox Drummondii section, produces spikes of flowers some two feet in height; it does not, however, usually flower the first season from seed. 36 inches.

Picotee.

1s. per pkt.

560 *Choicest Mixed*. From the finest flowers.

561 *Perpetual Flowering*. Delicate marking, exquisite perfume; valuable for bouquets.

This charming plant, which is included in the family of the Carnation, is a general favourite; must be sown in seed pots or boxes, or in canvas frame, and transplanted; a large percentage of the flowers will be double; hardy perennial, and the seed should be sown during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Polyanthus.

6d. per pkt.

562 *Floor's Castle*. Mixed; superb gold-faced flowers. 6 inches.

563 *Grandiflora Mixed*. Extra quality.

A very beautiful class of hardy perennials, with distinct rich markings; prefer a cool climate, but can be grown in the coastal districts in spring. The seed should be sown in the autumn.

Poppy (See Papaver).

"I have always been very pleased with the lovely and healthy *Bouvardia* plants I have had from your establishment."—MISS ALCOCK, *Bomboka*.—31-7-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Flower Seeds

Portulacca.

3d. per pkt.

- 564 **Grandiflora.** Double, beautiful free flowering, large size; mixed.
- 565 **Grandiflora Compacta.** A very compact variety.
- 566 **Striata.** Beautiful white flowers, striped and spotted.
- 567 **Aurea.** Deep golden colours, dark throat; very handsome.
- Portulaccas are particularly well adapted to our climate, and flower magnificently in the warmest situation; colours are most beautiful; suitable for vases or rock work; very dwarf, of a trailing habit; hardy annuals. Sow spring and summer; do well in any ordinary soil.

Primula Sinensis.

1s. pkt.

(Chinese Primrose).

- 568 **Fimbriata Finest Mixed.** Lovely shades.
- 569 **Alba Magnifica.** Lovely pure white.
- 570 **Coccinea Magnifica.** Fringed; large red.
- 571 **Meteor.** Fringed; deep rich crimson.
- 572 **Fringed Fern-leaved.** Red.
- 573 **Fringed Fern-leaved.** White.
- Beautiful, tender perennial, suitable only for pot culture, extremely handsome and free flowering, and of easy culture. Seedlings raised in pots in the autumn should, as soon as the plants are fit, be transplanted; pot them off into small pots, and place them in a frame or bush-house, and as soon as they are again well rooted they should be shifted into blooming pots. Sow in autumn.

Primula Vulgaris.

6d. per pkt.

(English Primrose).

A charming little plant, found in the fields in England; succeeds best in a cool, shady situation.



Phlox, Nana Compacta.



Rosa Multiflora.

Phlox Drummondii.

3d. & 6d. pkt.

- 575 **Grandiflora Finest Mixed.** Lovely large-flowered varieties, with beautiful markings; the finest strain in cultivation.
- 576 **Grandiflora Alba.** Single white; very pretty and free blooming.
- 577 **Grandiflora Dark Purple.** Beautiful rich colour.
- 578 **Grandiflora Scarlet.** Most brilliant colour.
- 579 **Grandiflora Red, White Striped.** Very effective.
- 580 **Grandiflora Stellata Splendens.** Pure white, with stellated centre.
- 581 **Alba Oculata Superba.** Pure white flowers, with carmine red eye.
- 582 **Alba fl. pl., Double White.** Pure double white and very handsome.
- 583 **Cuspidata.** Distinct class, with long winged and fringed petals, commonly known as "Star Phlox," attractive.
- 584 **Cuspidata Silver Leaved.** The foliage of this variety is in beautiful contrast with the many charming shades of flowers. 6d. per pkt.
- 585 **Nana Compacta.** A beautiful dwarf variety, with a profusion of exquisite flowers; bush-like habit; does not run.

Among our summer blooming annuals, the Phlox Drummondii takes a first place. If sown in the autumn it will flower in the winter, and continue to bloom for several months. A later sowing, in early spring, will give plants which will bloom throughout the summer, and if planted in beds, produce a most dazzling effect, as the plants are covered with flowers, which often entirely hide the foliage. The Phlox possesses a great variety of colour; it is dwarf in habit, trailing not more than 12 inches high; hardy, and blooms for many months. Some varieties are of delicate colours, while others are brilliant and dazzling. Sow during autumn and spring, and early in summer.

Heynholdi Section.

6d. per pkt.

- 586 **Heynholdi Alba.** Pure white.
- 587 **Heynholdi Cardinalis.** Splendid tints.
- 588 **Heynholdi Empress Augusta.** Copper rose.
- 589 **Heynholdi Rosea latus Alba.** Pink and white.
- 590 **Heynholdi Finest Mixed.**

This section is particularly adapted to pot culture, but also blooms magnificent in the open border.

Potentilla.

3d. per pkt.

- 591 **Finest Mixed.** The colours are shades of red and brown, some striped.
- Handsome herbaceous perennials. They keep in flower a long time; both double and single varieties. Sow during autumn and spring. 12 inches.

Pyrethrum (Golden Feather).

3d. per pkt.

- 592 **Aureum.** Flowers insignificant, but by pinching the flower stems the young leaves produced are a bright golden colour, most effective as carpet bedding or ribbon bordering; a hardy perennial. Sow in spring. 9 inches.
- 593 **Aureum Cristatum.** This variety produces perfectly curled leaves, and is very dwarf in habit; only grown for its foliage.
- 594 **Selaginoides.** A very pretty form of Aureum, with crest-like leaves; distinct, and handsome for carpet bedding.
- 595 **Roseum, Hybridum Grandiflorum.** Quite distinct from all others. Beautiful perennial flowering plant, light rose carmine single flowers, produced on long wiry stems; good foliage. Suitable only for colder districts. 18 inches.

Ranunculus.

3d. per pkt.

- 596 **Asiaticus Superbissimus.** Producing flowers of a great variety of colour the first season from sowing. Seed should be sown in early autumn.
- Roots or tubes of the above can be obtained in March. See Bulb List.

Rhodanthe.

3d. per pkt.

(Everlasting).

- 597 **Maculata.** Beautiful rosy pink.
- 598 **Maculata Alba.** Pure white.
- 599 **Manglesi Major.** Large bright pink.
- One of the choicest of early flowering everlastings; we cannot too highly recommend it. Should be in every garden. Maculata is particularly beautiful for bouquets. Half-hardy annuals. Sow in spring. 12 inches.

Ricinus (Castor Oil Plant).

3d. per pkt.

- 600 **Gibsoni.** Large, handsome purple foliaged plant; has a strikingly graceful appearance; dark purple stems and large leaves. An erect-growing branching shrub. Hardy annual. Sow the seed in the spring or summer. 4 to 5 feet in height.
- 601 **Zanzibariensis.** A highly ornamental variety; immense leaves, measuring 2 to 2½ feet across. Biennial. Sow in spring.

Rocket (Hesperis Matronalis).

3d. per pkt.

- 602 **Sweet (Dames') Violet.** Very delicious; fragrant flowers, purple and white.
- Pleasing early spring flowering plant, profuse bloomer; hardy perennial. Sow autumn or spring. 18 inches.

Romneya.

6d. per pkt.

(Californian Tree Poppy).

- 603 **Coulteri.** Pure white flowers of 4 to 5 inches in diameter, with delicate perfume.
- A hardy perennial plant suitable for out-door cultivation; foliage deeply cut and glaucous. Sow in spring. 6 feet

Rosa Polyantha.

1s. per pkt.

- 604 **Multiflora.** Graceful clusters of single, double, and semi-double flowers of various shades.
- A novelty from the fact of its flowering the first year from seed; height, about one foot. Sow in July and August under shelter, and plant out in Sept. and October.

Rudbeckia.

6d. per pkt.

- 605 **Bicolor Superba.** Large flowered, yellow with large dark spots; very fine variety. 2 feet.
- 606 **Neumannii.** Vivid yellow, dwarf; very floriferous and constant bloomer.
- A beautiful class of annuals, which make very effective garden plants; splendid for cutting. Sow in spring.

Saintpaulia.

1s. per pkt.

- 607 **Ionantha.** Fleshly leaves of a beautiful dark green; flowers clear blue violet tint, shading to yellow.
- A beautiful plant for glass or bush-house cultivation. The seed being very fine, it is necessary to bestow extra care and attention to successfully germinate it. Biennial. Sow in spring.

Salvia.

6d. per pkt.

- 608 **Splendens.** Scarlet; very showy and attractive.
- 609 **Ingenieur Clavenad.** An improved Splendens, flower spikes large, blooms earlier; fiery scarlet.
- 610 **Argentea.** Silvery; flowers pinkish white; very fine.
- 611 **Patens.** Intense bright blue.
- 612 **Romeriana.** A beautiful dwarf scarlet.
- Most striking garden plants; Splendens is easily grown and is very hardy; and in suitable situations will bloom all the year round; a most beautiful plant, highly recommended. Patens is not so easily grown, but the beauty of its lovely blue flowers will repay the necessary care. Half-hardy biennials. Sow in the spring.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).

3d. pkt.

- 613 **Finest Dwarf Double Mixed.** Red, white, lilac, and purple. Showy and compact; hardy annual; will grow anywhere; very free blooming and fine for cutting. Sow in the autumn or spring. 18 inches.
- 614 **Golden Yellow Double.** Semi-dwarf and bushy, bearing a profusion of compact double flowers of a fine golden yellow.
- 615 **Caucasica.** A handsome, hardy perennial, 2 to 3 feet high; excellent for cut flowers, which last a long time in water; soft lilac blue shade. 6c. pkt.

Schizanthus.

3d. pkt.

- 616 **Grahami.** Beautiful red and shades.
- 617 **Grandiflorus Oculatus.** Purple spots.
- 618 **Pinnatus.** Beautiful bright blue.
- 619 **Pinnatus Niveus.** A pure white variety.
- 620 **Pyramidalis (Tom Thumb).** Ten inches, various colours. Pyramidal.
- Hardy annuals, requiring a sheltered situation; well suited for pot culture, handsome foliage, and bear thousands of butterfly-like blossoms. Well worth a place. Sow during autumn and spring. 24 inches, except dwarf variety.

Sensitive Plant.

3d. per pkt.

- 621 **Mimosa Pudica.** Very pretty foliage.
- A tender annual for bush-house culture; curious from the fact that when touched its leaves close and droop for a time, hence its name. Sow in spring. 18 inches.

Shasta Daisy (See Chrysanthemum Leu.)

Silene (Catchfly).

3d. per pkt.

- 622 **Pendula.** Single, bright rosy red. 18 inches.
- 623 **Compacta Rosea.** Double, dwarf, bright rose. 6 in.
- This very showy annual will flower freely during the spring months; it should have a cool situation. Sow during autumn or spring.

Snapdragon (See Antirrhinum).

Solanum.

6d. per pkt.

- 624 **Hybridum (Empress).** Beautiful plant, laden with coral-red berries.
- 625 **Wetherill's Hybrids.** Choice strain.
- This handsome plant produces a profusion of coral-red berries, and is highly esteemed for table decoration in England, where thousands are annually sold in Covent Garden. It makes a handsome pot plant, and is very attractive in the garden. Hardy annual. Sow autumn and spring.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choiceest Flower Seeds

Salpiglossis.

3d. per pkt.

- 626 **Variabilis Grandiflora.** Tall mixed.
627 **Variabilis Grandiflora Superbissima.** 2 feet.
Crop of this Seed a failure this season.

Beautiful showy annuals, richly coloured, delicately veined, and mottled blossoms; very desirable; magnificent range of colours. Like a rich, light soil. Sow in the spring. 18 inches.

SALPIGLOSSIS FOR CUT FLOWERS.

This beautiful annual is one of the best for cutting, either for bouquets or table decoration, it has long, slender, upright stems, and the flowers are produced in graceful clusters. The flowers are single, and of a variety of charming colours, from old gold to purplish crimson, veined and blotched with wonderful tints only to be found in the Salpiglossis; but the great feature of this beautiful genus is, that its flowers, when cut, can be kept in water for four or five days, during which period they never lose their freshness or beauty.

Statice.

3d. per pkt.

- 628 **Suworowi.** A very handsome annual variety, with spikes of bright rose-coloured flowers; free bloomer. Sow in spring.

- 629 **Perennial Varieties.** Mixed.

A very useful plant. The flowers are excellent for cutting and for mixing with others, and are well adapted for drying as everlasting.

Sunflower (See Helianthus).

Sweet Peas (See Lathyrus).

Sweet William (See Dianthus Barbatus).



Salpiglossis Superbissima.

Stock.

3d. per pkt.

Ten-week Varieties.

- 630 **Large Flowered Dwarf.** Very showy large flowers, all colours.
631 **Giant Perfection.** Beautiful double spikes.
632 **Victoria Bouquet.** Beautiful strain, double flowers
633 **Dwarf Pyramidal.** Large flowering; a splendid race; extra double.
634 **Princess May.** A pyramidal, ten-week variety, of beautiful primrose colour.
635 **Perpetual Flowering.** Hardy; constant bloomer; various colours.
636 **Triumph.** Bright brilliant crimson; double and showing a peculiar changing lustre. 11 inches.

Intermediate and Brompton Varieties.

- 637 **Intermediate Scarlet.** Autumn stock, beautiful.
638 **East Lothian White.** Very fine pure white.
639 **Brompton Scarlet.** Very showy and distinct.
640 **Brompton White.** Fine spikes of clear pure white.
641 **Brompton New Giant.** Beautiful white, large size
642 **Brompton Dwarf, Sunrise.** Large flowers, bright rose; numerous spikes; 70 per cent. double.
643 **Queen of Whites, Intermediate.** An ever-blooming variety, growing 1½ to 2 feet, which is one of the best white sorts in cultivation. Very double, pure clear white.
644 **Empress Elizabeth.** Large rose-shaped flowers, lovely dark red, early, very double.

Stocks succeed well in any part of our State if the season is favourable, if they are grown in good, rich, soil. They are all beautiful plants, very showy and delightfully perfumed. The Intermediate and Brompton Stocks produce splendid spikes of flowers. Stocks are gross feeders, like manure and well-enriched soil worked deep. The Bromptons, if sown in the autumn, will flower the following spring. The Ten-weeks are hardy annuals, and grow about 12 inches. The Brompton and Intermediate are hardy biennials. Sow during the autumn or spring. Stocks are liable to the attacks of aphid, but one or two applications of "Nikoteen" easily kill the pests.

Tacsonia.

1s. per pkt.

- 645 **Van Volxemi.** Bright crimson flowers.
A very handsome evergreen climber, somewhat resembling a Passion Flower; it is a half-hardy perennial growing some 10 feet high. Sow the seed during autumn and spring.

Tagetes.

3d per pkt.

- 646 **Signata Pumila.** Bear an abundance of bright orange yellow flowers.
A very pretty and effective hardy annual of the Marigold tribe; very useful for beds and massing. Sow during autumn or spring. 12 inches.

Thunbergia.

6d. per pkt.

- 647 **Choicest Mixed.** Flowers brilliant and various colours.
Beautiful half-hardy annual, of twining habit; grows rapidly. Sow in spring. 36 inches.



Verbena, Mammoth Hybrid.

Torenia.

1s. per pkt.

- 648 **Bailloni.** Flowers are yellow, brownish red throat.
649 **Fournieri Grandiflora.** Large purple & white flowers
An elegant and extremely ornamental pot plant of great beauty; a tender perennial, suitable only for glass or bush-house cultivation. 12 inches.

Tropæolum.

6d. per pkt.

- 650 **Canariensis (Canary Creeper).** Foliage delicate, flowers golden.
Beautiful tender annual; fine creeper, free grower. Sow in spring.

Verbascum.

6d. per pkt.

- 651 **Pannosum.** Large sulphur-yellow flowers.
Introduced from Macedonia. The plant grows to five feet; splendid leaves, 2 feet long and 8 inches wide; flower stalks 2 feet long; striking beautifully decorative plant. A perennial. Sow in spring or autumn.

Verbena.

6d. per pkt.

- 652 **Mammoth Hybrid.** Mixed; extra large flowers.
653 **Auricula Flowered.** Mixed colours. 6 inches.
654 **Coccinea.** Beautiful glowing scarlet, very fine, 6 in.
655 **Italian Striped.** Handsome striped,
656 **Cerulea.** Shades of blue; contrasts well; effective
657 **Candidissima.** Beautiful pure white; large trusses of flowers.

- 658 **Erinoides Alba.** Eight inches high, branching freely; profusion of trusses of white flowers.

One of our most useful bedding plants; very hardy and of magnificent colours; not particular to soil or situation, blooms in profusion. Sow autumn and spring

Violet.

6d. per pkt.

- 659 **Odorata (Sweet Violet).** The old well-known fragrant variety; very hardy, and blooms abundantly; hardy perennial. 6 inches.
660 **The Czar.** Very large, fragrant; great improvement on old variety; purple. 6 inches.
661 **Alba.** Pretty white; distinct. 6 inches.

Virginian Stock.

3d. per pkt.

- 662 **Red.** Good rich colour. 6 inches.
663 **White.** Fine pure white. 6 inches.
Very dwarf, free-blooming, hardy annual; very effective for edgings; either mixed or sown in rows separately. Sow the seed in the early spring.

Wallflower.

3d. and 6d. per pkt.

- 664 **Blood Red Single.** The old favourite; distinct.
665 **Choicest Mixed.** Single; colours from blood-red to pale yellow.
666 **Cloth of Gold.** Distinct rich golden yellow.
667 **Eastern Queen.** Single dwarf variety; flowers of bright chamois, changing to salmon red.
668 **Ruby Gem.** Single; a most brilliant flower, beautiful ruby violet; flowers extra large.
669 **Early Single.** An annual Wallflower, beautifully sweet scented; a charming pot plant.
670 **Double German.** Grand strain, choicest double; all colours, most beautiful. 6d. per pkt.
Favourite English flowers; double varieties are handsome plants. Single varieties have delicious perfume; hardy biennials. Sow Autumn or Spring. 12 inches.

Whitlavia.

3d. per pkt.

- 671 **Grandiflora.** Bright blue; very pretty and striking. 6 inches.
672 **Gloxinoides.** White and blue; showy. 6 in.
One of the most charming Californian annuals; very effective for bedding; grows freely in any good garden soil; very hardy. Sow in autumn and spring.

Zinnia.

3d. per pkt.

- 673 **Grandiflora Plenissima.** A beautiful Zinnia of immense size and robust growth; various brilliant colours; the flowers are very fine, sometimes 6 inches across, colours intense; superior to the old well-known Elegans in every way.
674 **Grandiflora Queen Victoria.** Magnificent double white.
675 **Elegans Curled and Crested.** Unique and charming type, flowers being beautifully twisted and curled, giving a most attractive and graceful appearance.
676 **Elegans Double Striped or Zebra.** Flowers distinctly striped. 18 inches.
677 **Elegans Pumila fl. pl.** A surprisingly beautiful dwarf strain, wonderful shades of colour, and flowers nearly all double.
678 **Elegans Tom Thumb Double.** Various brilliant colours; very dwarf; only 6 in.
679 **Elegans Liliput fl. pl. Mixed.** A charming very small flowering class of double Zinnias, suitable for front borders; flowers adaptable for bouquets, etc.
680 **Elegans Liliput fl. pl. Scarlet Gem.** Double, flowers bright scarlet.
One of the grandest annuals in cultivation; has been wonderfully improved of late years, and Zinnias flower throughout the entire summer. They should always be transplanted. Sow seed in spring and summer for succession. Tall varieties from 2½ to 3 feet.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds.



Twelve Months Work on the Farm.



FARM CALENDAR for N.S.W.

IN arranging the following Calendar we have taken the climate of Sydney, and the coastal districts of N.S.W. as our basis, but for the colder districts of the State all that is required will be to make an allowance for the variation of climate; for instance, should it be known that the season of any particular district is a month later than that of Sydney, it will only be necessary to take January Calendar as a guide for February sowing; February Calendar for March, and so on right through the year.

Full particulars as to Cultivation of the various plants referred to will be found on the pages devoted to Agricultural Seeds.

January.

Sow Anderson's Imperial Swede and other Field Turnips, Field Cabbage, Buckwheat for green crop, Johnson Grass (late sowing), Rape (for autumn sheep feed), Soja Beans for green fodder (late sowing), Maize for grain crop, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing).

ANDERSON'S IMPERIAL SWEDE is the best all round Swede.

March.

Sow Rape for autumn sheep feed, Broad-leaved Lucerne, Rye Grass, Prairie Grass, and Cocksfoot Grass and Clovers for pasture; Burnett Grass and Sainfoin for green fodder; Buckwheat (last month to sow); Black or Golden Tares can be sown alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye; sow Oats, Cape and Skinless Barley, Rye, and Scarlet Clover separately for green crop; Carrot (if September sowing has failed).

May.

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Rape for winter feed; Black and Golden Tares for green fodder, sown separately or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye; Broad-leaved Lucerne, Ryegrass, Prairie Grass, and Cocksfoot Grass, Clovers for permanent pasture; Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English) for grain, Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green fodder, Scarlet Clover for green crop, Onions (broadcast or in drills).

February.

Sow Anderson's Imperial Swede and other Field Turnips, Carrot (when September sowing has failed), Field Cabbage (late sowing), Rape (for autumn sheep feed), Buckwheat, Cape and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Maize for green crop, Parsnip as field crop, and Thousand Headed Kale (late sowing).

April.

Sow for main crops, Horse Beans, Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Black and Golden Tares for green fodder (alone or mixed with Oats, Barley or Rye), Broad-leaved Lucerne, Cocksfoot, Prairie, and Ryegrass, and Clovers for permanent pasture, Burnett Grass, Sainfoin; Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Cape and Skinless Barley and Scarlet Clover for green crops, Rye for grain and green fodder.

June.

Sow for late crop, Field Beans, Peas, Field Cabbage (on poor soil), to be transplanted August and September; also Field Peas, Rape for winter crop, Wheat for grain and hay, Oats for grain and green crop, Barley (Cape and English) for grain, Cape and Skinless Barley for green crop, Rye for grain and green crop, Onions (broadcast or in drills).

Why should we import the bulk of the Onions used in Sydney? We have abundance of suitable land which could grow all we require. If sown this month Onions would do well.

July.

Sow Onions (broadcast or in drills), Rape for winter crop, Wheat (late crop) for grain and hay, Oats for late crop and green stuff (late districts), Barley (Cape and English) for grain, Cape and English and Skinless Barley for green fodder, Rye for green crop; Tobacco in seed bed, planting out in October; Potatoes (see special list).

Skinless Barley is becoming more and more popular, as it yields a heavier crop of green fodder than the "Cape," and is fit to cut much earlier.

September.

Sow Buckwheat end of month, Field Carrot, Cattle Melon, and Chicory; for green fodder, Johnson Grass, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum and Hungarian Millett; Maize for seed crop and green fodder; Field Pumpkin, Mangel, Sugar Beet, Sunflower, Cocksfoot, Ryegrass, and Prairie Grass and Clovers, and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season; also Couch Grass, Potatoes (offered in special list); Cow Pea for green crop or manure.

November.

Sow for green stuff, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Johnson Grass, Hungarian Millett, Pearl Millet; Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Pie Melon, Field Pumpkin, Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower for poultry feed, Cow Peas for green crop and green manuring.

Johnson Grass. This is a splendid grass for waste and poor land, rocky ridges; it is very hardy, spreads rapidly and produces a large amount of green fodder—but must not be sown on cultivated land, as once introduced it is most difficult to get rid of.

August.

Sow Chickory, Field Pumpkin, Onions (broadcast or in drills) in the colder districts; Grass Seeds and Clovers and Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season; Oats for green fodder (late districts), Barley (Cape, Skinless and English) for grain, Rye for green stuff, plant Potatoes (offered in special list), Sugar Beet, Sunflower for fowl feed, and Mangel.

Rape for winter green crop. This fine fodder plant is being more largely sown from year to year; it yields enormously; is excellent food for sheep and cattle, which are very partial to it.

October.

BEST month to sow Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Pearl Millet, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass, Hungarian Millett, Maize, and Buckwheat, all for green fodder; Broad-leaved Lucerne, if favourable season, and Couch Grass; Soja Beans for pulse, Teosinte, Sunflower Seed for poultry feed; Cow Pea.

Cattle Melon and Pumpkin. The latter is not sufficiently grown; it is a splendid reserve food, yields large crops and is relished by stock. Anderson's Mammoth is a splendid variety.

December.

Sow for green fodder, Buckwheat, Amber Cane, Planters' Friend, Sorghum, Broom Millet, Johnson Grass and Hungarian Millett; Maize for seed crop and green fodder, Soja Beans for green crop.

If the weather is favourable sow also Anderson's Purple Top Swede; this is one of the best of our root crops and yields enormously; as much as 25 tons per acre is not an unusual crop.

DEPARTMENT OF FARM SEEDS



**Hawkesbury
College
Reports !**

Extract from Government Gazette, August, 1901.

SWEDE TURNIPS.—The crop again yielded well, and the turnips were of excellent quality,

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top

giving the best results. Upwards of 400 bags were placed on the market, and they realised an average of 6d. per cwt. more than those of any other grower, and Anderson's Imperial Swede is a first-class variety, the roots being very even, solid, and good quality.

"I had a splendid crop of Imperial Purple Top Turnips last year, one turned the scale at 22 lbs.; and I had hundreds that weighed 18 and 19 lbs. each."—JAMES MUIR, Cherry Tree Hill.—26-1-01.

"I cannot speak too highly of your Imperial Purple Top Turnip. It is the best I have ever seen; I have sold many of them and everybody says they are the best they ever used."

"I grew a Turnip from your seed last year, on second-class land, no manure, weighing 14 lbs. . . ."—A. GRAHAM, Bowraville.—6-2-01

Swede and other Field Turnips.

2s. per lb; post free, 2s. 6d.

Anderson's Imperial Purple Top Swede. Splendid heavy Swede; fine shape, excellent quality, and keeps well. For several years this splendid variety has given the best results at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College trial grounds, and has been awarded the premier position.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede. Heavy cropper and a well-known variety,

East Lothian Purple Top Swede. Hardy and a good keeper.

Sutton's Champion Purple Top Swede. Fine shape and heavy copper.

Emperor Green Top Swede. Good size and a fine keeping variety.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip. Large, good quality.

Green Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip. Hardy, good keeper.

White Pomeranian Globe Turnip. Large and very useful.

Suitable for the colder districts.

CULTURE. Any rich, strong land will produce fine Turnips if well ploughed, harrowed, and rolled. The best time to sow Swedes is January or February, although some prefer an earlier or later sowing. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin the plants to 18 inches apart; 2 to 3 lbs. of seed will sow an acre.

The Aberdeen and White Pomeranian can be sown a few weeks later.

Mangel Wurzel or MANGOLD.

1s. 6d. per lb; post free, 2s.

No dairy farm should be without a few acres of this most valuable root crop. It greatly adds to the quality of milk, and can be stored for many months if required. It is useful also for feeding cows and pigs. The Long Red and Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed.

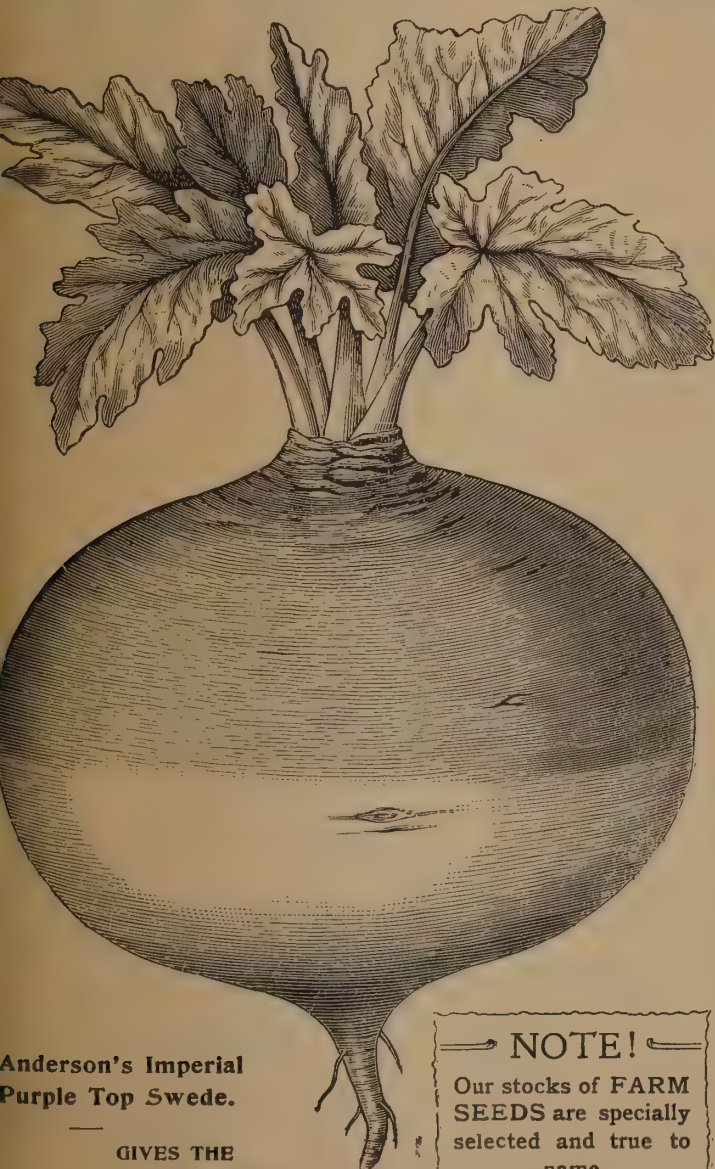
Mammoth Long Red. The best variety for deep, well-worked, rich land.

Long Yellow. Excellent for deep, rich, strong soil.

Yellow Globe. Most suitable for shallow soils; keeps well.

CULTURE. Good, strong, and deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops; the land should be ploughed deeply twice, scarified, rolled, and harrowed lightly. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, and thin to 12 to 18 inches between each plant; 3 to 4 lbs. of seed is sufficient for an acre, and soaking the seed in warm water for 24 hours will hasten germination. August and September are the best months to sow.

"The plants, roots, etc., arrived safely, and gave every satisfaction. The 500 roots of *Paspalum Dilatatum* arrived in good condition, and is doing well."—P. DIGNAM, Lord Howe Island.—19-6-03.



Anderson's Imperial
Purple Top Swede.

GIVES THE
BEST RESULTS !

NOTE!
Our stocks of FARM SEEDS are specially selected and true to name.



Yellow
Globe
Mangel.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds

Japanese Buckwheat



Buckwheat.

Silver Hulled. Much earlier than the old common variety; continues longer in bloom and yields much larger crop. Seed light grey, beautiful pink blossoms. **9s.** per bushel.

Japanese. Matures a fortnight earlier than the Silver Hulled, is as heavy a cropper, and possesses all its good qualities. **10s.** per bushel.

CULTURE. A splendid quick-growing fodder plant, which can be sown in succession from the end of September to March, and will produce a heavy crop in a few weeks, provided the weather is favourable; it will be killed by frost, however. Buckwheat also makes excellent flour, which is largely used in America for cakes. It is also grown for green manure, to be ploughed in, which greatly increases the fertility of the soil. Bees are very much attracted to the flowers of the Buckwheat, which are highly honey-producing. Poultry are also very fond of the seed, and the straw, after threshing, is valuable for pig food. Prefers alluvial soil, but will succeed on any average land, well drained and well worked; sow the seed, and then lightly roll the surface. Sow 4 to 5 pecks broadcast, and 1½ to 2 pecks, in drills, per acre.

Field Horse Bean.

Heligoland or Tick. **5s. to 6s.** per bushel.

CULTURE. The land for this crop should be deeply ploughed and well worked; a good strong soil or even clay is preferable to light or sandy soil. April is the best month to sow, but later sowing can also be made during May, June, or July. One bushel will sow an acre in drills 2 to 3 feet apart; the earlier sowing will grow more vigorously, requiring less seed to be sown.

Florida Velvet Bean.

6d. per lb. **Special Price for Quantity.**

It is claimed for this Bean that it is one of the best land fertilisers which can be grown; it is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground in a wonderful manner, and is largely grown for this purpose alone; stock are also very fond of it, either as green fodder or when matured and the Beans are dry; it will do well on poor land, drawing its nourishment largely from the air.

CULTURE. Sow in the spring in hills 4 feet apart, and the same distance between the rows, two or three beans in each hill. 15 lb. to 20 lb. will sow an acre.

"I received the Plants yesterday, and I must say I never received Plants in such splendid order before. They were lovely and fresh."—MRS. JURD, Ballina.—6-10-03.



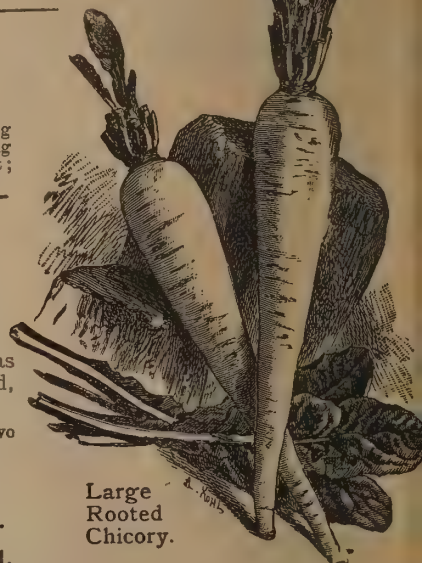
Cattle Cabbage, Large Drumhead.

Chicory.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Large Rooted.

Large Rooted Chicory.



This plant is grown as a field crop, and the roots are used, when dried, roasted, and ground, for mixture with Coffee. It is a perennial plant with large blue flowers.

CULTURE. Cultivated as a root crop, Chicory should be grown in a similar manner to Carrots, drills 18 inches apart, and about an inch deep, the seedlings to be thinned to stand 9 inches apart in the rows. A loamy or sandy soil is most suitable. Stable manure must not be used at time of sowing, but, if the ground is not in sufficient heart guano or bone dust may be applied. The ground must be kept free from weeds until the foliage overshadows it. Sow during August and September. Five pounds of seed will be ample for an acre.

Cattle Melon.

5s. per lb.

This Melon should be grown more extensively, for when the soil is sandy and loamy, and of a fair depth, it will give a heavier and more certain crop than pumpkin, and is excellent food for cattle and pigs.

CULTURE. Deeply dig or trench the ground, add farmyard or artificial manure abundantly plant in hills three to four yards apart, and sow a few seeds in each hill. September or October are the best months to sow, but later plantings may be made in favourable seasons. Half-pound of seed will sow an acre.

Cattle Cabbage.

4s. per lb.

Anderson's Large Drumhead.

Robinson's Champion Ox.

CULTURE. Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for large field cabbage required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked; and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust, at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre, would not be too liberal a dressing where farmyard manures are not available.

Field Carrot.

3s. 6d. per lb., Post Free.

White Belgian.

Large Red Altringham.

Long Red Surrey.

CULTURE. Valuable root crop, prefers land of a light loamy or sandy description, deeply tilled. Choose land in good heart, and never use stable manure when putting in this crop. There is little trouble with the crop after it is fairly through the ground, and had a first weeding and thinning. Four pounds will sow an acre in drills. Sow during September. Another sowing may be made in February or March, which will give a fair return, but of course, not equal to the one sown in September.

"Seeds and Plants arrived safely, and in good order. I am well pleased with them and the way they were packed."—J. MOONEY, Moree.—18-7-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds.



Soja Bean

Soja Bean (Var. Soja d Etampes).

1s. per lb.

CULTURE. This plant makes fine green fodder for stock, cut when in flower; it makes excellent hay, of which stock are very fond. The seed should be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 7 lbs. per acre. Sow from October to January.

Field Pea. Partridge or Grey, 6s. bushel. Large Blue, 10s. bushel.

Useful either for horse or pig feed. Both seed and straw are valuable.

CULTURE. Any fair loamy strong soil, if well drained and deeply ploughed, or a sandy loam will suit this crop; and it is not necessary that land should be very rich, as a strong haulm is not desirable. The seed can either be sown in drills or broadcast. Sow in April, May, or June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre.

For GREEN CROP and GREEN MANURING.

Cow Pea or Catiang Bean (Vigna Catiang).

3d. per lb.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE PARCELS.

THE COW PEA does well and produces large crops of first-class fodder during dry seasons, and stock of every kind are particularly fond of it. It has great value as a green manure, and land which is poor or worn out cannot be better manured than by digging in a crop of the Cow Pea. Like all leguminous plants, it takes nitrogen from the atmosphere and deposits it in the soil during its growth in a marvellous manner.

White. Black eye.

Clay Coloured. Light shade of brick-red.

Black. Same size as others, perfectly black.

Whip-poor-Will. Speckled liver colour.

CULTURE. Spring is the best time to sow, and if the crop is intended for green feed we advise sowing in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide, and thinning the plants to 1 foot apart in the drills; about 10 lbs. of seed will sow an acre in this way, but for green manuring 30 to 50 lbs. should be sown broadcast, and the crop should be ploughed down just when the seed pods have formed. For this purpose it can be sown during early summer.

Sheep Burnet.

1s. 6d. per lb.

Special Price for large lots.

CULTURE. This valuable forage plant is a perennial, and is specially adapted for poor, arid soils which would not grow Lucerne, and produces most nutritious feed for sheep and cattle. It has a long tap root, which penetrates so deeply into the soil that it is enabled to resist the most severe droughts. Burnet can be sown alone, or with grass seeds for hay or pasture. Sow in March and April broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre; 5 to 6 lbs. when mixed with grass seeds.

Thousand Headed Kale.

3s. per lb.

A VALUABLE fodder plant for stock of every kind, yielding immense quantities of green food; grows four to five feet high, and can be fed down two and sometimes three times during the season. This plant does not impoverish the land to any great extent, and does not cause lambs or sheep to scour or blow.

CULTURE. Sow in June in seed beds of poor soil, to furnish plants for transplanting into the field in August and September. Another sowing may also be made in January or February, but June is the best month for sowing for Thousand Headed Kale required during winter and early spring for cattle or pig feed. One pound of seed will give plants for one acre if raised in a seed bed and planted out—or sow in drills 2 to 3 lb. per acre, thinning where required. Land must be strong, rich, and well worked; and horse, cow, or pig manure can be used in large quantities. Bone dust at the rate of 3 to 4 cwt. per acre, will not be too liberal a dressing where farmyard manures are not available.

Sugar Beet.

1s. 6d. per lb.

Vilmorin's White Improved.
Klein Wanzleben, White.

THIS is the root from which nearly all the sugar is made which is not produced from sugar cane, but it is not grown here for that purpose to any large extent. These roots make excellent feed for dairy cattle and pigs, and yield heavy crops.

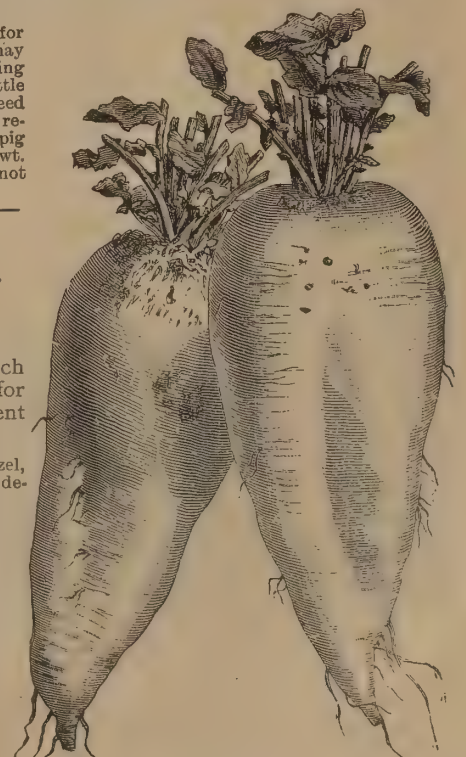
CULTURE. The cultivation is much the same as that of Mangel Wurzel, but the plants should stand closer in the rows, 4 to 6 inches, as it is not desirable to have large roots for sugar making.

Equal to Any Obtainable!

"I have used your Seeds and Plants for a number of years in various climates, and comparing them with the results obtained from those of other firms in this and other States, I give this unsolicited testimony that they are equal to any obtainable in Australia.—W. DOUGLAS, Booloominbah, Armidale—3-12-03.

NOTE.—All our Stocks
of Farm Seeds are
Specially Selected.

SPECIAL PRICES
for
LARGE LOTS!



Sugar Beet.



Blue Field Pea.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds

Onion, as a Field Crop.

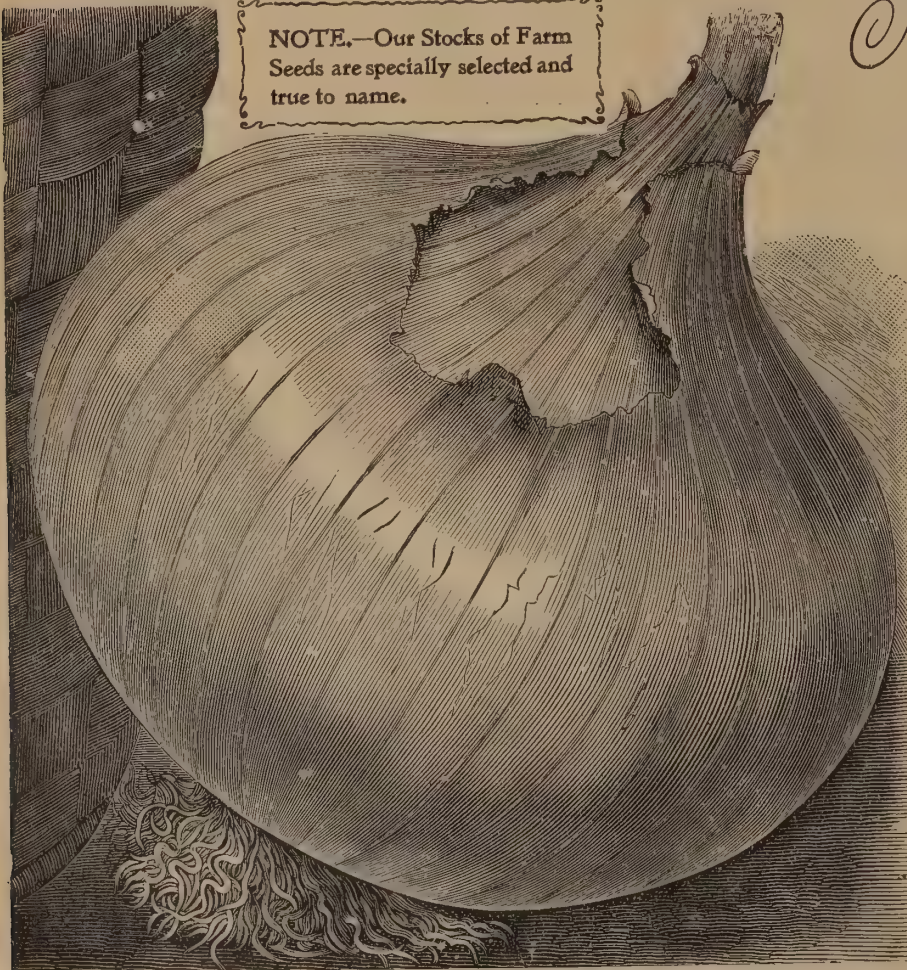
WE have thousands of acres of suitable land in this State to produce all the Onions we require, yet nearly all our supplies are imported from Victoria and elsewhere. Given a good season, the returns are large, and it is seldom that rates ruling in Sydney market fall below a good payable price.

	per lb.		per lb.
Anderson's Market Model	6 0	Extra Early Yellow Globe	6 0
Brown Spanish	5 0	Silver Queen	7 0
Brown Globe	5 0	Anderson's Silver King	7 0
Extra Early Flat Red	6 0	Silver Skin Pickling	7 0

CULTURE. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. Cover the seed as lightly as possible. It is best to give no other covering than pressing it in with the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the rows may easily be distinguished and loss of plants prevented in using the hoe. The barley is, of course, pulled up as soon as it has served its purpose. To produce large-sized Onions, the seed should be sown in prepared beds in April, and when the seedlings are large enough to handle transplant them carefully in rows 2 feet apart, and 9 inches apart in the rows. The best time of the year to sow for the main crop of Onions in the colder parts of the State is August. In the coastal districts, however, and the warmer parts of the State, it will be advisable to sow the seed in May, June, and July, according to situation, so that the crop will have a chance to mature before the hot weather sets in.

Sow in Drills, with machine	4 lbs. seed to the acre, ordinary crop.
" " (open) with hand	8 " " " "
" " with machine	8 " " " "
" " (open) with hand	15 " " " "
Sow Broadcast	20 " " " "

NOTE.—Our Stocks of Farm Seeds are specially selected and true to name.



Early Yellow Globe Onion.

Sainfoin or Esparcette. 1s. 6d. per lb.

CULTURE. This excellent forage plant is particularly suited to our dry climate, and with an occasional dressing of manure, well forked in, will maintain its vigour for eight or ten years. A rather light soil, deeply worked, and well drained, is most suited for it. Under these conditions it will yield abundantly. Sow the seed broadcast at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. Sow March and April.

Cattle Pumpkin.

Anderson's Mammoth, 5s. per lb. Gramma 6s. per lb.

A CUSTOMER FROM GRAFTON WRITES: "I consider your Mammoth Cattle Pumpkin as yet superior to any other, and the best to grow as a prize winner on account of being a firm, weighty variety, and suitable for either the cold or warm parts of the State."

CULTURE. The best month to sow is October, though it is common to do so in August and September. There is no advantage in sowing before about the middle of October as a field crop; and, if the land and weather be unfavourable, sowing may be delayed until the end of November. To get heavy crops, the richer the land the better, and it should be subsoiled as well as ploughed; and if manure is applied, should be distributed near the surface and over the whole area devoted to the crop and dug in—not merely in the holes where the seed are sown; these should be well prepared and manured, and only 3 or 4 plants be allowed to remain in each of the hills, which should be 3 to 6 yards apart. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

"The plants received were splendidly packed, and in first-class condition on receipt here, as is usual with your firm."—T. WATKINS, Scone.—16-7-03.

Rye. Common (The Old English Rye). 5s. to 6s. per bushel.

CULTURE. This excellent forage plant will grow on poor land or rich land, can be sown alone or with tares, comes quickly to maturity, and yields most nutritious green fodder. It is also grown for its straw, which is straight and strong. Sow from March to July, broadcast; 1 bushel per acre.

Tagosaste (Cytissus proliferous). 4s. per lb.

This is a hard wooded tree scrub 16 to 18 feet high. A valuable forage plant, which stock are fond of—bees are fond of its flowers. Valuable in hot, dry districts, as it roots deeply and is a very hardy perennial plant. It is sometimes known as Tree Lucerne.

CULTURE. Sow in the autumn and spring on sandy poor land and thin out the plants to 10 or 13 feet apart.

Sunflower. 1s. per lb.

CULTURE. The seed makes an excellent poultry food, and comes to perfection in a few months. Sow August to November in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, and thin same distance between each plant; 7 lbs. of seed should be sown per acre.

Teosinte (Euchlæna luxurians). 6d. per pkt; 5s. per lb.

CULTURE. This being a tropical plant, only the warmer districts of this State and Queensland are suitable to its cultivation. It resembles maize in appearance, but sends up a great number of shoots with an abundance of foliage, and under favourable conditions yields an enormous weight of forage. When it has reached a height of 3 or 4 feet, will, if cut for fodder, give 3 or 4 cuttings; but if allowed to grow 12 feet, cattle will only eat the tops. Sow October and November.

Tobacco (Nicotiana Virginica). 2s. per oz.

Virginian.	Florida.	Broad Leaved Dutch.
Kentucky.	Havana.	Big Frederick.
Marylands.	Gold Leaf.	Connecticut.

CULTURE. The Tobacco plant requires a great amount of care during its growth, and much depends on the soil and situation selected for it; the land should be rich and deep; a sandy loam suits it best; hungry soil will prove very disappointing. Sowings should be made in a seed bed in a sheltered position, during July and August, planting out when strong enough in October. By mixing the seed with sand when sowing a more even distribution of the seed is secured. One ounce will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

Highly Pleased!

"The parcel of Plants arrived in the best possible condition, as fresh as if raised in my own garden—not even a leaf crushed. I am highly pleased with them."—M. McNEVIN, Mount Hunter.—11-5-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds.

Dwarf Essex Sowing Rape. 4d. per lb. ; 28s. per cwt. Special price for large lots.

Imported Broad-leaved Dwarf Essex. (For fattening Sheep and Lambs.)

RAPE AS A GREEN CROP. Rape is one of the best rotation crops for the Australian farmer, and can be grown on any soil suitable for root crops. As an autumn crop for sheep it is excellent, and in Australia it might be made a winter crop in all the coastal districts. Rape is of the same botanical order as the turnip. The leaves in their early stages resemble those of the Swede Turnip; but as they advance a tall, branching, foliage-covered stem forms, which at once distinguishes it from the turnip. Where sheep or lambs are fattened for market, rape will be found to be of great assistance, and there is no better green crop for putting value on stock. It is very nutritious, much relished by sheep, yields enormously, and cannot be too highly recommended. Land should be prepared for rape by ploughing well during the winter, and exposing it to the action of the atmosphere; the land should then be cross-ploughed, harrowed, and worked to a fine surface by January; when sown broadcast from 5 to 7 lb. is used per acre. Rape can also be grown for green manure, and ploughed under as soon as the plants have made a strong growth and become well rooted. For barley and wheat this makes an excellent manure, and it will also rest and clean the land. For sheep feed, the seed should be drilled the same as for turnips; sow 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, and when the seed comes too thick, thin the young plants like turnips, and cultivate the crop in a similar manner. Sheep must not be turned in until the crop is full grown.

Sorghums and Millets. For . . Green Fodder.

PRICES FLUCTUATE VERY MUCH. QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

A FAMILY of most useful forage plants; produce enormous crops on any well-worked, average soil during the hottest months, and on rich alluvial land yield enormous crops. Can either be cut green for fodder or ensilage, or ripened and cut into chaff.

Amber Sugar Cane. Very early.

Sorghum Saccharatum (black seed). Branching habit, an excellent and favourite variety.

Planter's Friend (brown seed). Wonderfully productive.

Kaffir Corn (Sorghum Tartaricum). White seeded, grown principally for fowl feed.

Broom Millet. Valuable only for broom making.

Hungarian Millet. Excellent for green fodder and hay. 3 to 4 ft. only. 10 lbs. per acre, in drills. 4d. per lb., 28s. per cwt. Special prices on application.

Pearl Millet (*Pencilaria spicata*). In a young state the shoots are prostrate, but they afterwards assume an upright habit, and grow 8 to 10 feet. The fodder is much relished by stock, but it is not so valuable as some of the other varieties; 10 to 12 lbs. will sow an acre broadcast.

Sow October and November 1s. 6d. per lb.

CULTURE. The land should be deeply ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and lightly harrowed a second time before drilling. Sow seed in drills 3 feet apart; Sorghum at the rate of about a peck per acre; Millets rather less. September, October, November, and December are the best months for sowing.

Nominal Price
4d. to 6d. lb.
Quotations
on application.

Johnson Grass or Evergreen Millet.

(Sorghum halepense). 1s. 6d. lb. ; 28 lbs., 1s. 3d.

Special quotations for large parcels.

If once introduced almost impossible to eradicate, therefore don't sow near the garden or cultivated paddocks.

CULTURE. One of the best fodder plants we have for poor land, though, while it is known as Johnson Grass, it is in reality a Millet, and is being sown, largely on the poorer pasture lands of the State, where it has proved invaluable during periods of drought, yielding a large amount of fodder. It spreads rapidly even on poor land, its runners sending up a shoot at every joint. For this reason it should not be sown on cultivated land or in the garden, as if once introduced it is almost impossible to eradicate it. Its remarkable adaptability to all sorts of soil, however, and its resistance to drought, render it most valuable. It can be cut three times a year, and it will give 5 tons of hay per acre. The best time to cut it for that purpose is when the plant comes into bloom. Sow and cover lightly 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow during spring; it will not stand frost.

"I received the Trees last week, and they are a splendid lot. They were very well packed or they would have been no good—they laid so long at Moree. They were quite fresh and nice."—MRS. HENDERS, Goondiwindi.—11-8-03.

Seed Grain

SELECTED SAMPLES.

We sell Seed Grain for Net Cash only, free on boat or rail.

Prices on application.

SEED WHEAT.

Purple Straw. Steinwedel's.
Hudson's Early. Allora Spring.
Australian Talavera.

Other varieties can also be quoted when reliable stocks are available—names on application.

SEED OATS.

White Tartarian. Potato.
Black Tartarian. Algerian.

BARLEY.

Cape and English.
Skinless, for Green Stuff.

SELECTED SEED MAIZE.

IT is so difficult to fix the prices of Seed Maize, that we only give a list of the varieties we shall probably have for sale during the season, samples and prices of which we shall be pleased to send on application. When possible, the Maizes will be selected cobs, and "topped and tailed," thus securing first class seed; but they will be as per samples offered.

Anderson's Golden King. One of the very finest maizes grown; a fine even grain without smut or disease, yielding 100 to 120 bushels per acre.

Legal Tender. Long cob and heavier than that of any other variety of early maturing Maize; the grain is not large but of great depth; small red core.

Longfellow Dent. A thin long cob, inclined to curve inwards; yields well and can be recommended for soil deemed rather poor for the heavier and more slow growing varieties.

White Ninety-Day (or Hickory King). True ninety-day Maize; not a large grain but produces well; suitable for the colder districts.

Queen of the Prairie. Fine quality, deep grained, heavy yielding, and very prolific; suitable for the warmer districts.

Sixty-Day. Small, but very early and prolific.

Star Leaming. A fine Maize, very hardy, with a fine firm grain and strong cob; it is an early variety.

Ninety-Day (For Green Fodder). A variety in large demand for green fodder.

Red Hogan.

Large Yellow Moruya. } And other varieties.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE LOTS.

CULTURE. A fine, rich, black chocolate soil, not too sandy, is the very best for a maize crop. The land should be ploughed deeply, rolled, and a light harrow should be passed over it before planting. Sow 15 to 16 lbs. for seed crop in drills 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. apart. For a green crop sow broadcast—say a bushel per acre, or ½-bushel in drills. Ninety-Day is best for that purpose. Keep land well sacrificed between rows, especially during dry weather; kill weeds, and sow from end of September to Christmas.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds



Permanent Pasture GRASS SEEDS.

The return of good seasons will doubtless have a marked effect on the laying down of land in Permanent Pasture. It has long since been found that a few acres of well-grassed land are worth more to the Squatter than three times the quantity of second-rate pasture.

Hints on the Sowing and Cultivation of Grass Paddocks.

What Seeds to Sow. The selection of grass seeds of a permanent character is an all-important matter, and these can only be obtained from old pastures; farmers should be careful to sow only clean seeds, otherwise they will introduce into their farms all manner of weeds.

Preparing the Land for Sowing. We can say generally that the better the land is worked the more satisfactory will be the results, and if the reader requires confirmation of this statement let him look at any paddock of Oats, Barley, or other green crop which has been sown on land recently cleared and stumped, and he will find that wherever a tree has stood the crop will be much higher than in any other portion of the paddock, the reason being that in removing the stump by fire or otherwise the land has been broken up to a depth of probably 3 or 4 feet. It will therefore be seen that you cannot plough the land too deep before sowing grass seed: will guide the farmer as to its treatment, however, but he must remember cross-ploughing will also do much to improve it, and it will often be found that a rough harrow passed over the land before sowing will improve it.

Sowing the Seed is a simple matter; about 40 lb. mixed seed (equal to 2 bushels) will be sufficient for an acre, and these should be sown broadcast over the land, and a day should be selected when there is not much wind, otherwise it will be difficult to sow evenly. The heavy seeds—Clover, Ribgrass, etc.—are better sown separately; and as it may be difficult to distribute evenly a few pounds of seed over an acre, we recommend that these heavy seeds be mixed with three or four times their bulk of sand or soil and then sown after the grass seed. The sowing completed, a roller or light harrow should be run over the ground, and this will be all that is necessary to cover the seed; and if the land was in good condition when seeded, or if rain should fall soon after sowing, the young plants will make their appearance in a week or ten days.

Do not Sow with a Green Crop. This method is practised in England, but is not suitable for New South Wales, as the climatic conditions are altogether different; however, it is a capital plan to **sow a green crop first on newly cleared land**, as there is sure to be a great deal of weed seeds in the soil, which will come up with the first crop and be killed by the second ploughing, leaving the land clean for the reception of the grass seeds to follow. It is advantageous to run a roller over the land when the plants are only a few inches high. The first crop, when fit for use, should be cut and not eaten down, as the young plants are liable to be pulled up if stock is turned in upon them. The second crop can, of course, be pastured.

Do not allow Young Pastures to Ripen Seed for the first two years at least, as by so doing you weaken them, and the grasses will prematurely die out; in the case of Rye Grass the seed saved from young pastures is worthless as it will not produce plants of a permanent character, but annuals only, which will die out after the first season.

Time of Sowing. We strongly recommend Autumn sowing, and March and April as the best months, but later sowings can be made with advantage in many districts, and a favourable season will often also render this practicable. August and September are the best spring months, but all sowings should be completed by that time, as the young plants must be established to enable them to stand a dry summer.

Suitable Land and Climate. The best results must always be expected from rich lands, but much can be done with even average soil if it is well prepared; the former will require no manure, but the latter will be greatly assisted by a good dressing of artificial fertilizers—say 3 cwt. of fine bone-dust to the acre, the first cost of which will soon be repaid by the increased crop.

Pasture Grasses. We do not for a moment wish our customers to believe that Imported English Grasses can be sown successfully in every part of the state, and must at once give it as our opinion that in the very hot and dry districts which are liable to droughts what are known as English grasses are not suitable; but in these parts, where some of the land is rich, and where irrigation can be applied, Lucerne could be successfully cultivated as a forage plant.

Poor Man's Pasture. When asked what can be done to improve pastures which are patchy, we are always inclined to say, "Plough them up!" but when we are aware that our client is struggling to make a living, and cannot afford to break up his grass land, such as it is, we recommend the following plan, which, although not always satisfactory, will in good seasons give splendid results:—Break up the bare patches with a heavy hoe, and during showery weather sow 30 lbs. mixed grass seeds to the acre over the barest portions of the paddock, then pass a flock of sheep over it, driving them closely, so that they may tread in the seed where most wanted; this will take the place of harrowing or rolling. In dry seasons a large percentage of the seed sown in this way will be sacrificed, but that risk must be faced, as our plan is the best and the only one to thicken up old and poor pastures without breaking them up. To shut up a paddock and allow the grasses to ripen their seeds, which, when ripe, will sow themselves, and thus improve the pasture, is not to be commended, as the seeds are just as likely to be blown to where they are not wanted, as to be sown where they are required.

Manures for Grass Lands. We strongly advocate the use of artificial manures, because they contain all the fertilizing qualities of stable and cow manure, and also much that these do not possess, and also because they do not contain weed seeds, which all stable, and particularly cow, manure does in very large quantities. Artificial manures last longer in the soil, and are more easily applied, and, when all is taken into consideration, not forgetting their relative value, they are perhaps not more expensive than stable manure.

TABLES of Permanent Pasture GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

FOR THE WARMER DISTRICTS.

Table A.

5 lbs.	Cocksfoot Grass
10 "	Perennial Rye Grass
20 "	Prairie Grass
3 "	Rib Grass
2 "	White Clover
40 "	Sufficient for 1 acre

Price per acre, 14s. 6d.

Table B.

20 lbs.	Prairie Grass
12 "	Cocksfoot Grass
5 "	Rib Grass
3 "	White Clover
40 "	Sufficient for 1 acre

Price per acre, 18s.

THESE tables show the relative weight of each variety of Grass Seed in the mixture, and these have been proportioned as the result of much experience in the supplying of seeds for laying down land for Permanent Pasture all over the State. We shall be glad to send particulars of other mixtures for pasture land on receipt of information as to locality, description of soil, etc., and to quote special prices when large areas are to be sown.

CHEAPER MIXTURES CAN BE SUPPLIED.
Quotations on application.

FOR THE COOLER DISTRICTS.

Table C.

15 lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass
4 "	Cocksfoot Grass
10 "	Prairie Grass
6 "	Mixed English Grass
3 "	Rib Grass
2 "	White & Red Clover
	where suitable
40 "	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, 19s.

Table D.

21 lbs.	Perennial Rye Grass
5 "	Cocksfoot Grass
7 "	Prairie Grass
2 "	Rib Grass
5 "	Mixed English Grass
3 "	White Clover
2 "	Red Clover
	Island suits
45 "	Sufficient for 1 acre.

Price per acre, 22s.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds

PASTURE GRASSES, CLOVERS, etc.

SELECTED FOR OUR OWN TRADE, and
SPECIALLY MACHINE DRESSED.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE ADHERED TO AS FAR AS
POSSIBLE, BUT THEY ARE LIABLE TO FLUCTUATION
OF THE MARKET.

PRAIRIE GRASS (*Bromus unioloides*).

A very early Spring Grass, growing very rapidly at that season, and continues to yield a fair amount of herbage throughout the autumn and winter in favourable seasons. It seeds very freely, and soon spreads by self sowing. A nutritious fodder and pasture grass; one of the most valuable we possess. In rich land it will produce very heavy crops of the richest forage, and will afford five or six cuttings in the year. As a pasture grass it is first-class, being even richer in nutritious properties than the much-valued Perennial Rye Grass. It will give the best results on rich, moist land, but will do fairly on any soil, and should form part of all pasture mixtures. Two to three bushels will sow an acre. 5s. per bushel.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*).

An excellent pasture grass; produces an abundance of fibrous roots, starts very early in spring. Possesses most nutritious qualities, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It bears depasturing well, and will succeed in any average soil. In the cooler districts of the State it thrives admirably, and yields surprising results. Samples of Rye Grass Seed differ so very much in quality that great care on the part of the purchaser is necessary. Seed from old pastures should be insisted on, none other is permanent, and cheap seed is generally found to be full of weeds, and, therefore, very dear. Two bushels will sow an acre 5s. to 6s. per bushel.

POVERTY BAY PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

This is undoubtedly the best variety of this fine grass, so suitable for the cooler districts. It is more vigorous in growth than any other strain of Perennial Rye Grass, yields a much larger amount of herbage, and is in every way a superior stock 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel.

COCKSFOOT GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*).

This is perhaps the most generally useful of all the introduced grasses. It produces heavy crops of feed, which is greedily eaten by all kinds of stock; can be either depastured or cut for hay; grows rapidly after being cut or grazed, and will flourish on a variety of soils and situations. It is largely grown in Victoria and New Zealand by dairy farmers and graziers, and is one of the most prized of the imported grasses in New South Wales, owing to its hardy constitution and excellent fattening qualities, and it should be in every mixture. It reaches its greatest perfection in the cooler districts of the State. Two bushels will sow an acre 10s. per bushel.

COUCH GRASS (*Cynodon dactylon*).

Bermuda Grass of America, } Sow
Doob Grass of India, } 10 lb. per acre.

In dry seasons this grass is invaluable. It is esteemed as a pasture grass for its nutritious and flesh-forming properties. It will grow during the hot months of summer, and start into fresh green growth after rain. Its long, succulent shoots run underground, and soon cover the surface of the land, rooting at every joint. It is a summer and autumn grass, and has no rival in dry, hot seasons.

In America it is known as Bermuda Grass; in India its common name is Doob Grass. For a lawn or bowling green this is without doubt the most suitable grass for the coastal and warmer districts, and if kept well watered and cut it will produce a beautiful green carpet during the hottest weather. 1s. 6d. lb. (Special prices for large lots).

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*).

This is an excellent grass to grow for green fodder for dairying purposes. On rich, moist soil it will yield three or four heavy cuttings in a year. It is only a biennial, however, and **not suitable for permanent pasture**. Seed light and bearded, easily distinguished from the perennial variety. Two bushels will sow an acre 5s. 6d. per bushel.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*).

A valuable grass for sheep pastures, forms a compact turf, deep-rooting, capable of resisting drought. Good lawn grass, but not strong-growing enough for cutting as fodder. Its chief value is for permanent pastures .. 2s. per lb.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).

This perennial grass is liked on account of the perfume it imparts to meadow hay. As it starts early, it is a useful grass in pastures where the land is of a moist character. A pound or two should be added to all permanent pasture mixtures 1s. 6d. per lb.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus Pratensis*).

One of the earliest and best pasture grasses. Its dwarf, spreading habit renders it valuable for grazing purposes. It does not come to full maturity until the second year after sowing, and should, therefore, only be used in permanent pasture mixtures 1s. 6d. per lb.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*).

A very productive and nutritious grass, suitable for hay, green fodder, or as one of the grasses in permanent pasture mixtures. In rich soil it yields enormous crops of fodder, while in poor soil it is also productive, sown with other grasses for grazing, when its luxuriant character will be altered, as it readily accommodates itself to circumstances. Sow in autumn and spring 9d. per lb.

BUFFALO GRASS (*Stentaphrum Americanum*).

Although seed of this grass is not obtainable, we include it in this list. Roots only can be supplied, and should be planted about 1 to 2 feet apart, according to the size of the roots planted and desire for immediate effect, in autumn and spring. The roots which we supply can be cut up into pieces with two or three joints, or planted in clumps, and allowed more space to cover when they begin to run; when once established it makes wonderful progress. After planting top dress with manure, and water regularly until the roots begin to grow. Roots, enough to plant 30 feet square, 1 ft. apart, 5s. Larger quantities at proportionate rates.



Prairie Grass.



Perennial Rye Grass.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds

Pasture Grasses, Clovers, &c.—Continued.

RIB GRASS (*Plantago Lanceolata*).

In spring and other seasons, when moisture is abundant, the Rib Grass yields an enormous amount of rich herbage, and should be included in all pasture mixtures. Sow with grasses 2 or 3 lbs., or 20 lbs. if alone 6d. per lb.

SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*)

(*Kentucky Blue Grass*). A good pasture grass; suits the coast and cool districts, and will thrive in poor land. It forms a thick turf, and prefers sandy loam. Should form a portion of all pasture grass mixtures; is one of the very best herbage grasses in cultivation 1s. per lb.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS (*Poa Nemoralis*).

A fine grass for sowing on natural pastures in country shaded by timber; it will also grow well in open country. Very nutritious, though not remarkable for abundance of yield; desirable grass for pasture mixtures 2s. per lb.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS (*Poa Trivialis*).

Suitable for pastures, and much relished by stock. All these meadow grasses prefer light soils, and may be sown at any time during the autumn or spring, when the soil is in suitable condition and the weather favourable 1s. 9d. per lb.

EVERGREEN MEADOW GRASS (*Poa Sempervirens*).

This grass stands drought well, and is one of the most valuable of the Poas. Very suitable for lawn mixtures for cooler districts 2s. per lb.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca Ovina*).

A very hardy pasture grass, most suitable for sowing on the tablelands of the State; thrives on any average soil, and will even grow luxuriantly on poor land. It stands a dry season fairly well, is relished by stock, and is suitable for a lawn grass in cooler districts 1s. per lb.

MEADOW FESCUE (*Festuca Pratensis*).

A valuable grass for permanent pasture on all good but not too dry soils. Its leaves are succulent and tender, and it never forms rank tufts. Much liked by cattle 1s. per lb.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca Duriuscula*).

A variety of Sheep's Fescue, somewhat taller, and a good pasture grass for soil of a sandy or light nature. It will not grow well on heavy land; but on suitable soils, even when they are by no means fertile, it is both productive and nutritious 1s. per lb.

Our Grass Seeds
are the cleanest,
and true to name

Red Top Grass.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE (*Festuca Rubra*).

Another variety of Sheep's Fescue, having spreading or creeping roots, making it a desirable grass for binding loose, sandy soils, or light soils liable to occasional floods; this grass also lends efficient aid in forming permanent pastures 1s. per lb.

YARROW (*Achillea Milifolium*).

The Yarrow is a valuable food for sheep when mixed with common pasture grasses; it does well in dry soils; 2 lbs. of seed per acre in mixture 3s. 6d. per lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM, The Great Dairying Grass.

FINEST STRONG GROWING SEED. This grass has proved a great success in the Northern River districts, and is particularly suitable for pasturing dairy cattle. It is a good winter grass, and at the same time seems to luxuriate under sub-tropical influences. It stands dry, hot weather admirably, yields a large quantity of herbage, and will soon spread, as it seeds freely. The seed, being very light, requires careful sowing, and should be sown at the rate of 2 lbs. per acre mixed with other grasses, or 6 lbs. per acre sown alone. The best time for sowing is in the spring and early summer. 1s. 3d. per lb.; special price for large lots.

ROOTS can be planted nearly all the year round, but the very best time is early in spring, and right through the summer until April, when they take root at once and make vigorous growth. Roots planted later than this do not make a start until the warm weather again sets in. We can supply selected young plants in cases containing about 1750 to 1800 roots (the minimum number to plant per acre, 5 feet apart each way, and if allowed to seed the first season the intervening ground will soon be covered) at 16s. per 1000, or small lots 2s. 6d. per 100. A few days' notice required for selecting and packing.

RED TOP GRASS (*Tricholaena Rosea*).

This is a splendid heavy cropping grass, making splendid hay or chaff, and growing to a height of three feet. It stands drought well, but dies down during frosty weather, to grow again strongly in the spring and summer; it suits the warmer parts of the State. Seed germinates freely, and the grass is not easily killed by other pasture grasses. Sow in the spring, at the rate of 2 lbs. to 3 lbs., mixed with other grasses; 12 lbs. if sown alone for hay 4s. per lb.

GUINEA GRASS (*Panicum Maximum*).

This fine forage grass is a native of tropical Africa. It produces heavy crops of most nutritious grass; it likes a moist situation—but not swamp land—and should be cut when young and tender. Cattle and horses eat it greedily. In the West Indies, where it is largely cultivated, one acre of the grass is found sufficient to feed two horses and a cow for twelve months, as it can be cut four or five times during the year. Seed, 2s. 6d. per lb.; Roots, 5s. per 100.



Paspalum dilatatum.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds.



Red Clover.



White Clover.

ALSIKE CLOVER

(*Trifolium Hybridum*).

A heavy yielding and excellent Clover, but requires a moist situation. Sow in September, if the land is moist, otherwise March or April; 5 to 6 lbs. of seed for mixing with pasture grasses will be sufficient 1s. 6d. per lb.

TREFOIL YELLOW CLOVER.

This is a hardy Clover for sheep pasture and very useful in the colder districts, but it is not of the same value as either the Red or White Clover; it is very free growing, spreads easily, and is difficult to eradicate 1s. per lb.

NATIVE TREFOIL (*Medicago Obicularis*).

This fine herbage plant is largely found in N. S. Wales, and produces during good seasons large amount of feed, sheep are very fond of this plant; closely allied to the well known Lucerne (*Medicago Sativa*), and seed is not easily obtained; this year we have been able to secure a limited supply and offer it in the seed pods. 1s. per lb.

The Most Important Forage Plant of N.S.W.

LUCERNE.

N.S.W. Grown Seed.

(*Medicago Sativa*).

1s. per lb. retail. N.S.W. grown seed, from all reports as we go to press, will be very scarce this season. Quotations and Samples at any time on application.

No dairy farm should be without a large paddock of Lucerne, as it largely increases the yield of butter, gives enormous crops of green fodder in succession, and is a great stand by in dry seasons if a good supply of hay has been secured. Every station or home farm should have its Lucerne paddock for the same reason; and if the small selector is wise, he will make this one of his first cares—to sow a small paddock of this invaluable crop on the best land he has, being careful that the soil is thoroughly well worked. Lucerne can be used either as a green crop or as hay, and all stock thrive well upon it. The land intended for it must be well and deeply tilled, and deep alluvial soil is most suitable, although any well-worked average land will produce fine crops. Sow, in drills, about 10 lbs., and broadcast about 15 lbs. of seed to the acre. The best time for sowing, under ordinary circumstances, is autumn; but spring sowing is also successfully practised by large growers. March and April are good months.

Pasture Grasses, Clovers, &c. - Continued.

RED PERENNIAL CLOVER or Cow Grass

(*Trifolium Pratense*).

This is the grand old Red Clover of the English Meadows, which is relished by all stock, has splendid fattening qualities, and should be in every pasture mixture sown on the table lands of the State and cooler districts; a good fodder plant, and makes fine hay. It is a biennial, but, when grazed under favourable conditions of soil and climate, assumes the character of a perennial. Sow in autumn, two pounds only when included in pasture mixtures 1s. 6d. lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs. 1s. 3d. per lb.

SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium Incarnatum*).

Excellent for a green crop, of fine quality; large yield, quick growth, and relished by all kinds of stock; if sown on grazing land, care must be taken that it is kept fed down, as if eaten by stock when in flower it has an injurious effect. It has a beautiful crimson flower. Sow 20 lbs. per acre 9d. per lb.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*).

White Clover has long since become naturalised in many districts, and is very generally found on alluvial flats. It is valuable in pastures, either for dairying or fattening, and will thrive on comparatively poor land. In dry and hot weather the herbage withers and disappears, but again makes a vigorous growth in the spring. Sow February to May; 2 to 4 lbs. will be sufficient for an acre if mixed with grasses.

1s. 6d. per lb.; a parcel of 20 lbs. 1s. 3d. per lb.



Australian Grown Broad-leaved Lucerne.

Anderson's Lawn Grass Seeds.

LAWNS, TENNIS GROUNDS, etc.

FOR THE COOLER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

1s. 6d. per lb.; 25s. per bushel of 20 lbs.

Experience is required in the selection and proportioning of Grass Seeds suitable for lawns. We can confidently recommend this mixture as being free from weeds and coarse grasses, and such as will give great satisfaction and produce a fine sward; but as this mixture is exclusively made up of English grasses, it is more particularly suitable to the cooler regions of the State, where it will be grown to much more advantage. The seed should be sown thick, and the grass should be regularly cut and watered during dry, hot weather, otherwise poor results will follow. Sow at the rate of 40 to 45 lbs. per acre.

LAWNS OF COUCH GRASS.

FOR COASTAL AND WARMER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

In the warm districts of our State there can be no doubt that Couch is the hardest and most reliable grass for a lawn or bowling green, and it can be provided either by turfing or by chopping up the roots into short pieces of about two to three inches, and planting them in rows, about six inches apart, covering them right over. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that any lawn or bowling green can be kept in good order without constant care; they must be cut regularly with a mowing machine. (Our machines are very light and effective, and not costly.) The grass must be top-dressed at least once a year, and, above all things, it must be thoroughly watered during dry weather. A green velvet carpet can be produced with Couch Grass, from seed if sown at the proper season, at the rate of about 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. Sow August, September, or October. 1s. 6d. lb.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds



ATRIPLEX NUMMULARIA (Old Man Salt Bush).

Atriplex Nummularia (Round-leaved Salt Bush). LINDL. 5s. per lb.

This species bears a great resemblance to the true "Old Man Salt Bush" (RHAGODIA PARABOLICA, R. BR.), which used to grow fairly plentifully on the "Old Man Plain" and in other parts of Australia; but, as it has been nearly eaten out in many districts, the name "Old Man" has, during recent years, been given by stockmen to the first-named plant in different parts of the country. This Atriplex attains a height of 6 to 10 or more feet, and is covered all over with a scaly tomentum. The leaves are variable, but are mostly round, rather thick, and slightly sinuate-toothed. When not too closely fed over the plant will seed in abundance, and the seed germinates readily under ordinary conditions.

Atriplex Semibaccata (Half-berried Salt Bush). R. BR. 5s. per lb.

This is a procumbent or prostrate, many-branched, slender, perennial plant, with herbaceous stems, spreading from 1½ to 2 or more feet. Under cultivation its growth is simply marvellous. The whole plant is pale green, though sometimes it is nearly white. Its leaves, arranged on short stalks, are somewhat variable in shape, but mostly oblong lanceolate, or cuneate, sinuate-toothed, and rather thin, and from half to one inch long. It is a most valuable plant for sheep; they eat it with avidity, and thrive remarkably well on it. When left unmolested for a time it produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily under ordinary circumstances. This plant has proved most valuable on some of the worst alkali lands in California; single plants are said to have covered a diameter of 16 feet in one season.

Atriplex Leptocarpa (Slender-fruited Salt Bush). 5s. per lb.

The drought-enduring qualities of this fine Salt Bush are truly remarkable, and even in adverse seasons it yields a fair amount of forage. Sheep are particularly fond of this plant, and eat it right down to the ground. The plant is quite common on the Darling, as also in Queensland and South Australia. Dwarf growing, and in some favoured spots quite covers up the ground to a considerable distance. Leaves are variable, mostly oblong, and coarsely toothed—1 to 2 inches in length.

(For descriptions, &c., we are indebted to "Australian Grasses," and "Fodder Plants of Australia," by FRED. TURNER, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., &c.)

Fresh!

"The consignment arrived in perfect order, nicely packed, arriving as fresh as if only taken from your nursery, after a journey of 158 miles by train, and 35 by coach. I am well pleased—they are a credit to you."

—W. H. TINDALE, Bylong.—4-7-03.

How to Sow Salt Bush Seeds.

When the seeds of the different species of ATRIPLEX are mature and dry they are very light, and it will take about 20,000 of them to weigh a pound. The best time to sow Salt Bush seeds is in early spring or early autumn, when the ground is moist, but not wet. Under such conditions the seed will germinate quickly, and the plants grow rapidly. The seed should be sown in patches—about half-a-dozen seeds together—at distances of about 30 yards for the tall-growing kinds and 5 yards for the dwarf-growing sorts, and from half an inch to an inch deep. If the soil is of a strong, tenacious character, the seeds should be covered with some light, decayed vegetable matter. The seed can be put in with the aid of a light hoe. It is not necessary to plough the land preparatory to sowing the seed, as Salt Bush spreads rapidly on most kinds of soil once a few plants become established thereon, but they must be protected against cattle and sheep in the early stages of growth.

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Australian Salt Bush Seeds

And NATIVE GRASSES.

PASTORALISTS who first occupied what is termed salt-bush country were not long in finding out the great value of Salt Bush, which has long enjoyed a high reputation, both for its drought-enduring properties and for its fattening qualities. It was not until quite recently that any attempt was made to conserve it. During recent years not only has a great amount of interest been taken in Australian Salt Bush by pastoralists in this country, but from the results obtained from plantations made in California, South Africa, India, etc., these plants now enjoy a high reputation. On the alkali lands of California there are now hundreds of acres of Australian Salt Bush growing where practically no other kind of forage plant will thrive, and the area devoted to its cultivation is being rapidly extended.

Atriplex Halimoides (Halimus-like Salt Bush). LINDL. 5s. per lb.

This is a procumbent or diffuse underscrub, often attaining a height of one or more feet. The whole plant has a glaucous or whitish appearance. Its leaves are variable, but mostly ovate lanceolate or rhomboidal, and from 1½ to 2 inches long. Both sheep and cattle thrive well on this plant. Under ordinary circumstances the plant produces an abundance of seed, which germinates readily in the spring of the year.

Atriplex Holocarpa (All-fruited Salt Bush). 5s. lb.

This Salt Bush is for the most part peculiar to the distant dry plains and will thrive in the most adverse seasons of heat and drought; its tenacity of life is remarkable. It produces rich succulent herbage, of which sheep are extremely fond, and its free-seeding qualities have rendered it somewhat free from extermination. It is a most valuable fodder plant, and patches or paddocks of it should be conserved.

Andropogon Sericeus (Blue Grass) 7s. 6d. lb.

This splendid Australian Grass grows abundantly in New South Wales, principally in the colder and coastal districts; does best on strong loams of good depth, and reaches 1 to 2 feet high. It is a splendid and valuable pasture grass, and makes considerable growth during the winter months, and is thus doubly valuable to the grazier. During the summer months it yields an amount of rich, leafy, bottom herbage, of which sheep are particularly fond, and fatten well on it. It will stand close feeding, and makes capital hay.

Astrebala Triticoides (Wheat-like). Mitchell Grass 7s. 6d. per lb.

This grand perennial grass is found on rich soil all over the interior, but nowhere in large quantity. Under good cultivation, this grass yields a very large amount of rich, succulent herbage—stock being very fond of it—and is held by pastoralists in high esteem; it is said cattle will fatten on its dry broken stems and leaves. It makes excellent hay cut young. In every way this variety of Mitchell Grass is one of the most valuable of our "Natives," and we have been fortunate in securing a little strong growing seed this season.

Thank You!

"I received your invoice and the Trees for which I thank you. Accept my congratulations on the splendid way in which they were packed. They were not damaged throughout the long distance they travelled."—J. CLOUT, Tumut.

—15-7-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Farm Seeds.

Australian Hardwood Timber Tree Seeds and other..

EUCALYPTI

We use every care in the collecting of these Eucalypti, and give special attention to export orders, but sell them on the distinct understanding that we supply them under the Botanical Names by which they are known in Australia, and that we are not, at any time, to be held liable for results.

The value of the timber of the Australian Eucalypti has now been generally recognised all over the world, and already a large export trade from Western Australia and the other States has been established. As hardwood timbers some of the Eucalypti have no equal, and possess high qualities for resisting the attacks of the dreaded Tereido for submarine work. Some of them are so hard that they may be said to be almost indestructible. For street paving they are the best in the world, and when their value is fully recognised the export of these timbers must become a large one. Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum of Tasmania), although it produces a soft timber, has many useful qualities; it is of very quick growth, and has most valuable hygienic properties, which are well known in Europe; in Italy and elsewhere it has been extensively planted for that reason on swamp lands.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

- E. Amygdalina** .. 15s. per lb.
(Messmate, or Almond-leaved Stringybark).
A first-class timber for flooring boards, joists, and other house carpentry. Like Stringybark, but a little larger. No good for fuel. 150 to 200 feet.
- E. Bicolor** (Black Box) .. 17s. 6d. per lb.
Equal to the best Ironbark, and more easily worked. Sometimes called "Ironbark Box." 100 to 150 feet.
- E. Citriodora** (Lemon-scented Gum) .. 5s. per oz.
A useful timber; delightfully scented leaves.
- E. Corymbosa** (Bloodwood) .. 17s. 6d. per lb.
Very large; first-class for posts, piles, and such like; extremely durable in the ground. Not a favourite as sawn timber on account of its many gum veins. 150 to 200 feet.
- E. Corynocalyx** (Sugar Gum) .. 30s. per lb.
Timber very durable, used for railway sleepers, etc. Grows rapidly; dark green foliage, and is ornamental.
- E. Diversicolor** (Karri Gum) Price on application.
One of the grandest, as it is the tallest of the family, growing from 300 to 400 feet. Has a white bark, is a quick grower, straight stemmed, and when grown thickly, very slight. Wood is light in colour, bends freely, is straight grained and tough. Seed is difficult to procure.
- E. Ficifolia** (Crimson Flowered Gum) 2s. 6d. packet.
One of the most Ornamental Gums; of slow growth, and does not exceed 30 feet in height. Has beautiful bright crimson flowers; very fine for the shrubbery.
- E. Globulus** (Tasmanian Blue Gum) .. 15s. per lb.
A splendid fast-growing timber tree. It is valuable for its hygienic properties as well as for its timber.
- E. Goniocalyx** (N.S.W. Blum Gum) .. 15s. per lb.
A fine timber, largely used for fencing and building.
- E. Gunni** (Tasmanian Cedar Gum) .. 20s. per lb.
One of the hardest Gums; bushy, and only attains a height of about 30 feet; its flowers are white.
- E. Hamastoma** (White Gum) .. 15s. per lb.
Yields gum resin largely; is not remarkable for its timber, but is a good domestic fuel. 50 to 100 feet.
- E. Hemiphloia** (Common Box) .. 15s. per lb.
Hard but useful timber; strong, tough, and durable, but will not last sunk in the ground. First-class fuel for domestic use and steam purposes. 100 to 150 feet.
- E. Leucoxydon** (Ironbark of Victoria) .. 30s. per lb.
Timber possessed of great strength and durability; exceedingly hard; largely used for underground work.
- E. Longifolia** (Woollybutt) .. 15s. per lb.
Fair timber for fencing and building purposes; good fuel; very durable; and is said to be less liable to attack of the white ant than other Gums. 100 to 120 feet.
- E. Marginata** (Jarrah of West Australia) 30s. per lb.
Very excellent timber; one of the most durable woods known; resists tereido. Largely exported to Europe.
- E. Meliodora** (Black Ironbark) .. 30s. per lb.
One of the strongest and most durable timbers.

- E. Obliqua** (Stringybark) .. 15s. per lb.
The best wood for flooring-boards, rafters, and sawn stuff generally; it is of very quick growth, inferior fuel, but produces the best charcoal for the forge. 120 feet.
- E. Obtusifolia** (Yellow Blackbutt) .. 15s. per lb.
Timber like the preceding, but softer and more easily worked, and of a yellow tint; it is a remarkably quick grower. 150 feet.
- E. Paniculata** (Common Ironbark) .. 20s. per lb.
For most purposes equal to the E. Meliodora, is more easily split into shingles or palings; very lasting, and good fuel. Wood not so dark in colour as that of E. Meliodora. 150 feet.
- E. Paniculata var. Microphylla** .. 20s. per lb.
(Small-leaved or She Ironbark). Used for fencing and many purposes the same as the other Ironbarks, but being easier to work it may be used in carpentry. Good fuel. 120 feet.
- E. Pilularis** (Blackbutt) .. 15s. per lb.
Wood like Stringybark, and used for similar purposes; small spars are used for shipping, it is almost the only Eucalyptus that is used for this purpose; inferior fuel. 150 to 200 feet.
- E. Piperita** (Peppermint Gum) .. 15s. per lb.
Grows to a considerable height, and attains a diameter of 4 feet; the wood is used for some purposes as other Stringybark trees. Its foliage is rich in volatile oil.
- E. Regnans** (Mountain Ash of Victoria) 30s. per lb.
A form of E. Amygdalina. The wood is fissile, well adapted for shingles, rails, staves, inner building material, etc., but is not a very strong wood.
- E. Resinifera** (Forest Mahogany) 17s. 6d. per lb.
Very durable and fine for housework.
- E. Robusta** (Swamp Mahogany) .. 15s. per lb.
Good lasting timber for house carpentry. Is not durable in the ground, but for other purposes is durable, and is not a favourite with the white ant. Not remarkable as a burning wood. Its specific gravity is great. 150 feet.
- E. Rostrata** (Red Gum of Victoria) .. 30s. per lb.
Exceedingly heavy, strong, and durable; lasts equally well above or below ground, or in water; largely used for wood blocks in street paving.
- E. Saligna** (Weeping Gum) .. 17s. 6d. per lb.
A fine fencing timber.
- E. Siderophloia** .. 20s. per lb.
(Dark or Broad-leaved Ironbark). Valuable for every purpose for which strength and durability are required. This species and the two following are the strongest of all Australian timbers, and are used for a great number of purposes, and is superior to most as a fuel for steam engines. 150 feet.
- E. Tereticornis** (Grey or Red Gum) 15s. per lb.
Very strong, durable hardwood, almost equal to Ironbark; lasts in the ground; inferior fuel. 150 feet.
- E. Viminalis** (Manna Gum) .. 20s. per lb.
Timber varies in colour; the straight stems are used for shingles and rails, and as rough building material. Not so durable as some other Gums, but very strong.



Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum).

CASUARINA.

THE only other timbers so generally distributed as the Gums are what are commonly known as Oaks, though not allied to the Quercus. The following are the most used:

- C. Torulosa** (Forest Oak) .. 15s. per lb.
Largely used for shingles, and greatly in favour for fuel for domestic use; burns to a white ash. 40 feet.
- C. Stricta** (She Oak) .. 15s. per lb.
More tough than other species; used for tool handles. 20 to 30 feet.
- C. Quadrivalvis** (Swamp Oak) .. 15s. per lb.
Fuel, shingles, and handles. 60 to 70 feet.

SYNCARPIA.

- S. Laurifolia** (Turpentine) .. 20s. per lb.
One of the largest timber trees; a most difficult wood to consume by fire; that very destructive worm, the tereido, will not penetrate it, consequently it is most suited for piles or jetties. 150 to 200 feet.

ANGOPHORA.

- A. Subvelutina** (Apple Tree) .. 20s. per lb.
A light timber; very durable for indoor work, floorings, etc.; much used for bullock yokes, wheel naves, and any purpose requiring toughness with lightness. As fuel it does not afford strong heat. 100 to 120 feet.

Hedge Seeds, Wattles, &c.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

- African Box Thorn** .. 1s. per oz.; 10s. per lb.
(Lycium Horridum). One of the very best hedge plants; very hardy; shoots are armed with strong thorns; plants bear clipping well; not suitable for small gardens. Sow in spring, and plant out the rows during the following winter.
- Cape Broom** (Aspalanthus Sp.) .. 6s. per lb.
A dwarf, furze-like bush, with pretty pea-like flowers; requires similar treatment to Kangaroo Acacia.
- Kangaroo Acacia** .. 6s. per lb.
(Acacia Armata var. Ornithophora). Very prickly will grow in almost any soil or situation. Soak seeds in hot water; sow thinly (covering the seed with an inch of soil), where it is proposed to grow the permanent hedge; the plants should be thinned out to 18 inches apart; seed not always procurable.
- Osage Orange** (Maclura Aurantiaca) .. 6s. per lb.
A deciduous shrub, bearing short sharp thorns and bright green leaves; in good soil it should be placed 2 feet apart, in poor land 18 inches. Height 12 feet. Not suitable for small gardens.
- Acacia Decurrens** (Black or Green Wattle) 2s. 6d. lb.
- Acacia Pycnantha** (Golden Wattle) 1s. 6d. per lb.
Both A. Decurrens and Pycnantha are largely grown for the bark, for tanning purposes. The first named is a native of N. S. Wales, and grows vigorously in our climate; the A. Pycnantha is the Golden Wattle of S. Australia, and suits our warmer districts best; bark quite as valuable as A. Decurrens.
- Acacia Dealbata** (Silver-leaved Wattle) 6s. per lb.
A very pretty ornamental variety.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Fruit Trees

The
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Orchard and its Treatment

The Land.—It is not necessary that the soil chosen for an orchard should be rich, although such land will always produce splendid crops after the trees are a year or two old. In their earlier stages, on rich soil, trees are always liable to make too much young wood, and require hard pruning. Any ordinary average soil will grow fruit trees, provided it is well worked. It is not necessary to trench the ground unless the subsoil is very stiff; then we recommend that it should be trenched, and a thorough system of drainage should be adopted if necessary. This can be done by putting in rubble, pipe, or timber drains to a depth of three or four feet, in rows, and thirty feet apart, so as to carry off all surplus water from the subsoil as quickly as possible. In trenching the ground the greatest care should be taken not to bring the stiff clay subsoil to the top; it should only be broken up in the bottom of the trench. On land of a fairly good depth, and open subsoil, digging or ploughing will be all that is required to prepare it for the fruit trees, but the question of drainage must not be overlooked unless a naturally drained slope has been selected; on strong, stiff soils drainage is absolutely necessary.

Planting.—To prepare for fruit trees, the land should be measured off into rows 25 to 30 feet apart, and the trees should stand at the same distance from each other in the rows, so that they will be 20 to 30 feet apart each way, and if the planting is done as shown, the trees will be in straight lines if looked at from any part of the orchard, and will give the cultivator every facility to work between them. The holes to receive the trees should be dug out to a depth of 18 inches, and made wide enough to allow the roots of the young trees to spread out. The soil in the bottom of the hole should be broken up as fine as possible, then a good stout stake should be driven into the centre of it.



Examine the roots of the tree, and remove all bruised or broken rootlets with a sharp knife; then place it in the hole close to the stake and spread out the roots carefully and as horizontally as possible; drop the fine soil on to the roots until the hole is about one-third full; then gently shake the tree from side to side and lift it slightly from time to time with an up and down motion; the object of so-doing is to allow the soil to shake down among the small roots; then fill up the hole to the level, and tread the soil lightly around the tree; secure it to the stake in two places, near the ground and near the top, and the planting is completed. Trees should be planted not more than a couple of inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Manure.—It is not desirable to give young trees manure in the earlier stages of their growth, as it is liable to promote an over-growth of young wood, and if the land is virgin soil, or if it has been out of cultivation for some years, the breaking it up for the fruit trees will be quite sufficient to cause them to grow freely for a year or two at least, but if the land is naturally poor a good dressing of bone-dust or other manure can be given to the trees at a later date if they show any signs of stunted growth.

Aspect.—In selecting a site for an orchard an easterly to a north-westerly aspect should be chosen if possible. The matter of shelter, if not naturally provided, should be of the first importance, as also natural drainage and convenience of position.

Time to Plant.—Deciduous fruit trees, or summer fruits as they are sometimes incorrectly called, such as Peaches, Plums, Cherries, etc., should be planted during June, July, and August, and, if the weather is favourable, the earlier the better. Evergreen trees, such as Oranges, Lemons, etc., can be planted at almost any season of the year, but from April to June, and September to November, are the best months. Only plant in July and August, in localities fairly free of frosts.

Position for the Various Fruit Trees.—If the orchard is on a slope, the highest parts should be allotted to Apricots, following on in succession in the order named down the slope, with Peaches and Nectarines, Plums, Apples, Pears and Quinces. If the situation is sheltered and the climate suitable the Citrus family (Oranges and Lemons) should be planted near the centre of the plantation.

First Pruning of Young Trees.—When the deciduous trees are planted they should be cut back to the height fixed upon for the trunk. If there be no lateral branches, three buds only should be allowed to push out from the head of the tree. This will generally be the case with Apples and Pears, but Peaches and such-like will often have several lateral branches. In that case cut the leader to the height required, and cut off all the laterals except three near the top; these should be left to form the head, but should be shortened. Each tree after planting should be painted with kerosene emulsion to destroy any insect pest which may possibly be hidden in the bark. As the majority of our trees have already been headed and formed in the nursery, all that is necessary is to cut back the head to within 3 or 4 buds of the branches from the barrel, leaving, say, 4 equally balanced limbs, at 20 to 22 inches from the surface of the soil.

Less Wood, More Fruit.—Our fruit expert, while visiting several orchards during the past seasons observed that many of the trees had a large round stone, about the size of a football, placed in the fork formed by the junction of the branches crowning the trunk, and on enquiring the reason, was informed that previously these trees had produced only small crops, whereas now they were heavily laden every year with splendid fruit.

The theory is a simple one, and is doubtless correct; the weight of the stone placed in the position described, presses upon the branches and checks a too abundant flow of sap, which is the cause of the over-production of young wood, which greatly reduces the productiveness of the trees; thus the placing of the stones in the position indicated compels the trees to produce less wood and more fruit. This may be a very primitive way of overcoming a difficulty, but is much superior to the severe pruning of young trees so often recommended under similar circumstances, and the results are most surprising.

Grape Vines.—European Grape Vines should be placed five feet apart each way, in straight lines, that the plough may be used either across or along the vineyard. If the land be rich and deep, the distance between the vines should be increased to 6, 7, or 8 feet. The American Grape Vines do better on a trellis, as the training and pruning that suits them best is quite different from that employed for others. These may be planted 10 or 12 feet apart, along each side of a trellis, which covers a broad walk. Rooted vines may be planted at any time from June till September, pruned back to two or three eyes.

Varieties to Plant.—If, as a commercial speculation a large area is being planted, we cannot too strongly emphasise the necessity of confining the plantation to a few well-tested varieties that do well in the locality, and have proved profitable.

Frequently we hear orchardists regretting the error they made when first planting, in having *too many varieties*, and consequently, they have never sufficient of any one sort to enable them to place on the market in a satisfactory manner.

Ascertain what is doing well in your locality, and confine yourself to this sort, leaving an odd row or so for experimenting with new importations.

THE TREES WE SUPPLY.

THE STOCKS USED. No point in the propagation of Fruit Trees is more important. This receives our very special attention. Trees which are worked either on unsuitable or unhealthy stocks will never prove satisfactory, and will always be a cause of disappointment.

Apples.—We work on Northern Spy Stocks, well free from the ground.

Pears.—On Seedling Pear; they will not sucker; deep-rooting and very vigorous.

Cherries.—On Seedling Mazzard; without doubt by far the best Cherry stock.

Plums.—On Myrabolium and Mariana seedlings—and some on seedling Peach, best suited for warm districts.

Apricots.—On seedling Apricots, which we prefer, as in our opinion they produce better results; also on Peach and Plum stocks, which some growers prefer.

Peaches, Nectarines, & Almonds.—On a seedling Peach of robust and hardy constitution.

Vines.—On their own roots, and also on Phylloxera-resistant stocks (See lists).

FRUIT

Our select list

"The Trees arrived in good order, although delayed a fortnight on the road."
—J. A. ROBERTSON, Angledool. 21-5-03.



TREES

for 1904

"Trees and Vines arrived, notwithstanding 377 mile journey, in splendid condition."—MRS. JONES, Nyngan. 11-6-03

When Selecting Fruit Trees

Obtain medium sized trees, with plenty of fibrous roots, which are much superior to old overgrown trees. If fruit is grown for sale, have a larger number of trees of a few approved good sorts, in preference to a larger variety in small lots—small lots of fruit ripening at different times will be much more difficult to market than a large parcel of an even sample. Customers who have no knowledge of the best market varieties should leave the selection to us.

Apples.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz. £4 10s. hundred (packing included).
1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.
Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

ABBREVIATIONS.

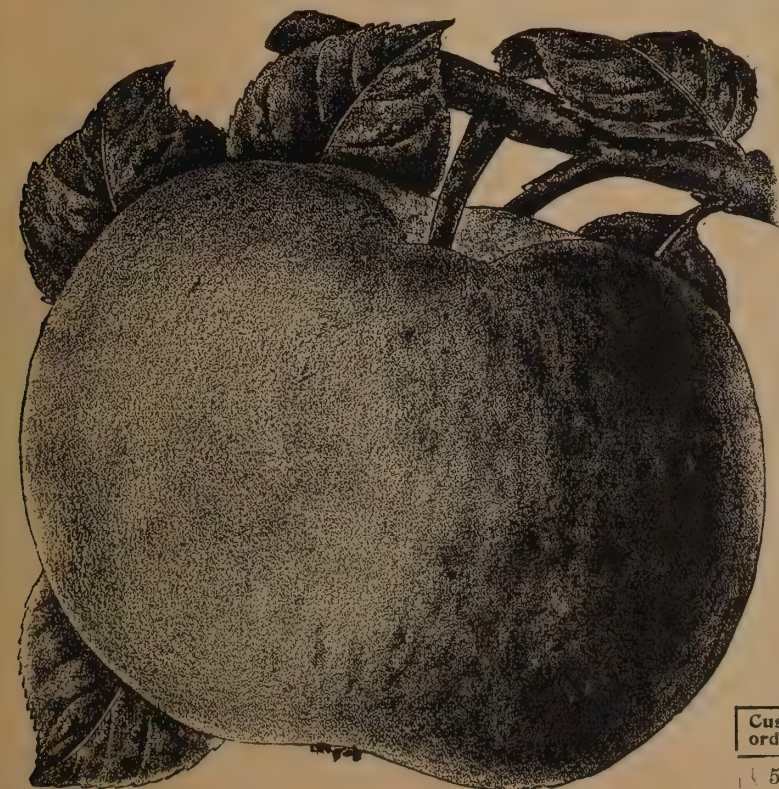
SIZE: 1 signifies large; 2 medium; 3 small.
USE: K signifies Kitchen; D, Dessert.
SEASON or TIME OF RIPENING: E, early; M, medium; L, late.

APPLE TREES prefer compact, sandy loam, with shelter from West and South. Stiff clinging land is not suitable, but any good average light soil will give good results. Young trees generally grow too fast, therefore strong growth should be checked by pinching back shoots in Summer and by Winter pruning of roots. All our trees are worked on Northern Spy stocks; therefore the blight cannot attack the roots.

- 1 Adams' Pearmain. Beautiful, of excellent quality. 2 D L.
- 2 Alexander. Large, showy, 1 K M.
- 3 Allsop's Early. An extremely early variety, very showy fruit. 2 K D E.
- 4 American Beauty. Good for all purposes. 1 K D L.
- 5 Aitkin's Seedling. A valuable early variety; ripens about Christmas. 2 K D E.
- 6 American Golden Pippin. Excellent. 2 K D L.
- 7 Annie Elizabeth. Vigorous, fine for export. 1 D K L.
- 8 Baldwin. Grand cold country apple. 1 K D L.
- 9 Beauty of Bath. Fine quality. 2 D E.
- 10 Beauty of Kent. Large, fine quality. 1 K M.
- 11 Boston Russet. First-rate flavour, rich. 2 D L.
- 12 Blenheim Orange. Deep orange skin, red stripes, large sized, yellow flesh, very sweet. 1 D L.
- 13 Buncomb, or Red Winter Pearmain. Fine colour and flavour, grand keeper. 2 K D L.
- 14 Ben Davis. Grand keeper. A1 quality. 2 D M.
- 15 Carolina Red June. Beautiful fruit, red purplish skin, juicy and sub-acid. 2 K D E.
- 16 Carpenter's Nonsuch. Spicy, flavour excellent. 1 K D M.

- 17 Claygate Pearmain. Abundant bearer. 2 D L.
- 18 Cleopatra. Large, crisp, excellent. 1 D L.
- 19 Cornish Gilliflower. Highly flavoured. 2 D L.
- 20 Cox's Orange Pippin. One of the best. 2 D M.
- 21 Carrington (Smith's). A fine apple, largely grown by orchardists. 2 D E.
- 22 Creases (Frampton). Bright red, juicy and rich. 1 K D L.
- 23 Devonshire Quarrenden. Best early apple. 2 D E.
- 24 Duchess of Oldenburg. A very beautiful and useful variety. 2 K D M.
- 25 Esopus Spitzenberg. Tender and juicy. 1 D M.
- 26 French Crab. Medium size, globular; splendid keeping apple, largely grown for export. 2 K D L.
- 27 Five Crown Pippin (London Pippin). Valuable for all purposes. 2 K D L.
- 28 Granny Smith. Heavy bearer, keeps well. 2 K L.
- 29 Gloria Mundi. Handsome, soft, tender. 1 K M.
- 30 Golden Pippin. Queen of dessert apples. 3 D L.
- 31 Golden Russet. Very rich, high aroma. 2 D L.
- 32 Gooseberry. Fine apple for export. 1 K L.
- 33 Gravenstein. Synonymous with Carpenter's Nonsuch.
- 34 Irish Peach. Early and good, blight proof. 2 D E.

- 35 Jonathan. Beautiful dessert fruit, rich, juicy. 2 D L.
- 36 Keswick Codling. Productive, early, fine. 1 K E.
- 37 King of the Pippins. Valuable, choice. 2 K D M.
- 38 Kentucky Red Streak. Good and productive. 2 K D L.
- 39 Lemon Pippin. One of the best baking apples. 2 K D L.
- 40 Lord Nelson. Showy and first-rate. 1 K D M.
- 41 Lord Suffield. Handsome and large. 1 K E.
- 42 Lord Wolseley. Flesh firm and juicy, very fine; blight proof. 2 D L.
- 43 Margil. Very rich, keeps well. 3 D L.
- 44 McIntosh's Red. Good for both hot and cold climate, rich red stripes, flesh white and rich flavour. 2 D L.
- 45 Mobbs Royal. Extra large and good. 1 K M.
- 46 Maggs Seedling. Skin yellow, fruit striped, juicy and firm. 2 K D L.
- 47 Munroe's Favourite. Skin yellow, with reddish brown. 1 K L.
- 48 Maiden's Blush. Tender, pleasant, sub-acid. 2 D E.
- 49 New York Pippin. Synonymous with Cleopatra.
- 50 Newtown Pippin. Very fine dessert. 2 D L.
- 51 Nonpareil Scarlet. Keeps until spring. 2 D L.
- 52 Noriolk Beefing. Excellent for baking. 2 K L.
- 53 Northern Spy. Tender, delicious, perfectly blight proof. 1 D L.
- 54 Nickajack. Large, dull red striped, firm, great bearer and keeper. 1 K D L.
- 55 Peasgood's Nonsuch. Large, handsome. 1 K D M.
- 56 Perfection. Richly coloured, fine fruit. 2 D L.
- 57 Pomme de Neige. A famous dessert apple. 2 D M.
- 58 Prince Bismarck. Large, fine bearer. 1 K M.
- 59 Prince Alfred. Flesh yellow; firm and juicy. 1 K D L.
- 60 Red Astrachan. Handsome, aromatic. 1 D E.
- 61 Red Caldwell. A good market apple. 2 K D M.
- 62 Reinette du Canada. Large, showy excellent. 1 K D L.
- 63 Ribstone Pippin. Fine flavour, cold districts. 2 D L.
- 64 Royal Russet. Excellent dessert. 2 D L.
- 65 Rymer. A splendid culinary apple. 1 K L.
- 66 Rokewood. Flesh white and crisp, prolific. 2 D L.
- 67 Rome Beauty. Fine shape, hardy, good bearer. 1 K D L.
- 68 Scarlet Pearmain. Beautiful, first-rate. 2 D E.
- 69 Sharpe's Early. A beautiful new apple. Blight proof. 2 D E.
- 70 Sturmer Pippin. Yellow skin, covered with brownish red russet; flesh rich and crisp. 2 D L.
- 71 Shockley. Yellow, crimson cheek, flesh firm and sweet, large cropper. 2 D L.
- 72 Stewart's Seedling. Flesh white, firm, solid. 1 K L.
- 73 Triomphe de Luxembourg. Synonymous with Reinette du Canada.
- 74 Trivett's Seedling. Handsome, sub-acid flavour. 3 D E.
- 75 Twenty Ounce. Greenish yellow, striped. 1 K M.
- 76 Waltham Abbey Seedling. Requires but little sugar. K M.
- 77 Wealthy. A fine flavoured fruit. 2 D L.
- 78 Wellington. Large round fruit, yellow and red skin, fine quality. 1 K D L.
- 79 Wine Sap. Round oblong fruit, flesh yellow, firm and crisp, very rich. 2 D L.
- 80 Winter Pearmain. Excellent market. 2 K D L.
- 81 Winter Majeting. Firm, agreeable, acid flavoured apple. 2 K D L.
- 82 Worcester Pearmain. Highly flavoured. 2 K D M.
- 83 Yates. Small fruit, but bears heavily, flesh white, yellow, splashed red. 3 D L.
- 84 York shire Beauty. Large, bright yellow skin. 1 K E.



Very Healthy!

"My Trees arrived safely in splendid order, and packing in good order. Nothing could possibly hurt them when packed the way you sent them to me. The Trees are the best I have seen for shape, and seem very healthy. I thank you very much for the Prune you have presented with the other Trees."—W. J. VACCHINI, Picton.—14-5-03.

"I received the Trees safely, and was very well satisfied."—C. D. SMEE, Murrurundi.—2-6-03.

Customers can save time by ordering from numbers only

Varieties marked * are Blight proof.

Anderson & Co. For Choice Fruit Trees

Apples, New Varieties.

FIRST OFFERED 1903.

- 82 **Arkansas Black.** Very large, deep crimson, nearly round; a good keeper and a valuable variety for hot, dry, Riverina-like country; popular in America, and said to be blight proof. 1s. 6d. each.
- 83 **Belle de Pontoise.** Fruit very large, said to be one foot in circumference; colour bright red on sunny side, mottled with brown dots; flesh firm, juicy, and briskly flavoured. A prolific bearer and very late keeper. 1s. 6d. each.
- 84 **Black Ben Davis.** An improvement on that popular American variety, Ben Davis, being of better quality, a more certain cropper, and will keep for months after being gathered. Is quite eclipsing Old Ben Davis in American export varieties. 1s. 6d. each.
- 85 **Delicious.** A very showy Apple, and one that has been largely planted in America; hardy grower and a heavy cropper. Fruit from medium to large, highly coloured, and of exquisite flavour. A very late keeper, and so far quite blight proof. 1s. 6d. each.
- 86 **Ruby Gem.** A beautiful apple of moderate size, brilliant red all over. Flesh snow white, tender, crisp, and juicy; strong grower and early cropper; said to be blight proof. Ripens with Jonathan, and is well worth a trial. 1s. 6d. each.

Dwarf Apple Trees. 2s. each; 21s. doz.

We offer the following varieties of well-known Apples, and for descriptions see our list on page 57; these trees are very useful in filling spaces, where there is not sufficient room for standards. These dwarf trees are very productive, yielding finest samples of fruit, which is very easily gathered.

Alexandra.
Five Crown Pippin.
Irish Peach.
Jonathan.

Lord Suffield.
Prince Bismarck.
Ribstone Pippin.
Scarlet Nonpareil.
And other varieties.

Finest Cider Apples. 2s. each; 21s. doz.

To make our list of Apples complete, we offer a few of the very best Cider Apples, varieties that are largely grown in cider-making countries.

Argile Grise.
Broad Leaved Norman.
Cluster.

Great Sandford.
Kingstone Black.
Sweet Alfred.
And other varieties.

Pears.

On Seedling Pear Stocks.

1s 3d. each, 12s. dozen.

1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

£4 hundred (packing included).

Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

THE climate, situation, soil, and cultural notes given for Apples will apply to Pears. Pears will not be in full bearing until the sixth year after planting, excepting such varieties as Bartlett, Keifer's, and a few others, which frequently commence at second year after planting. To induce fruitfulness we advise a judicious system of summer pinching where practicable, followed, if necessary, by a root-pruning in winter.

- 87 **Bailey's Bergamot.** Fine winter Pear. 2 M D.
88 **Bergamot Gansel.** Melting, rich flavour. 1 D M.
89 **Beurre d'Aumalis.** Melting, buttery, rich. 1 D E.
90 **Beurre Bosc.** Rich and aromatic. 1 D M.
91 **Beurre Brown.** Richly flavoured. 1 D M.
92 **Beurre de Capaimont.** Fine grained, melting and sweet. 2 D M.
93 **Beurre Clairgeau.** Warm yellow skin, yellow flesh, granular and perfumed; fine. 1 D L.
94 **Beurre Diel.** Tender, melting, rich. 1 D M.
95 **Beurre Easter.** Melting, late. 1 D L.
96 **Beurre Hardy.** Large and favourite fruit, greenish skin, light russet covering, fine rich flesh, free grower and very productive. 1 D M.
97 **Beurre Golden.** Fine variety for coastal districts, highly coloured and good flavour. 2 D M.
98 **Beurre Rance.** Valuable; late. 1 D L.
99 **Bon Chretien (Williams').** The Bartlett Pear; perfumed, fine. 1 D E.
100 **Brookworth Park.** Yellow skin, flesh white and melting. 1 D M.
101 **Broompark.** Excellent, rich and musky. 2 D L.
102 **Chaumontel.** Perfumed and melting. 1 D L.
103 **China.** Good for preserving. 2 D M.
104 **Citron des Carmes.** White, juicy, fine. 2 D E.
105 **Clapp's Favourite.** Resembling the Bartlett. 1 D E.
106 **Conference.** Late, fine desert fruit. 1 D L.
107 **Duchesse d'Angoulene.** Good but coarse. 1 D M.
108 **Elizabeth Cole.** Green skin, flesh very sweet. 2 D L.
109 **Fertility.** High flavour, very luscious. 1 D M.

- 110 **Flemish Beauty.** First-rate, melting. 1 D M.
111 **Garber's Hybrid.** Very prolific, yellow, good. 1 D M.
112 **Green Chisel.** An old favourite, very prolific. 3 D E.
113 **Idaho.** Handsome fruit, golden yellow skin, delicious flavour. 1 D M.
114 **Jargonelle.** Best of early pears. 1 D L.
115 **Josephine de Malines.** Pale greenish skin, netted and patched russet, flesh pink to white; very fine. 2 D L.
116 **Keifer's Hybrid.** Cross between Williams' Bon Chretien and China. 1 K D M.
117 **Large Flat Baking.** Hangs very late. 1 K L.
118 **Lawson.** A beautiful large pear. 1 D E.
119 **Le Conte.** Musk flavour, large and fine. 1 D E.
120 **Le Lectier.** Green skin, flesh white and juicy. 1 D M.
121 **Louise Bonne of Jersey.** Vinous flavour. 2 D M.
122 **Madame Cole.** Good for export. 2 D L.
123 **Magnate.** Flesh yellow, fine, tender; melting. 1 D M.
124 **Marie Louise.** Rich flavour, superb. 1 D M.
125 **Uvedale's St. Germain's.** Large baking, heavy and constant cropper. 1 K L.
126 **Urbaniste.** Smooth skin, yellow and dotted, flesh white, yellow at core, melting and rich. 1 D M.
127 **Vicar of Winkfield.** Hardy pear, juicy. 1 K L.
128 **Windsor.** Hardy; good market pear. 1 D M.
129 **Winter Nelis.** Buttery, rich, and prolific. 2 D L.
130 **P. Barry.** Yellow, white juicy flesh. 1 D L.
131 **Fame.** New, hardy; good for storing. 1 D L.
132 **Wilder.** Delicious, reliable bearer. 2 D E.
133 **Lincoln Coreless.** Exceedingly handsome. 1 D M.

A Record Crop!

"I received a few dozen Fruit Trees from you some years ago. I am very well pleased with them, and this last season, notwithstanding the severest drought the district has ever experienced, I had a record crop of Apples."—J. RALEIGH, Frampton. —27-6-03.

..FOR..
ABBREVIATIONS
See Page 57.

Dwarf Pears. On Quince Stocks. 18s. per doz.

DWARF PEARS usually bear well the fourth year, and while not so long lived when worked on Quince Stocks, the fruit is often much improved. We have imported the variety of Quince used as a stock for dwarfing, so offer the following varieties:—

BARTLETT.
WINTER COLE.

BEURRE BOSC.
WINTER NELIS.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY.

Apricots.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz.

1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

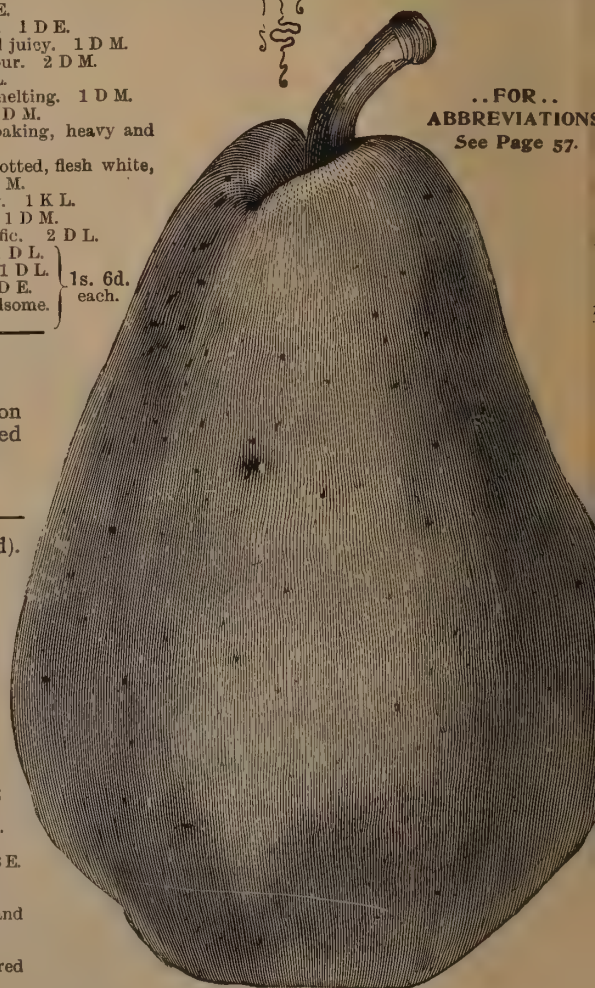
£4 hundred (packing included).

Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

On Apricot and Peach and Plum Stocks.

This delicious fruit can only be grown successfully in certain parts of the State. The trees require rich, well-drained soil, and should be planted on the highest parts of the orchard.

- 134 **Allen's Early.** Grand variety for marketing. 1 E.
135 **Alsace.** Large, deep rich yellow skin, shaded brownish red, rich flesh, ripe January.
136 **Campbellfield Seedling.** Hardy, good bearer, and of good quality. 1 M D.
137 **Canino Grosse.** Tree robust, fine fruit. 1 L.
138 **Camden Superb.** Fine for canning, prolific. 2 E.
139 **Carrington.** Large fruit, flesh rich and good, and ripens after Xmas.
140 **Denham Court.** Juicy, first-class quality. 1 M.
141 **Dundonald.** Deep orange, favourite variety. 1 L.
142 **Early Golden.** Fine apricot, but little known, skin and flesh deep orange, very good.
143 **Early Moorpark.** Juicy, rich, and excellent. 2 E.
144 **Elruge.** One of the best, flesh firm and juicy. 1 M.
145 **Hative d'Auvergne.** High flavour, prolific. 1 L.
146 **Hemskirk.** Rich, like Moorpark. 1 L.
147 **Kaisha.** Transparent, juicy, and agreeable.
148 **Large Early.** A favourite, vigorous grower, ripens before 1st December, always in demand.
- 149 **Large Red, Rivers'.** Rich, juicy, first-rate. 1 M.
150 **Mansfield Seedling.** Rich in flavour. 1 L.
151 **Moorpark (Temple's).** Juicy, rich, excellent. 1 L.
152 **Neverfail.** Sure cropper, ripening about mid-season.
153 **Newcastle.** Ripens middle to end of November; fine yellow colour, and heavy bearer. 2 E.
154 **Orange, or Royal George.** Hardy and good. 2 M.
155 **Ouillin's Early Peach.** Delicious. 1 E.
156 **Red Masculine.** Pale yellow, tender and juicy. 3 E.
157 **Royal.** A fine late variety. 1 L.
158 **Shipley's (Blenheim).** Very productive. 1 L.
159 **St. Ambroise.** Large, yellow, red in sun; rich and good; ripens end of November.
160 **Turkey.** Sub-acid, good for preserving. 2 L.
161 **Warwick.** Large oval shaped fruit, orange and red flesh, firm and rich, a grand looking fruit.



Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Fruit Trees



Peaches.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz.
£4 hundred (packing included).
1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.
Fifty trees at hundred rate.

Clingstone Varieties marked (C). Freestone varieties marked (F).

SANDY loam is the best, but any soil will produce good peaches if it is well drained, in nearly any district in N.S.W. As the young trees make very strong growth during the summer, it is desirable to rough prune them while they are growing; all strong, superfluous shoots or branches should be cut right out, and all long shoots which remain should be shortened back, the object being to induce the production of spurs or small wood, which yield the fruit. The tree should be carefully gone over in the winter and the pruning finished.

In order to prevent disappointment to our customers, we would point out that there is very little difference either in the fruit or the period of ripening of the following varieties:—**Alexander, Briggs' Red May, High's Early Canada, Waterloo.**

- 190 **Alexander** (F). A fine, large, early peach. E.
- 191 **Bonanza** (F). Large fruit, white skin, carmine cheek, rich flavour; good and handsome. L.
- 192 **Braddock's** (F). Handsome; flesh white, juicy. E.
- 193 **Brandy Wine** (F). Yellow flesh. L.
- 194 **Briggs' Red May** (F). Very best early peach. E.
- 195 **Camden Golden** (F). Fine late peach of excellent quality.
- 196 **Camden Superb** (C). Early red variety, coming in about Christmas.
- 197 **Christiana** (F). Large size, yellow juicy flesh, delicious flavour, good. L.
- 198 **Chair's Choice** (F). Very finest quality, yellow flesh, deep red cheek, yellow skin; rich and good. L.
- 199 **Comet** (F). Large, yellow, juicy; ripens March.
- 200 **Crimson Gaiende** (F). A very fine peach. M.
- 201 **Devlin's** (C). Synonymous with Camden Superb.
- 202 **Downing** (F). Beautiful, early, ripens December.
- 203 **Duke of Edinburgh** (F). Excellent. M.
- 204 **Early Crawford** (F). Large, yellow, crimson cheek. M.
- 205 **Early Newington** (C). Medium, rich, agreeable. E.
- 206 **Early Rivers** (F). Very early, rich, and juicy. E.
- 207 **Early York** (F). White skin, flesh juicy. M.
- 208 **Elberta** (F). Yellow-fleshed, sweet, for either dessert or canning. M.
- 209 **Flat China** (F). Earliest peach for market. E.
- 210 **Foster** (F). Splendid for canning; yellow. M.
- 211 **Frazer's Newington** (C). Large, highly coloured, ripening January.
- 212 **Fulton** (C). Large, yellow, with red bloom; white flesh, firm, and juicy. L.
- 213 **George 4th** (F). Fruit round and large, pale lemon colour and carmine; flesh white, rich flavour. M.
- 214 **Gold Dust** (C). Yellow flesh, solid. L.
- 215 **Grand Admirable** (C). Yellow, fine flavour, rich, juicy. 1 M.
- 216 **Grosse Mignonne** (F). Fine mid-season peach. M.

Beauties!

"All the Trees and Vines are doing very well, the 100 Grape Vines have all lived and thrived. I have all told, 60 of your Trees, some have had fruit on this year, and the Japanese Plums were beauties!"
—J. G. McPAUL, Pambula.—2-3-03.

"The Fruit Trees I got from you last Spring have done very well—all living through the dry weather without watering."—J. COMBEN, Bombala, 6-5-03

Nectarines.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz. £4 hundred (packing included). 1s. doz. for packing when going long distances. Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

ANY well and deeply-drained soil will suit this fruit, and, like the peach, it will grow in nearly every part of the State; but it cannot obtain perfection without abundance of moisture in spring and summer.

- 162 **Albert Victor** (F). Very large, melting, delicious. M.
- 163 **Balgowan** (F). Large, melting, and excellent. M.
- 164 **Camden Superb** (F). Very fine, freestone. L.
- 165 **Cardinal** (F). Prolific, brilliant colour. M E.
- 166 **Carrington** (C). Splendid; medium early. M.
- 167 **Elruge** (F). Medium, of the very best. M.
- 168 **Early Rivers**. Freestone, flesh tender, juicy. 1 E.
- 169 **Goldmine** (F). Juicy and melting, splendid flavour. 1 L.
- 170 **Hardwicke**. Large; fine colour; freestone. M.
- 171 **Hunt's Tawney** (F). Flesh yellow and melting. E.
- 172 **Irrewarra** (F). The earliest; dark, great bearer. E.
- 173 **Late Admiral**. Very large, late variety, prolific. L.
- 174 **Lord Napier** (F). Large size, abundant bearer. E.
- 175 **Lusted's Xmas**. Ripens Xmas week; yellow skin covered rich red; a freestone and one of the best.
- 176 **Mrs. Dr. Chisholm**. Beautiful cropper; ripens December; freestone.
- 177 **Napoleon**. Beautiful colour, large freestone. L.
- 178 **New Boy** (F). Very large, dark brownish red on pale ground; ripens late, most prolific. New, 1s. 6d.
- 179 **Pitaston Orange**. Large, yellow, excellent. M.
- 180 **Red Roman**. Clingstone, good. M.
- 181 **Sharpe's**. Early, heavy bearing; freestone. E.
- 182 **Spencer** (F). Large and good, one of the very best.
- 183 **Stanwick** (F). Large, rich, melting, delicious. L.
- 184 **Stanwick Seedling**. Clingstone, fine. M.
- 185 **Sydney Market** (C). Heavy cropper, excellent.
- 186 **Victoria**. One of the best, late slipstone. L.
- 187 **Violet Hative** (F). Large yellow, shaded red. M.
- 188 **Weeping** (C). A very handsome tree, drooping branches, and fruit of fine quality. F.
- 189 **White Freestone**. Pale yellow, Noyeau flavour, distinct and good. M.

- 216 **Hales' Early**. (F). High-flavoured, juicy, ripens Christmas.
- 217 **Hawkesbury Champion**. (F). Ripens March, fine flavour. L.
- 218 **Henrietta** (C). Yellow, great cropper, handsome. L.
- 219 **High's Early Canada**. (F). Very fine. E.
- 220 **Italian Red** (F). Extra large and excellent. L.
- 221 **Italian Yellow** (C). One of the largest, splendid. L.
- 222 **Jupp's Wonder** (C). Large, red, very juicy. M.
- 223 **Lemon Cling** (C). Medium size, firm, good canning variety. L.
- 224 **Lord Palmerston** (C). Large, firm, high flavor. L.
- 225 **Lady Palmerston** (F). Yellow, flushed with red. L.
- 226 **Lady Ingold** (F). A large, handsome, yellow variety. M.
- 227 **McDevitt's Cling** (C). Very large, splendid for canning. L.
- 228 **Mountain Rose** (F). Large, good. E.
- 229 **Muir** (F). Large, yellow, fine for canning. M.
- 230 **Nicholl's Orange** (C). Large, round fruit, juicy and rich. L.
- 231 **Powell's Beauty** (F). Yellow flesh of "Elberta" type, large and handsome; fine flavour. M.
- 232 **Princess Royal** (C). Large and good. L.
- 233 **Prize** (F). Large fruit, highly coloured, yellow flesh; valuable variety. L.
- 234 **Royal George** (F). One of the best extant. M.
- 235 **Royal George Cling** (C). White, firm flesh, melting. M.
- 236 **Salway** (F). Yellow skin, red in sun, fine flavour, ripens March.
- 237 **Sea Eagle Improved** (F). Large, pale yellow flesh. L.
- 238 **Shanghai** (C). Large, good for market. M.
- 239 **Shanghai Red** (C). Like Old Shanghai, except colour. L.
- 240 **Shanghai Freestone**. A valuable variety, exquisite flavour; pale yellow splashed brilliant red. M.
- 241 **Susquehanna** (F). Yellow, very prolific, and good. M.
- 242 **The Globe** (F). Large, yellow, highly spoken of. L.
- 243 **Triumph** (F). A valuable acquisition. 1s. 6d. each. E.
- 244 **Waterloo** (F). Melting; A1. E.
- 245 **Wheatland** (F). A very fine round yellow fleshed peach, ripens end of January. M.
- 246 **Wonderful** (F). Yellow flesh, tender, juicy. L.

Peaches New Varieties.

Amelia Berta. A cross between Amelia and Elberta. Equal in size and appearance to Elberta, and ripens between Hales' Early and Crawford. Yellow freestone, exquisite flavor. 2s. each.

Carman. A very hardy Peach, ripening with Early Rivers, yet almost as large as Elberta. Fruit pale yellow and red, flesh white, rich, sweet, and superior flavour. Will carry long distances without bruising. 2s. each.

Champion. A large early variety of high flavour; the best for shipping in early fruits; very firm for a freestone. Colour creamy white with a bright red cheek. 1s. 6d.

Crosby. Trees dwarf, sturdy habit, fine colour, flesh yellow, flavour superb; has been kept for two weeks after travelling a long distance. 1s. 6d.

Emma. Said to be superior to Elberta, and should ripen in this State first or second week in February. Perfect freestone, highly coloured. 2s. each.

La France. Beautiful, very large, skin dark crimson red, flesh white, fine, melting, juicy, of exquisite perfume; tree vigorous and prolific, ripens medium early. 1s. 6d. each.

Louis Grognet. A very vigorous grower, and extra prolific bearer; fruit very large and beautiful, with a very fine white flesh, sugary and juicy, and delicious flavour; a freestone, ripening just after Hales' Early. 1s. 6d.

Osceola. A very large golden yellow or orange yellow Peach; veined red on one side; flesh golden, sugary, buttery, very juicy, and one of the best dessert Peaches with the taste of an apricot; medium to late season. 1s. 6d. each.

"I received the Trees and Vines, which were in splendid order, much better than I really expected them to be, and I must say I am highly pleased with them."—J. T. SMITH, Gunmedah.—6-7-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Fruit Trees

Plums.

On Myrobolan and Mariana Stock.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz. £4 hundred (packing incld.)

1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

Fifty trees at hundred rate.

PLUMS thrive in our cool highlands. Any good soil will suit them so long as the subsoil is porous, and well drained. We highly recommend the beautiful Japanese varieties for quality and appearance. Plums require to have their long shoots stopped during the growing season, so as to produce spur wood.

- 260 American Damson. Juicy, sweet, and rich. K L.
- 267 Angelina Burdett. Large, richly flavoured. D M.
- 268 American Red. Ornamental, early. KDE.
- 269 Belgian Purple. Excellent. KD E.
- 270 Bradshaw. Large, handsome fruit, new. KD L.
- 271 Bryanstone Gage. Equal to Green Gage. D M.
- 272 Clyman. Very fine, rich, and delicious. 1 E D.
- 273 Coe's Golden Drop. Very large, excellent. KD M.
- 274 Coe's Late Red. Small, round, good. D L.
- 275 Crittendon's Damson. Very prolific, yellow flesh, juicy. 2 K L.
- 276 Czar. Large purple; early market Plum.
- 277 Denison's Superb. Equal to Green Gage. D M.
- 278 Denyer's Victoria. Large fruit, light yellow skin, lilac shading, rich flavour, freestone. L.
- 279 Diamond. Large, best preserving. K M.
- 280 Early Tibbets. Juicy and prolific. D E.
- 281 Early Orleans. Medium, juicy, sweet. KDE.
- 282 Evan's Early. Juicy, rich, excellent. 2 D E.
- 283 Fellemberg. Large, oval, excellent. KD M.
- 284 French Damson. An enormous yielding plum, delicate flavour. L.
- 285 Gage, Green. Medium size, rich. D M.
- 286 Gage, Purple. Medium size, excellent. D M.
- 287 Gage, Yellow. Handsome, rich and juicy. 2 M D.
- 288 Grand Duke. Purple skin, yellow flesh, very rich. 1 D L.
- 289 Imperiale de Milan. Fine dessert. KD L.
- 290 Jefferson. A beautiful, rich, luscious plum, one of the very best, orange flesh. L.
- 291 Late Black Orleans. Excellent late plum. D L.
- 292 Louthborough. Black, very prolific. 2 D M.
- 293 Magnum Bonum, Red. Heavy cropper. 1 K M.
- 294 Magnum Bonum, Yellow or White (Egg). Very large, good preserving. 1 K M.

295 Monarch. New English variety, very fine. 1 L D.

296 Oullins' Golden Gage. Beautiful large, yellow plum, shaded green and red dots, rich, very fine; clingstone. E D.

297 Pond's Seedling. Red, valuable. 1 K D L.

298 Prune d'Agen. The prune of Commerce. 2 M D.

299 Prince Englebert. Delicious preserved. 1 K M.

300 Prince of Wales. Prolific and good. KD M.

301 Quetsche St. Martin. Yellow prune plum. D L.

302 Reine Claud de Bavey. Large, excellent. 2 D L.

303 Rivers' Early Prolific. Oval shaped, reddish purple skin, blue bloom, yellow flesh, rich and good. E D.

304 Silver Prune. Large, the best for canning.

305 Washington. Large, excellent preserving. 2 DK E.

Japanese Plums.

Two New Varieties.

Sultan. This huge, oval, deep purplish crimson fruit is generally thought by those who have tested it to be the very best, or one of the best plums produced. The flesh is remarkably firm and solid, fragrant, sub-acid, or sweet, dark crimson, beautifully clouded and shaded with light pink, salmon, and light yellow; showing in the fruit a curious combination of ancestral dynamics. Remarkable for the great proportion of flesh compared with the diminutive seed. Tree grows very rapidly, but with wood and leaves as much like the Napoleon Cherry as like a plum. 2s. each.

Shiro. The fruit which is produced in the utmost profusion, is medium to large, very uniform in size, clear light yellow, with an almost imperceptible thin white bloom, and so transparent that the pit can be seen through the flesh, which is firm yet juicy, rich, pleasant, subacid, clingstone; ripens two weeks before the Burbank. Fruit keeps well. 2s. each.

12 FRUIT TREES (assorted)

Priced at 1/3 each for 12s.

Packing 1s. extra for long distances.

Best Fruit Trees in District!

"I have much pleasure in informing you that the Fruit Trees reached me alright, and in splendid order. I thank you for prompt attention, also for the very low price you charged me. I hope you will receive a dozen orders from this district next season. Everyone that has seen my trees, say that they are the best Trees which ever came into this district."—E.T. SMART Pambula.—30-7-03.

Prune Plums.

306 Bulgarian. Deep purple skin, yellow flesh, large sized, very fine.

307 Fellemberg.

308 D'Agen.

309 Golden. Fine variety to grow, beautiful appearance, flesh yellow, rich and sugary, exquisite flavour, freestone, and heavy cropper.

310 Golden Drop.

311 Giant. The largest variety known.

312 Heron.

313 Pacific. Unsurpassed for drying.

314 Robe de Sergeant. Very like Prune d'Agen (French Prune) in every way.

315 Splendor (Burbank's Best).

316 St. Catherine. Fruit pale yellow, medium size fruit, juicy, and of fine flavour.

317 Silver.

318 Tragedy. Large fruit, flesh yellow.

This list is specially recommended as giving the best varieties for making prunes.

Figs.

1s. 3d. each 12s. doz. £4 hundred (packing included).

1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances. Fifty trees at hundred rate.

THESE require no special treatment, and, provided the soil is good and fairly moist, it will produce fine fruit. If the Fig is grown near the house, where it can be abundantly watered from the wash-house, it will produce enormous crops of fruit, give a fine shade, and form a shelter. It requires little pruning.

319 Adam. Large size fruit, pale brown, very early, and a good market sort.

320 Black Genoa. Large, juicy, and rich.

321 Black Provence. Small, rich, abundant bearer.

322 Brown Ischia. Medium size, rich and prolific.

323 Brown Turkey. Luscious, good for drying.

324 Brunswick. Very large, rich and excellent.

325 Castle Kennedy. Large and handsome, early.

326 De L'Archipel. Large, pear shaped, syrupy.

327 Early Violet. Small, sweet and abundant.

328 Green Ischia. Very hardy, purple flesh, good.

329 Marseilles White. Fine for drying.

330 Violet Grosse. Large and excellent.

331 White Adriatic. Large size, red flesh, rich.



For Abbreviations see Page 57.

Japanese Plums.

- 247 Apple. Striking appearance, good keeper.
- 248 America. Prolific, glossy red, delicious.
- 249 Blood. Large, mottled, flesh red, delicious.
- 250 Botan. Large, bright red.
- 251 Burbank. Large, cherry red, flesh deep orange, juicy and sweet; early.
- 252 Chalco. Flat fruit, reddish-purple, sweet.
- 253 General Saigo. Very handsome, golden yellow, flesh white, rich flavour, superb.
- 254 Gold. Golden, firm flesh and juicy; good for market; ripens end of January.
- 255 Hale. Orange mottled red, superb.
- 256 Kelsey. Valuable, and one of the best.
- 257 Large Red. Deep red; a valuable variety; large.
- 258 Ogon. Large yellow round fruit, skin rich amber, yellow flesh, firm, and fine flavour; heavy cropper. L.
- 259 October Purple. Fruit round, distinct flavour.
- 260 Okti Smomo. Large, long fruit, deep red skin like Burbank.
- 261 Prunus Pessardii. Small red fruit; ripens very early, and can be eaten when half grown; leaves red bronze, purple wood.
- 262 Prunus Simonii. A magnificent fruit, large and flat, crimson skin, yellow flesh, with a fine flavour.
- 263 Satsuma. The best of the Blood Plums; fruit medium and round, flesh dark red; very heavy bearer. L.
- 264 Shipper. Fine firm plum, wine colour flesh, skin, blackish purple, good copper.
- 265 Wickson. Excellent; keeps and ripens well.

"The Trees arrived in good order, although they were delayed for a fortnight on the road."—J. A. ROBERTSON, Angledool.—21-5-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Fruit Trees

Cherries.

ON SEEDLING MAZZARD STOCK.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz. £4 10s. hundred (packing included).
1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

Fifty trees at hundred rate.

CHERRIES thrive exceedingly well in our cooler districts. The best soil for the Cherry is one not over rich, but free or friable, a sandy loam having the preference—a well-drained subsoil being essential to success; clays or any strong, stiff soils that will hold water are unfit for its culture.

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| <p>332 Archduke Large, very rich, and good; dark red.</p> <p>333 Bedford Prolific Large fruit, tender and rich; brownish. E.</p> <p>334 Belle d'Orleans Flesh yellow, tender, juicy. One of the best and earliest cherries; pale red.</p> <p>335 Bigarreau Large and richly flavoured; pale red.</p> <p>336 Bigarreau Napoleon Large, late, richly flavoured; pale red.</p> <p>337 Bigarreau Twyford Bright red, flesh firm. E.</p> <p>338 Bigarreau Black Large fruit. L.</p> <p>339 Bigarreau Rockport Beautiful bright red cherry, firm, rich and juicy, an early variety.</p> | <p>340 Black Republican Solid flesh; juicy. L.</p> <p>341 Black Eagle Medium size, rich and delicious.</p> <p>342 Black Heart An old favourite.</p> <p>343 Black Tartarian Large, half tender, and rich.</p> <p>344 Centennial Very large fruit, firm; pale red. E.</p> <p>345 Californian Advance Large, heavy cropper; dark purple. E. 1s. 6d. each.</p> <p>346 Chapman Large, and good bearer. E. 1s. 6d. each.</p> <p>347 Claremont Very fine, pale, large, and early.</p> <p>348 Early Purple Gean The earliest variety known; fruit dark, and the tree a great bearer.</p> <p>349 Early Lyons Deep red flesh, juicy. E.</p> | <p>350 Early Rivers Large size, purplish-black skin, rich flesh, early and heavy cropper.</p> <p>351 Florence Large, richly flavoured, and late; red.</p> <p>352 Late Duke Very fine, late and prolific; dark red.</p> <p>353 May Duke Very good, fine cropper; surest bearer in Sydney climate; red. E.</p> <p>354 Morello Large, best for preserving.</p> <p>355 Ohio Beauty Heart-shaped fruit, light yellow skin, white flesh, tender and juicy.</p> <p>356 Reine Hortense Flesh tender and juicy. M.</p> <p>357 St. Margaret's Large, firm, sweet, sub-acid. L.</p> <p>358 Werder's Early Black Very large, tender, juicy. E.</p> |
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Persimmons or Date Plums.

Acclimatized Trees 1s. 6d. each.
Colonial Grafted 2s. each.

A TOMATO-SHAPED fruit with a thin skin; flesh, when ripe, delightfully sweet and luscious. Is a dwarf tree-shrub, which will grow in nearly any part of our State; prefers a warm climate, but will not be injured by slight frosts.

Varieties that ripen naturally on the tree.

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| <p>359 Dai Dai Maru Large size, orange skin, yellow flesh, nearly seedless, early.</p> <p>360 Goshozaki Flattened, juicy.</p> <p>361 Hiyakume Early, oblong, large, 5 x 2 inch.</p> <p>362 Kurokuma Flattened, early, highly flavoured.</p> <p>363 Okamee A favourite square shaped fruit, large, skin reddish orange, almost seedless.</p> | <p>364 Zeuja Maru Small fruit, deep orange skin, brownish flesh, improved by allowing to hang on tree.</p> <p>365 Jubilee Medium early; very good variety.</p> |
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Varieties that do not ripen naturally.

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| <p>366 Hachiya Elliptical, yellow.</p> <p>367 Tanenashi Yellow, oblong, seedless.</p> <p>368 Yemon Flattened, yellow, with rose colour.</p> |
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Quinces.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz. £4 hundred (packing included).
1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

Fifty trees at hundred rate.

Most useful fruit for preserves and culinary purposes generally, and may be grown in poor soils, where ordinary fruits will fail; very hardy, and makes a fine tree when fully grown.

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| <p>369 Apple-shaped Excellent for stewing.</p> <p>370 Champion Large and good; late.</p> <p>371 Large Portugal Very large and good.</p> <p>372 Masters' Early Earliest of all; very large.</p> <p>373 Orange Large, round fruit; early.</p> <p>374 Pear-shaped Large and good.</p> <p>375 Rea's Mammoth Large Fruit; round, smooth and handsome. Early.</p> | <p>NEW VARIETIES.</p> <p>376 Bourgeat Fruit large, smooth skin, very distinct.</p> <p>377 Fuller Large and early, highly flavoured. 2s. 0d.</p> <p>378 Missouri Mammoth Enormous; pleasant flavour</p> <p>379 Van Deman Superior flavour and quality.</p> <p>380 Pineapple Raised by Luther Burbank, and distributed by him in 1899, the result of a long effort by hybridization to secure a Quince that would cook like an apple. The name comes from its flavour, which is strongly suggestive of pineapple. 2s. each.</p> |
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Persimmon.

Oranges, Mandarins, Lemons.

1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz. £4 10s. per hundred (packing included).
1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances, Fifty trees supplied at hundred rate.

THESE magnificent fruits are now very largely cultivated in our own and the neighbouring States, and with the exception of the cold regions (New England and similar climates), they will grow in nearly every other part of the State, provided they have a good, well-drained soil and a sheltered position. As these trees bear immense crops of fruit, they must be kept growing freely (by artificial means if necessary), and great care must be taken to keep the trees free from scale or coccus, and to remove it directly it appears.

ORANGES.

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| <p>381 Bahia or Navel Large, shy bearer; warm situation.</p> <p>382 Blood or Maltese Medium sized, skin deep red, and red juice; early.</p> <p>383 Jaffa Excellent, and a constant bearer.</p> <p>384 Joppa Large and beautiful fruit, thin skin; juicy pulp, without seeds.</p> <p>385 Mediterranean Sweet An excellent Orange.</p> <p>386 Parramatta or Queen Large, hardy, prolific.</p> <p>387 Rio Fine, thin-skinned fruit; juicy, excellent.</p> <p>388 Seville Bitter; for preserving.</p> | <p>389 Siletta Small, handsome, and good.</p> <p>390 Holdfast Hangs a long time; fine large fruit, juicy.</p> <p>391 St. Jago Fruit medium, smooth; juicy, fine flavour</p> <p>392 St. Michael Large, thin-skinned; best for export.</p> <p>393 Valencia A late orange, but most excellent.</p> <p>394 Washington Navel Prolific, equal to the old Navel in size and flavour; hardy.</p> <p>395 White Siletta One of the earliest, skin fine and thin, juicy pulp.</p> <p>396 Willis' Siletta Thin-skinned, well flavoured.</p> |
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MANDARINS.

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| <p>397 Beauty of Glen Retreat A most excellent new variety, hardy and free flowering.</p> <p>398 Canton Large, crops well.</p> <p>399 Cumquat Small; for preserving.</p> <p>400 Emperor Large, beautiful fruit; one of the best.</p> <p>401 Scarlet Large fruit, skin almost scarlet, flesh juicy, handsome.</p> <p>402 Thorney Small, firm, fine, high flavour.</p> <p>403 Parker's Special Early, very solid, smooth skin 1s. 6d.</p> <p>404 Oonshiu From Japan; large fruit, juicy 1s. 6d.</p> | <p>LEMONS.</p> <p>405 Common Well known, rough-skinned.</p> <p>406 Eureka New, good keeper, heavy bearer.</p> <p>407 Genoa An Italian variety; very juicy and good.</p> <p>408 Heong Long Fruit very large.</p> <p>409 Lisbon The best for all purposes.</p> <p>410 Thornless Larger than Lisbon, but coarser.</p> <p>411 Villa Franca Oblong, thin-skinned, superior flavour.</p> <p>412 Lisbon Variegated Vigorous grower and bearer.</p> <p>413 Messina Favourite variety; very juicy. 1s. 6d.</p> <p>414 Sicily Medium; thin skin, juicy. 1s. 6d.</p> |
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Limes. 1s. 6d. each; 15s. doz.

1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

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| <p>415 East Indian Large size fruit, and very juicy; heavy cropper.</p> <p>416 Persian or Sweet Sweet and pleasant flavour.</p> <p>417 West Indian Small, best for limejuice.</p> | <p>Shaddocks. 1s. 6d. each; 15s. doz.</p> <p>1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.</p> <p>418 Blood Large, sweet; excellent for preserving.</p> <p>419 Common Very large, with sour juice.</p> <p>420 Manilla Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental.</p> |
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Bananas.

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| 421 Cavendishii Dwarf, delicious flavour | .. 2s. 0d. |
| 422 Sapientum Common Banana, hardy | .. 1s. 6d. |
| 423 Sugar Small fruit, sweet, delicious | .. 2s. 6d. |

Cherimoyer or Custard Apple.

A DELICIOUS tropical fruit, succeeds well in warm and sheltered situations.

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| 424 Rough Fruited An easily grown and delicious fruit | 1s. 6d. |
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Citrons. 1s. 6d. each; 15s. doz.

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| 1s. doz. for packing when going long distances. | |
| 425 Bengal All varieties of Citrons are very similar; | |
| 426 Common they are largely used for preserving. | |

Fruiting Olives. 2s. each.

THE varieties we list are those cultivated in Europe, as best suited for oil producing or pickling.

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| 427 Bouquettier Large, good oil producing. |
| 428 Blanquette Suitable for pickling and for oil |
| 429 Lucca Famous oil made from this variety. |
| 430 Salome Fine variety, large fruit, good for pickling. |

Guavas. 1s. each.

OF easy culture in districts where the climate is not colder than that of Sydney; preferring good and deep soil, but will grow and do well in any ordinary orchard ground.

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| 431 Purple Delightful fruit, and a handsome shrub; fruit deep purple when ripe, of a delicious flavour. |
| 432 Parker's Hybrid Fruit yellow; very large, superior; 1s. 6d. |
| 433 Yellow Large fruit, splendid for dessert. |

Passion Fruit.

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| 434 Passiflora Edulis The well-known Passion Fruit | 1s. |
| 435 Tacsonia Mollissima (White Passion Fruit) | .. 1s. |

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Fruit Trees



Strawberries. 5s. per hundred (except otherwise quoted).

STRAWBERRIES do best in strong soils, and should be planted in beds. Planting may be commenced in May, and continued till end of July. Rows 4 feet wide, plants 18 inches apart.

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| 436 British Queen. Fine, high-flavoured variety. | 443 Mammoth. Large, early, and excellent. |
| 437 Creswell. A fine Strawberry, good for warm districts, large long fruit, bright glossy red, second early, will crop right up to May. | 444 Marguerite. Splendid size, 3½ oz. each fruit. |
| 438 Edith. Good cropper, and fine flavour. | 445 My Favourite. Improvement on "Sharpless"; first-class. |
| 439 Glenfield Beauty. Fruit produced in bunches, rich flavour and colour, free grower, excellent. | 446 Royal Sovereign. Superb variety; large, luscious, deep, scarlet fruit; abundant bearer. 10s. per 100. |
| 440 Jesmond. Splendid flavour, handsome appearance, most prolific, blight proof. | 447 The Captain. Fruit very large, fine flavour. |
| 441 Keen's Seedling. Fine flavour, very hardy. | 448 Trollope's Victoria. One of the best. |
| 442 Laxton's Noble. Highly-coloured fruit, rich vinous flavour. 7s. 6d. per 100. | 449 White Chilian or Hautbois. Large bearer, good flavour. 10s. per 100. |

Gooseberries. 9d. each; 7s. doz. 1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

ON the high lands of N.S.W., Gooseberries will bear as well as in England. There is no reason why, in our colder climates, Gooseberry culture should not become an important industry.

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| 450 Billy Dean. Fine red. | 458 Rifleman. Large fruit, red colour; late, first-rate |
| 451 Crown Bob. A favourite red variety. | 459 Roaring Lion. Very large, red, oblong variety. |
| 452 Conquering Hero. A fine, large, red variety. | 460 Sulphur. A late yellow variety. |
| 453 Greenwood. Large green, thin skin. | 461 Waterloo. A large white variety. |
| 454 General Graham. Large green. | 462 Warrington. First-rate early red variety. |
| 455 Lord Crewe. Large, late, green. | 463 White Lion. A fine variety. |
| 456 Leveller. Long, smooth, yellow, very large. | 464 Whinham's Industry. Very large, dark red. |
| 457 Ploughboy. Long, smooth, light red; fine. | 465 Whitesmith. Large white. |
| | 466 Yellow Lion. Beautiful yellow variety. |

"Thanks for careful packing of Trees. They were in splendid order, and gave satisfaction."—MRS. SUTHERLAND, Walcha.

Raspberries. 3s. doz; 20s. hundred.

1s. per dozen for packing when going long distances.

A REALLY useful fruit, and of easy culture in the cooler districts of the State.

- 467 **Antwerp Red.** Large, fine flavour.
 468 **Antwerp White.** Large, mild, sweet.
 469 **Cuthbert.** Sturdy grower, red. 4s. 6d. doz.
 470 **Northumberland Fill-basket** (Thornless). Deep red, good size and flavour. 4s. 6d. doz.
 471 **Victoria.** Large, red, excellent, late.
 472 **Strawberry-Raspberry.** A true Raspberry, very early, berries of a golden colour, and ripen in November; bushes very distinct, growing like trees 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops; very handsome when fruiting Price 1s. 6d. each.

- 473 **DEWBERRY. Lucretia.** One of the very best of this attractive class of Fruit Berries; large and handsome, and of shining jet black; of delicious quality Price 9d. each; 6s. doz.



Gooseberry.

Blackberries. 1s. each.

THIS fruit ought to be found on every farm and station in the country. The bushes form an admirable, thick, prickly hedge, and its fruit is most useful as dessert or for preserves. Quick growing; not particular to soil or climate.

474 **English.** Fine large fruit, good flavour.
 475 **Laughton.** Large, excellent flavour.
 476 **Himalayan.** Beautiful, fine foliage. 1s. 6d. each.
 477 **Loganberry** (The Thornless Raspberry-Blackberry). A hybrid between the Raspberry and Blackberry; fruit as large as the Blackberry, produced in clusters, dark red colour, partaking of the flavour of both fruits. 1s. 6d. each.

Japanese Wineberry

1s. each; 10s. doz.

1s. doz. for packing when going long distances.

BELONGS to the Raspberry family; will stand frost and heat; fruit in clusters, and berries enclosed in a "burr," which opens when the fruit is ripe.

Medlars. 1s. 6d. each.

THRIVES well in N.S.W., requires very trifling attention, and is not particular as to soil.

- 485 **Dutch.** Very large. 487 **Royal.** Large and of good flavour.
 486 **Monstrous.** The largest.

Currants. 9d. each; 7s. doz. 1s. per doz. for packing when going long distances.

THESE fruits are suited only to our cool districts. Black Naples, La Fertile, and La Versailles are best adapted for culture where the winters are too mild for general collection.

- 488 **Black Naples.** A beautiful large fruit, but late.
 489 **Carter's Black Champion.** Richly flavoured.
 490 **La Fertile.** Red.
 491 **Lee's Prolific.** Black.
 492 **La Versailles.** Red.
 493 **Ogden's Black.** Rather earlier than Black Naples, which it is like.
 494 **Red Imperial.** A really splendid heavy-bearing variety, beautiful red fruit of large size.
 495 **Red Dutch.** 496 **White Dutch.** 497 **White Imperial.** Large.

Mulberries.

- 478 **Black or English.** Splendid luscious fruit, for any part of the State; the tree is very ornamental. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
 479 **Cape.** Fast-growing; useful for shelter; fruit small; culinary purposes only 1s.
 480 **Downing's Everbearing.** Fruit long, juicy, rich; valuable for cooking only 1s. 6d.
 481 **Hicks' Everbearing.** Rapid-growing shade tree; fruits freely; sweet sub-acid flavour .. 1s. 6d.
 482 **Prolific.** Wonderful bearer; fruit useful for table and kitchen 1s. 6d.
 483 **White Chinese.** Free-growing; fruits early; useful for silkworm rearing 1s.



Raspberry.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Fruit Trees



Grape Vines on Phylloxera-Resistant Stocks.

Price 1s. each; 10s. dozen, 75s. per roo, except where otherwise marked.

We can supply all the following varieties, grafted on the new Phylloxera-resistant stocks, at abovenamed prices. For descriptions of the Grapes, see list above of same varieties OFFERED ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

Centennial, stock limited	1s. 6d.	Golden Chasselas
Champion Muscat	1s. 6d.	Golden Champion
Red Hanneport	1s. 6d.	Gordo Blanco
Thompson's Seedless, stock limited	1s. 6d.	Gros Colman
Black Alicant		Lady's Finger
Black Hambro		Madresfield Court
Black Prince		Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat
Black Muscat of Alexandria		Mudgee Black Sherry
Bowood Muscat		Muscat of Alexandria
Camden Sherry		Muscat Hambro
Chasselas Rose		Syrian
Crystal		Trentham Black
Emperor		

And a few others.

Loquats. 1s. 6d. each.

557 Gigantea.	Japanese variety, heavy cropper.
558 Early Golden.	An early variety, good.
559 Herds' Large.	Enormous.
560 Mammoth.	Very large.

Customers can save time by ordering from numbers only.

Miscellaneous Fruits.

561 Chinese Raisin (Hovenia Dulcis)	1 6
562 Mango (Magnifica Indica)	5 0
563 Pomegranate (Punica granatum)	1 0
564 Eugenia Myrtifolia	1 6
565 Eugenia Smithii	1 6

Brazilian Cherry

Grape Vines.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES. Strong-Well Rooted Plants.

A GRAVELLY, stony, or otherwise well-drained subsoil is essential to the successful growth of the Grape Vine. The following is a selection (chiefly table) of the best known and most useful varieties; all of Ar quality, and will give the very best results.

498 Barbarossa.	Purple, tapering bunches; for cool districts.
499 Black Frontignan.	Bunches medium size, flesh tender.
500 Black Alicant.	Very prolific, medium size.
501 Black Hamburg.	Most useful grape; sure cropper; fine flavour; large.
502 Black Muscat of Alexandria or Snow's Black Muscat.	Splendid, delicious.
503 Black Monukka.	Bunch large and sweet; table grape; seedless.
504 Black Prince.	Berries large, oval, juicy, good flavour; excellent table grape.
505 Black Mammoth.	Handsome black grape, late and large, fine bunches.
506 Bowood Muscat.	The same character as Muscat of Alexandria.
507 Buckland's Sweetwater.	Large, hardy, early grape.
508 Camden Sherry.	Very rich appearance and hangs well; fine grape; amber.
509 Centennial.	Berries extra large; amber. 1s. each.
510 Champion Muscat.	Handsome, large, round grape, nearly black; tender, juicy, muscat flavour 1s. each.
511 Chaptal.	Bunch and berry large; white juice; excellent.
512 Chasselas.	Berries sweet and juicy; excellent table grape; greenish yellow; early.
513 Chasselas Rose.	Bunches long, yellow berries, changing to rose.
514 Chasselas Vibert.	Large berry, amber colour; rich, juicy.
515 Crystal.	Berry large and round, pale amber.
516 Doradillo.	Hardy and prolific; rich amber.
517 Emperor.	Large bunches, fruit purple; firm 1s. each.
518 Gordo Blanco.	White muscat, a beautiful flavoured grape, sets its fruit, an excellent variety.
519 Golden Champion.	Berries large, yellowish white, most delicious.
520 Green's Early.	Skin greenish white, good market grape; the first white to ripen.
521 Green Gascoigne.	A large round berry, fine bunch, free bearing; greenish yellow.
522 Golden Hambro.	Deep amber colour grape, large berries, rich flavour.
523 Gros Guillaume.	Bunches large, black; rich flavour; hangs well until late.
524 Gros Colman.	Bunches and berries extra large, black; a valuable market variety.
525 Lady Downe's Seedling.	Bunch and berry large; rich; black.
526 Lady's Finger.	Fruit long and golden amber, and very delicious.
527 Lady Hampden.	Supply so limited that we cannot offer this season.
528 Madresfield Court.	Large berries, muscat flavour; black.
529 Malaga.	Skin deep black, large tapering bunches; late; black.
530 Mrs. Hall's Perfection.	Our supply is so limited that we cannot offer this variety this season.
531 Mrs. Pearson's Golden Queen.	Golden yellow berry, luscious.
532 Mrs. Prince's Black Muscat.	Highest excellence, fine muscat flavour; large berries and bunches.
533 Mudgee Black Sherry.	Handsome large bunches. 1s. each.
534 Muscat of Alexandria.	One of the finest table grapes; pale amber.
535 Muscat Troveren.	Large amber bunches.
536 Red Hanneport.	Heavy cropper; reddish purple. 1s. each.
537 Red Prince.	Large round berries of a deep red colour; requires a warm sheltered situation.
538 Royal Ascot.	Bunches medium size; early; purple.
539 Shepherd's Reisling.	Good table or wine.
540 Sultana.	Medium size, valuable for Raisin making.
541 Sweetwater.	Like Royal Muscadine, deep golden colour; very juicy; early and a good sort.
542 Syrian.	Grand grape; immense bunches and berries; juicy and sweet; amber.
543 Thompson's Seedless.	Resembles Sultana, much larger 1s. each.
544 Trentham Black.	Melting flesh, rich.
545 Ullade.	Very fertile; excellent table grape; purple.
546 Waltham Cross.	Large berries and bunches, pale amber; good.
547 Wantage.	Bunches large, pale red; hardy.
548 Wax.	Amber coloured, skin transparent, fine flavour.
549 Wortley Hall.	Deep purple colour, large bunches and berries, handsome but late.
550 Zante.	The currant crop of commerce, seedless

American Varieties.

THESE Vines are free from the attacks of Oidium. They are strong growers and heavy bearers, and should have trellis support, with abundance of room, and only be pruned so as to regulate them on the trellises. For wine-making and for preserves they are esteemed, but the flavor is—by some—considered peculiar when used as a dessert fruit.

551 Anna.	Pink, bunch and berry large, sweet, and very prolific.
552 Bell's Seedling.	Excellent variety of Isabella
553 Catawba.	Purple berries, bunch medium; juicy, rich, immense bearer.
554 Diana.	Bunch and berry large, sweet, very productive.
555 Isabella.	Best known American grape. Has a peculiar flavour; makes a good wine or jelly. Oidium never affects it.
556 Wilder.	Bunch and berry large and round and very productive.

NUTS of Sorts.

Almonds. 1s. 3d. each; 12s. doz.

It is unaccountable that this nut, so commercially valuable, and so largely consumed in this State, should be so rarely grown among our settlers. It grows with a facility equal to that of the commonest kind of Peach, and requires far less attention than the best kinds of that fruit.

566 Brande's Jordan.	Very large, good bearer.
567 I.X.L.	Nuts large, soft shell.
568 Jordan.	Large.
569 New Nonpareil.	Large and sweet.
570 Paper Shell.	The common sort.
571 Sultana.	Soft shells, superior flavour.

Nuts and Filberts. 1s. 6d. ea.

The undermentioned nuts thrive well on the mountains, between the coast and the Riverina. They will grow well, but produce little fruit, in the immediate neighbourhood of our coast. At Braidwood, and even at Picton and Berrima, Hartley, Mudgee, and Bathurst, they bear well.

572 Cob Nut	575 Northampton Prolific
573 Gosford	576 Red Filbert
574 Hazel	577 White Filbert

578 Spanish Chestnut (Castania Vesca)	1s. 6d.
579 Japanese Chestnut	2s. each.
580 Queensland Nut (Macadamia Ternifolia).	1s. 6d. each.

Walnuts.

581 Juglans Regia.	The English variety. 1s. 6d.
582 Juglans Seiboldii.	A Japanese variety. 2s.
583 Juglans Cordiformis.	A flat variety. 2s.
584 Nigra Black Walnut	1s. 6d.

These delicious nuts can be produced in any climate suitable for the Spanish Chestnut, and in colder districts. Young trees are invariably without fibre roots, but customers need not hesitate to plant our stock, as they rarely fail.

Grape Vines cannot be sent into Queensland from N.S.W. under any conditions.

Other fruits are admitted provided they are passed by the Government Experts, who examine all plants and trees on arrival in Queensland.

Anderson & Co. FOR Choice Fruit Trees

Orchard Insect Pests and their Remedies

UNFORTUNATELY our warm climate is particularly favourable to the development of insect pests, and there have been imported from other countries several pests which seem to be particularly at home here; there are none of them, however, which cannot be kept in check or eradicated by the use of remedies, and unless preventive means are taken the loss to the grower will continue to increase. It cannot be too often impressed upon the orchardist that from the day he plants his trees he must closely watch their progress and be quick to detect the approach of any of the many enemies in the shape of insect pests, which are so liable to attack them, and cleanliness in the orchard is absolutely essential, clearing up and burning off all fallen fruit, pruning dead wood and keeping the surface free from weeds, &c. We recommend that all trees before being planted should be pruned and dressed with Kerosene Emulsion, which will make sure that they are perfectly free from insects. The secret of success in after culture is to act at once, and as soon as the insects are discovered, to apply the remedies here mentioned without delay; if this is neglected, the insects will increase with wonderful rapidity, as brood after brood of some of these small but destructive creatures will be produced in a few days.

The following remedies are all of proved merit, still we feel certain that, when more fully understood, the system of fumigating by means of movable tents, will supersede nearly all other means of fighting the various scales, especially for Citrus trees.

Apple Blight—Woolly Aphis.—This can only be got rid of by brushing the affected parts with kerosene emulsion diluted with two parts of water. Spraying is of no use for this insect.

Codlin Moth.—Bandage trunks of trees in a systematic manner; have these removed every 10 or 12 days and dipped into boiling water. Pick up and burn all dropping fruit. Spraying with London Purple or Paris Green in early spring is also a preventive.

Peach Aphis.—Spray every week in early spring with tobacco wash, no matter if strong; but keep at it. A weaker solution is desirable for the first few days when fruit is forming, *i.e.*, just as blossom is falling.

Scale on Oranges and San Jose Scale.—Kerosene emulsion, if judiciously used, will keep these in check, but, where possible, we advise the use of hydro-cyanic acid gas. Also a liberal spraying of sulphur, lime, and salt wash.

Fungoid Diseases, such as Powdery Mildew, Apple Scab, Shot Hole Fungus, Peach and Plum Rust, can be largely kept in check by systematic spraying with Bordeaux mixture for summer use, and lime, salt and sulphur wash for winter use.

Recipes for Washes Named Above.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Kerosene $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, soft soap 2-lbs., water 10-gals. Dissolve the soap by simmering in the water; while hot, add the kerosene, and thoroughly mix; this is best done by the spray pump, the whole being churned until thoroughly emulsified. This remedy is applied with a spray pump, and should not be used while the sun is hot, but in the evening or on cloudy days. Great care must be used in keeping the mixture agitated, and the vessel used to carry the mixture should be thoroughly emptied each time before re-filling, or the kerosene, which never thoroughly mixes, may accumulate and give too strong a dose. This contains a much smaller proportion of kerosene than usual, but expert opinion favours the more frequent use of a weaker mixture. Apply summer or winter. Add more kerosene in winter.

Sulphur, Lime, and Salt Wash.—Take 40-lbs. unslacked lime, 20-lbs. sulphur, 15-lbs. salt and 20 gallons of water. To mix, take 10-lbs. lime, 20-lbs. sulphur, and 20 gallons of water; boil for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, when the sulphur should be thoroughly dissolved; slack 30-lbs. of lime in a barrel with hot water, and, when thoroughly slacked, but still boiling add the 15-lbs. of salt; when this is dissolved, the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half-an-hour longer, when water, to make up 50 gallons, should be added. Strain through a sieve, and keep well stirred while in use. Apply when tree is leafless, with a spray pump.

Tobacco Wash for Peach Aphis, &c.—Refuse tobacco (stems, &c.), 4-lbs.; soft soap, 1-lb.; water, 10-gals. Soak the tobacco in water for 24 hours, draw the liquor off, and boil the tobacco for three hours, to extract the nicotine. Mix the two liquors after having strained all refuse from that which has been boiled. Dissolve the soft soap by simmering in water, and add the tobacco water in the proportions named in formula. Apply with a spray pump in early spring, before the trees break into blossom. A little washing soda added to above improves it.

Paris Green.—Take 1-lb. of Paris green, and add water sufficient to make a mixture the consistency of table mustard, then add 160 gallons of water. This must be kept well stirred whilst in use. This is also useful in destroying caterpillars on the vine, on any leaf or bark-eating insects.

Fungus Washes.

Ammonia-Carbonate of Copper.—Dissolve 3-ozs. of carbonate of copper in 1 quart of strongest Liquid Ammonia, and when the chemical action has ceased, add 22 gallons of water. Apply with a spray pump. This is one of the best fungicides, and is suitable for nearly all fungoid diseases.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Lime, 4-lbs.; bluestone, 4-lbs.; water, 40 gallons. Slack lime with a little water, then dissolve bluestone in a little hot water. Stir well. A coarse nozzle is required for this wash.

Apply Washes, &c. with **SPRAY PUMPS** offered below.

UNDOUBTEDLY the best and most economical method of applying remedies is by means of a spray pump, which enables the operator to reach the insects in every part of the tree, no matter where they may be secreted; but where only a few small trees have to be treated the work can be done by the aid of a large syringe. Do not use the spray while the trees are in bloom, but allow the fruit to set; then you can spray with safety. If the trees have any dead wood on them remove it before dressing, as it will only harbour the insects; and if the growth of the trees is very dense, open them up in the centre by free pruning at the proper season.



THE "COMMON SENSE"
Spray Pump or Vaporizer.

The Premier Spray Pump of the World.

"CLIMAX" SPRAY PUMP

No. 1, £2 17s. 6d.; No. 2, £3 15s.; No. 3, £5 10s.; No. 4, £6 5s.

THE adaptability of the "Climax" Spray pumps for all descriptions of spraying has been thoroughly demonstrated by the lecturers who, under the supervision of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, have visited the fruit-growing districts throughout the State; and they have given practical illustrations of what good work this pump will accomplish. The Department mentioned having adopted the "Climax" Pump is alone sufficient guarantee as to its efficiency.

Tin, 2s. 6d. each. Carefully packed and post free in N.S.W., 4s. 3d.; other States, 4s. 8d.

Copper, 5s. each. Carefully packed and post free in N.S.W., 6s. 9d.; other States, 7s. 2d.

THE most effective **Cheap Amateurs' Spray Pump and Vaporizer** yet offered. It throws a spray as fine as mist, and is in consequence more effectual than any other Spray Pump made, and only uses about one-tenth the liquid.

Directions for Using.—The leather plunger on the inside of air chamber should be kept well oiled. Care should be taken to see that it does not get hard and dry, as it forms the air suction; it should be taken out and rubbed occasionally, in case it becomes hard, especially if unused for some time. To produce a heavy spray, work the plunger quickly. Always clean the machine thoroughly before putting away, when not in use.

KNAPSACK PUMP

Price, £2 2s. 6d.

THE body of pump and the air chamber are made of copper; the valves are of indiarubber. Each pump is fitted with 2 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch indiarubber hose and a brass lance about a foot long for carrying the nozzle. To the lance is attached a Stop Cock, so that the flow can be stopped instantly. The nozzle is an improved "Vermorel," fitted with a disgorger for clearing, so that it is impossible for the nozzle to choke sufficiently to necessitate stopping work. The working handle comes under the arm instead of over the shoulder. This admits of an extra disc being added to the working power, giving a greater force. Its capacity is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

Full particulars for using Pump sent with each.

NEW ROSES

for Season 1904.

Alice Lindsell. H.T. Creamy white, with pink centre, very large, full, perfectly formed, robust, very free. 2s.

Ards Pillar. H.T. Exhibition, garden, and pillar Rose; growth very vigorous, with large, most distinct, and attractive foliage; blooms are produced with great freedom, are large, full, and of cupped form. 2s.

Abbe Garoute. Colour inner petals coppery yellow and pink carmine, edges of petals china rose; flowers well formed, large, and full. 2s. 6d.

Alice Graham. Ivory white, tinted salmon; absolutely distinct and magnificent rose of the highest excellence. Strong, vigorous grower, of free and erect branching habit, with very large and massive dark green foliage. This variety frequently varies both in form and colour; it is certain to rank among our best either for exhibition or garden decoration, being a marvellously free and continuous blooming rose. 3s. 6d.

Alberic Barbier (Wichuriana). Very strong grower, long green branches, leaves dark green, bronzy red in spring, glossy; flowers in clusters, semi-double or double, opening well, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, of a nice creamy white, canary yellow centre; buds darker yellow; tea scented; flowers in May. 2s. 6d.

Bob Davison. P. A charming addition to this class, unique in form and colour; growth vigorous and of erect branching habit; the blooms are large, very full, and of most perfect form; dazzling scarlet, shaded crimson. 2s. 6d.

Blush Rambler (Climbing Polyantha). Produced in very large clusters, almost single, and perfectly round in shape. When first opening the colour is a rich blush, shading lighter in the centre; but when each truss is developed, the whole colour is a beautiful soft blush, resembling apple blossom; quite distinct from any climber of its class; sweetly scented, a quality which few of the rambling roses possess. 2s. 6d.

Chameleon. Flowers rosy flesh colour, variable with a distinct and heavy blotch of deep crimson on the outside of the petals; the autumn flowers often pale pink or almost white; large size. 2s. 6d.

Capitaine Jouen. H.P. Bright vivid crimson, very large and full, growth very vigorous. 2s.

Climbing Caroline Testout. H.T. Climbing form of the beautiful and popular variety Caroline Testout; flowers bright rose as in the parent variety. 1s. 6d.

Comtesse Georges De Germiny (Tea scented). Rosy flesh, shaded with salmon, edges of petals paler; large and full, with fine upright stalks. 2s. 6d.

Climbing Madame de Watteville. A very vigorous climbing form of this beautiful tea. It is said to be particularly free and good, and to produce flowers even larger than the type. 3s. 6d.

Dr. Felix Guyon. T. Large strong grower, orange yellow with fawn centre; good. 2s.

Edith d'Ombrain. White, with an occasional pale pink tinge; large full flowers of imbricated form carried on stiff stems; a good show variety. 2s. 6d.

Elizabeth Kitto. Salmon pink, something in the way of Madame Abel Chatenay, but distinct; very free. Excellent for bedding and massing. 2s. 6d.

Friederich Harms. H.T. A yellow Kaiserin, lemon-yellow with deep orange yellow centre. 1s. 6d.

Florence Pemberton. H.T. Creamy white, with "suspicion" of pink, the edges of the petals occasionally flushed peach, making a most effective combination, and contrasting well with the beautiful dark green foliage. A superb variety, possessing every quality necessary to make it an ideal rose. It is a strong and vigorous grower, of free branching habit, flowering continuously. The blooms, which are carried on firm and erect stems, are of phenomenal size, very full, perfect in form, with very high pointed centre. 3s. 6d.

Helene Welter. Brilliant rose, flowers very large and full and perfect form; bud long, carried on erect stem. A good rose for any purpose. 2s. 6d.

Louis Ricard. H.P. A large and showy paeony-like flower, deep velvety crimson shaded with vermillion and black, does not burn; of good habit. 2s.

Lady Battersea. Beautiful cherry crimson with orange shading, blooms medium size carried on long stems, very attractive in colour, splendid for bedding and massing. 2s.

Madame Henri Berger. Beautiful China rose; large, full, and perfect form; buds very long; splendid. 2s. 6d.

Magnafano. H.T. Deep rosy carmine, fine bold flower with thick petals. Produced singly on stout stems, the plant of good habit. 2s. 6d.

Morning Glow. Flowers bright rosy crimson, richly suffused with orange and fawn, a brilliant and fascinating combination of colours. Large and full, with bold and massive petals. 2s. 6d.

Mamie. Rosy carmine with a distinct yellow zone at base of petals; blooms very large, full, and perfectly formed, with a high pointed centre; most reliable rose for exhibition purposes. 1s. 6d.



See Additional
List of Roses
on Pages 81,
82 and 83.

Madame Edmee Metz. H.T. Very free, rosy salmon pink; fine, especially in autumn, and mildew proof. 2s. 6d.

Marguerite Guillot. H.T. Creamy white, changing to pure white as the flowers open; very large, full and globular. 2s. 6d.

Mrs. Allen Chandler (Bourbon). This is a pure white sport from the well-known rose Mrs. Paul; of great beauty and purity of colour. 3s. 6d.

Peace. Pale lemon yellow; bud very long and pointed; flowers large, full; growth vigorous; very floriferous. 2s. 6d.

Paul Lede. H.T. Superb carmine rose shaded with yellow; very large, full, and cupped. 2s. 6d.

Professeur d'Andre. Deep carmine rose marbled with white, opening with silvery edges to the petals; flowers large and semi-double. 2s. 6d.

Princesse M. Merchersky. H.T. Vigorous, very full flower, colour China pink; flowers well. A seedling between Marquise Litta and Madame Abel Chatenay. 2s. 6d.

Rose d'Evian. H.T. Buds magenta, opening flowers inside petals carmine, outside rose; large, full, and cupped petals of great substance. 2s. 6d.

Rose d'Herbys. T. Large full flower, deep canary yellow with buff centre, heavily tinted with carmine and orange, somewhat like W. A. Richardson in colour. 2s. 6d.

Rosslyn. A sport from Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi, with soft rosy flesh-coloured flowers. 1s.

Souvenir de Helene. H.T. Vigorous, large full flower, salmon white, shaded with silvery pink, sweet scented; a very fine variety. 2s. 6d.

Souvenir de W. Robinson. T. This rose varies greatly in colour, sometimes pink, sometimes orange-red, very pretty and distinct; a good novelty. 1s. 6d.

Tea Rambler. With Tea foliage and rambling habits, the name evidently suggests its origin. Of very vigorous rambling growth, and showy, almost evergreen foliage. The Tea Rambler produces in profusion bunches of seven to thirty miniature flowers; and the plant remains long in bloom, although it is not actually perpetual. The little flowers are of a coppery pink, changing as they expand, to a soft salmon pink, a most distinct and novel colouring, and fragrantly Tea-scented. 2s. 6d.

Wallflower (Rambler). The perfection of a hedge or arch rose. With a habit of growth somewhat flat, it easily lends itself to hedge or wall training. It flowers all along the shoots from base to top, presenting a solid face of rosy lake crimson bloom, a most attractive and soft colour. The flowers are larger, and somewhat lighter in colouring than Crimson Rambler. 2s. 6d.



NEW CARNATIONS.

2s. each; 21s. per doz.

Don Juan (*Smith*). Flowers well formed, large smooth petal, buff ground curiously flaked and streaked with red and purple, a fine bold flower, strong grower.

Empress Eugenie (*Smith*). Another striking and handsome variety; a rich yellow with rose coloured marking on the margin of each petal, a large and perfect flower.

Gertrude (*Smith*). A grand yellow ground Picotee, the flowers of admirable form, petals broad, marked with a wide margin of bright rose.

Goldy Locks (*Smith*). A large handsome yellow fancy, beautifully marked with stripes of carmine. A strong grower.

Hesperia (*Smith*). Large fine flower, a lemon yellow ground, margined rosy lilac, perfect in form and petal.

James Greine (*Douglas*). A beautiful red and white flake, fine large smooth petal, perfect in markings, a grand snow flake.

Jas. Douglas (*Simonite*). A charming flake white ground, with broad stripes of purple, perfect in form and petal. This is considered the best purple flake in England.

Lady St. Oswald (*Smith*). A handsome yellow ground Picotee, well formed petals, the ground colour a deep rich yellow, with the margin of each petal a bright red.

Lord Cardigan (*Morris & Goodwin*). A beautiful Carnation, fine large smooth petal, ground form a light shade in scarlet, an acquisition in selfs, strong grower and an attractive variety.

Mrs. Robert Sydneyham (*Smith*). A charming flower, clear yellow ground, margined with scarlet, fine in form and petal, strong grower. This is one of the best yellow grounds.

Mrs. Tremayne (*Smith*). A really distinct and beautiful variety, the ground colour a deep yellow heavily edged and flaked scarlet, one of the best yellow fancies.

Nabob (*Smith*). A bright orange buff self colour, quite distinct from any other, well formed flowers, smooth petals.

For 1904

we are also offering a
very extensive list of the
choicest

CARNATIONS

on page 76 of this
Catalogue.

Delighted!

"Seeds I got from you last month germinated splendidly, and the plants are strong and vigorous. I grew them under a calico frame, as you directed; I am delighted with the result."—MISS COULSON, Brixworth.—8-1-04.

The Best in the State!

"I have been using your Seeds for the last 2 or 3 years, and I find them to be the best in the State."—J. HOOPER, Duri.—18-1-04.

"I always use your Seeds. I find them true to name and good."—J. J. JAMES, Lochnager, Q.—11-1-04.

ANDERSON & CO'S NOVELTIES, 1904.

New Cactus Dahlias

2s. 6d. each,
25s. per doz.

WE invite your special attention to this very fine collection, embracing many new types in colours and markings, which will be found of great interest to growers of Dahlias.

(Can only be supplied in Green Plants from **NOVEMBER**.)

- Alpha.** Fancy Cactus, white ground, speckled and striped with purple, crimson, and lilac.
- Aunt Chloe.** Very dark petals of a deep glossy black colour.
- Artus.** Dark apricot, edges of petals shading to orange buff.
- Bernice.** Pale yellow buff, tips of petals tinted and shaded cinnamon.
- Clara G. Stredwick.** Clear bright salmon, shading to yellow, perfect blooms, narrow petals.
- Columbia.** Bright vermillion, centre and tip of each floret pure white.
- Countess of Hopetoun.** Pure white, true Cactus type.
- Elfe.** Sulphur, full flowers with narrow petals.
- Florence.** Pretty shade of yellowish orange.
- Gabriel.** Ground colour soft velvety crimson, upper half of each petal pure snow-white.
- General Buller.** Rich velvety crimson, nearly black at base, every floret having white tip.
- Goldfinch.** Ideal exhibition variety, rich yellow buff, pink centre, beautifully incurving.
- J. H. Jackson.** Darkest variety yet raised, colour brilliant crimson maroon, almost black.
- King Edward VII.** Colour beautiful bright cherry red; finest petals of any yet raised.
- Kathleen.** Rich deep orange.
- Khaki.** Glowing orange, mingling with fawn and yellow.
- Lord Brassey.** Deep mauve or rosy pink, very incurved.
- Mrs. Kerslake.** Soft crimson, distinct silk-like sheen over the whole flower.
- Mrs. Horace Wright.** Grand colour, crimson maroon, upper half of petals pure white.
- Master Carl.** An attractive self, colour of amber.
- Mrs. Walker.** Fine claw-like petals, pure delicate white, with a tinge of red at the centre, and very slight red stripe, much admired.
- Ophir.** Soft golden apricot, slightly paler in the centre.
- Richard Dean.** Vermilion scarlet, distinct white tips to petals.
- Queen Alexandra.** Ground colour very distinct yellow, tipped red, a lovely contrast in colours.
- Spotless Queen.** Pure white.
- Wallace.** Bright amber, suffused and pencilled red.



Cactus Dahlia.

The COLLARET DAHLIA....

A NEW FORM.

FORERUNNER of quite a new race of Dahlias, absolutely distinct from any other hitherto in cultivation. The first and only one we have to offer this season.

President Viger. Large circular flowers on stiff foot stalks of a reddish carmine colour, with a smaller collar of pure white florets. Very distinct and effective.

Plants 2s. 6d.

ANDERSON & CO.'S NOVELTIES, 1904.

NOVELTIES IN FRUIT TREES.

APPLES.

Apple of Commerce. A magnificent variety, highly coloured, and late keeping. It is of great beauty, two shades of red, with heavy blue bloom; large size and roundish. If picked in June, will remain perfectly hard and sound up to September and October, and is of delicious Ribstone flavour; appears to be blight proof. **2s.** each.

Allington Pippin. Is probably the best new dessert Apple in cultivation. Medium size, oval, conical; skin clear yellow, flaked crimson, flesh firm, white, and crisp; early cropper. **2s.** each.

Climax. Skin yellow, streaked with red, flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, very sweet. Ripens fairly early, good market variety. **2s.** each.

Champion. Very late, firm skin, deep golden yellow, covered with scarlet stripes. Early cropper, not liable to blight. **2s.** each.

John Sharp. In John Sharp we have a perfectly blight proof and productive Apple. Fruit handsome. **2s.** each.

Marjorie Hay. Very early dessert Apple; fruit large, conical, striped and mottled with lively red; flesh white, tender, juicy, and very crisp. **2s.** each.

Stayman Winesap. Very best and most handsome, long-keeping shipping Apple. Great improvement on Old Winesap. **2s.** each.

Surecrop. Large conical Apple, most brilliantly coloured; flesh firm, crisp and juicy. Sure cropper and late keeper. **2s.** each.

Winterstein. Late variety, clean grower, and heavy cropper. Fruit very highly coloured, perfect dessert variety. **2s.** each.

Gannon Grove. Suitable for warm districts, heavy cropper; handsome, luscious fruit, colour deep orange, almost covered with stripes and blotches of rich vermilion, glossy appearance. **2s. 6d.** each.

PEACHES.

Amelberta. A large yellow fleshed freestone, early. Cross between Amelia and Elberta, and of higher colour. **2s.** each.

Mahuta. Fruit of large size and handsome appearance, a perfect freestone, ripening February and March. Deep golden yellow flesh. **2s.** each.

Orange Free. Freestone variety, much resembling Orange Cling, and ripening about same time. **2s.** each.

Akarana. Fruit large, round and highly coloured; flesh sweet, sugary and peachy. Sure cropper, good variety. **2s.** each.

Lovell. Perfectly round yellow freestone; very rich flavour, valued for table or bottling, also dries well. Good cropper. **2s.** each.

NEW PEACHES of N.S.W. Origin.

Bell's November. Earliest Peach in existence; resembles Briggs' May, partial slipstone; remarkably early. **2s. 6d.** each.

Ruby Red. Clingstone, ripe early in January, heavy and constant cropper; wonderfully firm. **2s.** each.

Cope's Perfection. A deep yellow freestone; beautifully marked red. Suitable for cooler districts of the State. **2s.** each.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Combination. Raised by Burbank, and pronounced as "the best Plum ever tasted." Fruit large, globular, very uniform in size, straw colour, extremely sweet, with a distinct pineapple flavour. **5s.** each.

First. Another new hybrid by Burbank, and said to be the earliest, largest, handsomest, and most prolific of all early Plums. Fruit large for an early Plum, pale amber, faint bluish on sunny side, half transparent, moderately firm, juicy and good, and a prodigious cropper. **5s.** each.

Climax. Wonderfully early, fruit large, heart-shaped, highly coloured; delicious flavour; tree vigorous. **2s.** each.

Akarana. Early Plum of vigorous growth, ripens with the Cherry Plum; large size, firm. **2s. 6d.** each.

CHERRIES.

Belle de Montreuil. Fruit very large, round, marbled with red; flesh firm, deep red, sugary, and highly perfumed. An early variety, coming in after Early Purple Gean. **2s.** each.

Bigarreau Gaucher. Fruit large, nearly round; skin dark brown; flesh reddish, firm and juicy. A good table variety, and should succeed Early Purple Gean. **2s.** each.

Recoce de Boppard. Earliest Cherry known; fruit dark glossy red, striped and spotted flesh. Good grower and constant cropper. **2s. 6d.** each.

Tilley's Seedling. One of the best dark Cherries. **2s.** each.

PRUNES.

Sugar. Splendid grower and bearer; fruit even in size, and very large, very rich in sugar. **2s. 6d.** each.

Pearl. White, semi-transparent, with a heavy bloom. Makes a splendid Prune of attractive flavour and fragrance. **2s.** each.

NECTARINES.

W. C. Fripp. Fruit very large, dark yellow, with bronzy red cheek; flesh pale yellow, freestone. **2s.** each.

Pucocede Croncels. One of the earliest; fruit large, yellowish with dark plum colour; freestone, highly recommended. **2s. 6d.** each.

ALMONDS.

Burbank Seedling. Hardy and heavy cropper, highly recommended. **2s.** each.

Golden State. Heavy and regular bearer, with smooth kernel and soft shell. **2s.** each.

PEAR.

Winter Bartlett (or Winter Wm. Bon Chretien). Early, handsome appearance, fruit of high quality. **2s. 6d.** each.

OLIVES.

Specially selected as the result of Olive Oil tests by Department of Agriculture.

Pigale. **2s. 6d.** each.

Correggiola. **2s. 6d.** each.

NEW WINTER FRUITING STRAWBERRY.

"Governor-General."

THIS fine new Strawberry is Colonial raised, and comes from Wentworth Falls. We introduced it last year, and distributed a small quantity; for this season's planting a good supply is available, and can be sent out any time from beginning of May. It is of good size, a fine round red berry, of beautiful flavour, and a heavy bearer. It fruits from October to June; a sterling novelty.

The *Daily Telegraph* of May 30th, 1903, says:—"Messrs. Anderson & Co., Seed Merchants, of George Street, are exhibiting plants of a new Strawberry in full fruit, which is to be named "Governor-General." A winter Strawberry is a decided novelty. The plants, which should be seen by all Gardeners, were raised at Wentworth Falls."

Plants, **12s. 6d.** per 100.

ANDERSON'S SELECT LIST

*& Trees,
Shrubs
& Plants.*

*our Stocks
are always
The Best.*



"The Trees and Vines
to hand; I am very well
pleased with them—they
are a splendid lot."—E.
C. HALLMAN, Bingara.

"The Plants and Vines
arrived in good order,
although carried some
25 miles by pack mail."
—T. F. MOORE, Moree.

OUR plants are all young, vigorous, healthy stock, but some quick growers are sure to become pot bound if grown in pots even for a short season, and we give the following hints on how to prepare them for planting.

Remove the plant from the pot by tapping the edge of the inverted pot on a wooden ledge, remove the drainage and loosen the roots which surround it, also those which may be wound round the ball—if they are very much matted, use a blunt-pointed stick to disentangle them, but do not break the ball. Spread out the roots when planting, and water freely.

Our pot plants are sent out in watertight paper pots, to save extra freight, carriage, and packing.

The cost of packing must be added to prices named. The minimum charge is 6d. for small orders, but 1s. 6d. to 2s. will cover cost of packing a dozen plants. Our packing is excellent.

Abutilon.

Boule de Nieve. White, 3 ft.	1 0
Cloth of Gold. Golden. 6 ft.	1 0
Darwini Tessellatum. Leaves variegated green and yellow. 3 ft.	1 6
Eclipse. Orange and purple. 6 ft.	1 0
Emperor. Large flowers, dark crimson.	1 0
Golden Fleece. Yellow, 4 ft.	1 0
Hibiscus. Canary yellow, shaded dark rosy violet. 6 ft.	1 0
Lilaceum Album. White, shaded lilac.	1 6
Roseflorum. Pink. 6 ft.	1 0
Scarlet Gem. Brilliant red, distinct. 6 ft.	1 0
Souvenir de Bonn. Leaves have a beautiful silver margin, flowers orange, veined scarlet. 1 0	
Sawatzli. A very distinct variety, with green palmati leaves, regularly margined with silvery white; new departure in variegated Abutilons. 1 0	
Thompsonii. Deep rich orange, shaded and streaked with crimson.	1 0
Thompsonii fl. pl. Double. 6 ft.	1 6
Vexillarium. Yellow and red.	1 6

Handsome evergreen flowering shrubs, of free growth; some of the varieties have variegated leaves, and are very handsome, but the whole family are attractive and profuse bloomers; flowers bell-shaped.

Abelia.

Rupestris. Rose and white, sweet scented. 4 ft. 1 6	
Uniflora. Pink. 3 ft.	1 6

Dwarf; free-flowering shrubs.

Aberia.

Caffra (Kaffir Apple). 15 to 20 ft.	1 0
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Very spiny; most useful for cattle-proof hedge.

Acacia.

Baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle). Silver leaf of great beauty, free flowering.	1 0
Cyanophylla. Golden Wattle.	1 0
Decurrens. Narrow leaf, strong growing. 25 ft. 1 0	
Dealbata. 15 ft.	1 0
Farnesiana. So-called "Cassie" in S. France	1 0
Lophanta. Fern leaved variety	1 0
Mollissima Floribunda.	1 6

We have selected these from the many species as being exquisitely beautiful and worthy of cultivation.

Acmena.

Elliptica (Lillipilli). 20 ft.	1 0
Floribunda. 12 ft.	1 0
Myrtifolia. 15 ft.	1 0
Pendula. 20 ft.	1 0

Beautiful trees, glossy leaves, pretty edible berries.

Acer.

Negunda. 50 ft. (Box Elder)	1 0
Purpurea Reitenbachia	2 0
Saccharinum (Sugar Maple)	1 6
Platanoides (Norway Maple). 50 ft.	1 6
Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore or False Plane). 70 ft. 1 6	
Polymorphum. Many varieties, beautiful Japanese kinds; variegated leaves from	2 6

The first five varieties are quite hardy out of doors, but the Japanese varieties must be grown as pot plants in a bush-house or sheltered position.

Æsculus.

Hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut). 60 ft.	1 0
Rubicunda (Scarlet Chestnut)	1 0
Laciniata. Beautiful laced-leaf	2 0

The Horse Chestnut is very suitable for the colder parts of our State; it is a magnificent shade tree, and requires ample space; it is deciduous.

Ailanthus.

Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). 20 ft.	1 6
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Very handsome, large foliage, but liable to spread from the roots.

Allamanda.

Nerifolia. 3 ft.	1 6
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Beautiful dwarf bright yellow flowering shrub; cannot be too highly recommended; very hardy.

Aloysia.

Citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena). 8 ft.	1 0
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The scent of the leaves is delicious, but the flowers are insignificant.

Amygdalus.

Persica	1 6
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Double flowering peach; white, pink, crimson.

Aralia.

Papyrifera (Rice-Paper Tree)	1 6
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Handsome evergreen shrub with fine large ornamental foliage; elegant plant for a shrubbery or large garden.

Arbutus.

Unedo (Strawberry Tree). 10 ft.	1 6
Canariensis. 20 ft.	1 6

Known as Strawberry Trees; bear small edible fruit. Handsome hardy shrubs, with laurel-like foliage; they prefer a light, sandy, or peaty soil.

Aster.

Argophyllus (Musk Aster). 40 ft.	1 6
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A native of N.S.W.; a hardy evergreen hardwood shrub, and the leaves, when rubbed, have a pleasant fragrance.

Arduina (Cape Plum).

Bispinosa. Large white flowers. 3 ft.	1 6
Grandiflora. White. 5 ft.	1 6

Beautiful flowering shrubs, with white flowers, strongly scented like the Jasmine, and bearing fruit which, when ripe, has an agreeable sub-acid flavour.

Ash (See Faxinus).



Abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, continued.

Ardisia.

Crenulata. Crimson berries, 2 ft. .. 1 6
Beautiful evergreen; bears an abundance of crimson berries; a charming pot plant; requires a sheltered position and moisture; splendid verandah plant.



Ardisia.

Aucuba.

Japonica. 4 ft.	1 6
Latimaculata.	2 0
Alba Variegata.	2 0
Aurea	2 0
Bicolor	2 0

Handsome, hardy, evergreen shrubs, leaves pale green, spotted with yellow and shining; will thrive even under trees, and will stand severe frosts.

Bauhinia.

Alba. 6 ft.	1 6
Purpurea. 25 feet	1 6
Scandens	2 0

Very showy evergreen flowering shrubs. **Purpurea** is very effective in any garden large enough to display its handsome foliage.

Beech (See Fagus).

Berberis.

Dulcis	1 6
Vulgaris (Common Barberry). 8 ft.	1 0
Vulgaris Purpurea	1 6

Charming dwarf, ornamental and flowering shrubs. The evergreen species thrive under tree shade. **Vulgaris** is the English Barberry, and makes a splendid hedge in the colder districts.

Betula.

Alba (the Birch Tree). 20 to 30 ft.	1 6
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Boronia.

Megastigma. Brown flowers, delightful perfume. 2 ft.	1 6
Serrulata (N.S.W. Native Rose). 2 ft.	1 6

Megastigma, which is a native of Western Australia, has very light, graceful foliage, brown flowers, with yellow lining; delicate perfume. Serrulata native rose of N.S.W.

Blue Gum of Tasmania (See Eucalyptus).

Brachychiton (See Sterculia).

Brassia.

Actinophylla (Umbrella Tree).	1 6
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Tall growing, with handsome large spreading foliage.

Browallia.

Jamiesoni. Yellow	1 0
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Deep orange-coloured flowers, produced in great abundance during spring and summer. Its foliage is handsome, and it is capable of being trimmed into any form.

Brugmansia.

Knightii. White. 10 ft.	1 0
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Soft-wooded evergreen flowering shrub, hardy only where frosts are not severe; flowers long, drooping tubes, often 6 inches; perfume is delightful.

Brunfelsia (Franciscia)

Americana. Pure white, sweetly scented. 6 ft.	1 6
Eximea. Blue and white. 10 ft.	1 6
Latifolia. Lavender with white eye. 6 ft.	1 6

Elegant, free-flowering evergreen shrubs, producing flowers of a variety of colour; they prefer a warm, sheltered situation.

Buddleia.

Globosa. 20 ft.	1 6
Paniculata. 20 ft.	1 6
Variabilis. 10 ft.	1 6

A very hardy, quick-growing family of plants, bearing honey-scented blossoms in great profusion. **Paniculata** is a useful plant for breakwind; near the sea it grows freely.

Broussonetia.

Papyrifera. Small compact shrub	1 6
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Buxus (Box).

Arborea (Tree Box)	1 6
Abrescens. 6 ft.	1 6
Argentea Variegata. 3 ft.	1 6
Aurea Variegata. 3 ft.	1 6
Macrophylla Rotundifolia	1 0
Sempervirens. Common English Box for edging. 7s. 6d. 100, 1s. 6d. doz.	

Cactus (See Epiphyllum).

Caesalpinia.

Tara. Crimson	1 6
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Callistemon (The Bottle-brush).

Lanceolatus. 8 ft.	1 0
Glabra. 8 ft.	1 0

Colours: Red, crimson, scarlet.

Calodendron.

Capensis. The Cape Chestnut, beautiful lilac flowering tree	1 6
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Calycarpa.

Rosea. 4 ft.	1 6
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Calycanthus.

Floridus (Allspice). 4 ft.	1 6
Praecox. 4 ft.	1 6

A deciduous, hardy shrub; flowers have sweet apple scent; the wood and roots, when cut, have a strong smell of spice; spreading habit.

Camellia (See Special List).

Camphora (Camphor).

Officinalis (Camphor Laurel). Beautiful evergreen tree, of quick growth, suitable to our climate; admirable as an avenue tree. 50 ft.	1 0
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Cassia.

Candolleana. 15 ft.	1 6
Merrylantica. Yellow. 10 ft.	1 6

A very pretty evergreen shrub, covered with a profusion of yellow blossoms during the autumn.

Castanospermum.

Australis (Moreton Bay Chestnut). 70 ft.	1 0
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A native of Queensland, suitable for most parts of N.S.W.; bears saffron-coloured flowers, and makes a handsome tree.

Catalpa.

Speciosa. A showy, rapid growing tree with pyramidal clusters (a foot long) of white and purple fragrant flowers. 20 ft.	1 0
Syringæfolia. Syringa-leaved, white. 20 ft.	1 0

Ceanothus.

Azareus. Pale Blue. 8 ft.	1 6
Americanus. White. 8 ft.	1 6

Handsome flowering, quick growing shrubs.

Ten First Prizes!

"I received the plants safely, and am more than pleased. The Fern Basket is sweetly pretty, and arrived as usual under your careful packing—in splendid order, in fact, the things I have got from you from time to time would take a whole newspaper to report on. At our late Flower Show I took 10 first prizes, and most of the plants were from you."
—R. V. HOWARD, South Casino.—26-10-03.

Cedrela.

Australis (Australian Red Cedar). 60 ft.	1 6
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A magnificent tree of rapid growth.

Cerasus.

Laurocerasus (English Laurel). 20 ft.	1 0
Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). 20 ft.	1 0

Double Flowering Cherry.

Aveum fl. pl.	1 6
Caproniana Ranunculiflora	1 6
Japonica flore Rosea Pleno	1 6
Padus. White	1 6
Virgineana (Choke Cherry). White	1 6
Chamæcerasus (The Bird Cherry)	
Flore Alba	1 6
Grandiflora Rosea	1 6
Virginalis Alba	1 6

The Laurels are old English favourites; they thrive well here if planted in good strong soil.

Ceratonia.

Silqua (Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, Locust Tree). 16 ft.	1 6
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Hardy evergreen tree, small red flowers, followed by pods 4 to 5 inches long, useful for stock feeding; has a thick stem, a spreading habit.

Ceratopetalum (Christmas Bush).

Gumniferum. 40 ft.	1 6
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The Christmas Bush is a gem. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually the calyx assumes a deep crimson.

Cercis.

Silquastrum (Judas Tree). 20 ft.	1 0
Silquastrum Album	1 6
Canadensis. Red	1 6

The Judas tree is a beautiful, deciduous, flowering tree, producing vivid purple flowers, covering the leafless branches, after which the curiously-shaped leaves appear; requires shelter; not suitable for cold districts.

FOR

NOVELTIES in PLANTS

SEE COLOURED SHEETS.



Brugmansia Knightii.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, continued.

Cestrum.

Aurantiacum. Orange. 8 ft.	1 0
Diurnum. White. 4 ft.	1 0
Purpureum. Purple and Brown	1 0
Nocturnum. Greenish white. Sweetly scented at night. 6 ft.	1 0

Beautiful free-growing and free-blooming evergreen shrubs.



Cestrum Nocturnum (Night-Scented Cestrum).

Chilianthus.

Diosphyllus. White. 10 ft.	1 0
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A semi-climbing plant, useful for covering unsightly buildings; winter flowering.

Chionanthus.

Virginica (The American Fringe Tree). White. 2 0

Chimonanthus.

Fragrans Allspice. Yellow. 5 ft.	1 6
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Choisya.

Ternata. 6 ft.	1 6
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Dwarf shrub, with flowers like orange blossoms, sweetly scented.

Christia.

Grandiflora. 5 ft.	2 0
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A beautiful, compact-growing shrub, with curiously-formed yellow and red flowers.

Christmas Bush (See Ceratopetalum).

Cistus (Austrian Rock Rose).

In variety from	1 0
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Citharexylum.

Suberratum (Fiddle Wood). White. 10 ft.	1 6
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Fine evergreen shrub.

Clerodendron.

Glossum. Creamy white. 6 ft.	1 0
Trichotum. Flowers white and fragrant. 8 ft.	1 6

A useful hardy shrub, free blooming.

Clianthus.

Punicus Albus. Pure white	1 6
Punicus (Parrot's Beak). Pink. 6 ft.	1 0

A hardy, evergreen, soft-wooded shrub; bunches of flowers shaped like a parrot's beak; fine foliage; trailing habit.

Coffea

Arabica (Coffee of Commerce). 10 ft.	1 6
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Fine evergreen flowering shrub; requires shelter and a warm climate. Covered with red berries in autumn.

Coronilla.

Glaucia. Yellow. 4 ft.	1 0
Pontaphylla	1 0
Velutina. 3 ft.	1 0

Pretty little plants, with small evergreen foliage.

Coprosma.

Variegata. Variegated. 6 ft.	1 6
Baueriana Picturata. Orange and green; variegated. 6 ft.	1 6
Lucida. Strong grower. 6 ft.	1 0

Handsome evergreen shrubs, with bright shining leaves, some variegated and margined; very hardy, thriving well in either hot or cold districts; suitable for hedges near coast.

Corynocarpus.

Lævigatus (Karak Tree of New Zealand). 30 ft. 1 6
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A pretty evergreen, producing white flowers and a plum-like fruit.

Cotoneaster.

Buxifolia. White. 3 ft.	1 6
Microphylla. White	1 6
Simonsi. 8 ft.	1 0

Very hardy shrubs, bearing a profusion of berries.

Cratægus (Hawthorn or May).

Oxycantha Single White. 12 ft.	1 0
Oxycantha Double White. 12 ft.	1 0
Oxycantha Double Pink. 12 ft.	1 0
Oxycantha Red. 12 ft.	1 0
Crenulata	1 0

This variety bears red berries, like Ardisias, and is very pretty for decorations during winter.

Crotolaria.

Trifoliatrum. Yellow. 15 ft.	1 6
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Cupania (Australian Tamarind).

Australis. 50 ft.	2 6
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Cupania, or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size, and magnificent and remarkable foliage.

Cuphea.

Platycentra. Red. The cigar flower. 2 ft.	1 0
Jorulensis. Yellow and red. 3 ft.	1 0
Roezelli. Red and green	1 0

Dwarf flowering plants; old favourites; flowers delicate tubes. Platycentra is the bright scarlet, with black tips.

Cydonia.

Alba Plena. 5 ft.	1 6
Candidissima. 5 ft.	1 6
Cardinalis. 5 ft.	1 6
Japonica. Scarlet. 6 ft.	1 0
Japonica Alba. White	1 6
Sanguinea Nivalis. White	1 6
Rosea Plena. 6 ft.	1 6
Sanguinea Plena. 6 ft.	1 6

Handsome deciduous shrubs; should be largely planted.

Cyphomandra.

Betacea (Tomato Tree). 10 ft.	1 0
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A very ornamental shrub, with large, light green leaves and edible fruit, about the size of a hen's egg—not a true Tomato, however; fruit makes a good preserve.

Cytisus (Laburnum).

Canariensis. Golden yellow flowers, sweet-scented	1	6
Nigricans Cartieri. Purple. 3 ft.	1	6
Schiphensis. Beautiful white flowers, very floriferous, dwarf variety introduced from the Balkans	2	0

Charming English flowering trees, which during spring are covered with beautiful pendant racemes of flowers; deciduous; will flower near Sydney in a suitable position, but prefers cold climate.

Clethra.

Arborea (Lily of the Valley Tree). Flowers pure white, compact growth; a very pretty tree. 10 ft.	2 0
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Daphne.

Indica Rubra. Red. 3 ft.	1 6
Odora. White. 6 ft.	1 6

Daphnes prefer a light, moist soil and warm situation; highly perfumed, free bloomers; universal favourites.

Deeringia.

Amhersti Variegata	1 0
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Very pretty variegated shrub, leaves white and green

Deutzia (Wedding Bells).

Campanulata. Free flowering, exquisite ..	1	6
Candidissima fl. pl. Semi-double flowers. 6 ft. ..	1	0
Corymbiflora	1	6
Crenata fl. pl. 1½ ft.	1	0
Crenata Argentea Variegata	1	6
Gracilis folius Aurea. Variety with golden leaves	1	6
Discolor Grandiflora	1	6
Gracilis. 1½ ft.	1	0
Gracilis Campanulata	1	6
Lemoinei Compacta	1	6
Marginata Aurea	1	6
Pride of Rochester. Beautiful dble. flowers. 5 ft	1	0
Rosea	1	6
Scabra. 6 ft.	1	0
Venusta	1	6

Dwarf flowering shrubs, highly recommended.

Diervilla (Wiegelia).

Abel Carriere. Rich rosy crimson. 4 ft.	1 0
Amabilis. 6 ft.	1 0
Amabilis Variegata. 6 ft.	1 0
Augustus Wilhelm. Flowers of an intensely dark amaranth red shade. 4 ft.	1 0
Candidissima. White	1 0
Hendersonii. Beautiful crimson flowers, spotted white on edge. 4 ft.	1 0
Hortensis Nivea. Pure white, distinct. 4 ft.	1 0
Jem Mace. Very dark crimson purple. 4 ft.	1 0
Montesquieu. Reddish crimson flowers. 4 ft.	1 0
Couquète. Enormous, the largest flowered variety; flowers; deep rose; measuring 1½ to 2 inches across, exquisite. 6 ft.	1 6
Eva Rathke. Vigorous shrub, flowering abundantly, flower large, nice form; crimson red color. 6 ft.	1 6
Gloire de Bosquets. Deep red flowers. 6 ft.	1 0

Beautiful plants; profuse bloomers; require but little attention. Produce fine clusters of tube-shaped flowers of a great variety of colours. Can be highly recommended.

Diosma.

Ericoides. 3 ft.	1 6
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Charming little evergreen plant, with light, feathery foliage, which is, during September and October, studded with small, starry white flowers; the foliage emits a strong perfume when rubbed.

Diplacus.

Hybrida. 3 ft.	1 0
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A dwarf, yellow flowering shrub; very attractive; evergreen.

Dombeya.

Dregiana. White. 8 ft.	1 6
Mollis. White	1 6
Mastersii. White	1 6

Evergreen flowering shrubs, good foliage; flowers perfumed, white; require plenty of space.

Doryanthes.

Excelsis (Gigantic Lily). Handsome native shrub ; from the centre of a large tuft of long, thin leaves, it throws up a spike 6 feet in length, surmounted by a crown of scarlet flowers. 10 ft.	1 6
Palmeri. A North Australian species, flowering up the stem. Commonly known as the Queensland Spear Lily	1 6

Dracæna (Cordylina).

Australis	1 6
Cannæfolia	1 6
Draco (Dragon's Blood)	1 6
Fragrans. Very ornamental plant for bush-house or verandah	1 6
Nutans. 20 ft.	1 6
Stricta	1 6

Handsome, tropical-looking plants; very hardy.

Duranta.

Alba. White. 6 ft.	1 0
Plumierii. Blue. 6 ft.	1 0

A pretty family of dwarf-growing, evergreen shrubs, very free flowering, and quite hardy; make pretty dwarf hedges.

Edwardsia.

Microphylla (New Zealand Laburnum). 12 ft. 1 0

Handsome evergreen flowering tree, quite hardy. Commonly known as the Yellow Parrot Beak of N. Zealand.



Choisya.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, continued.

Eleagnus.

Augustifolia. 15 ft.	1 6
Japonica Macrophylla Aurea Variegata. 6 ft.	1 6
Edulis. 4 ft.	1 6

Fine hardy shrubs; grow freely in any ordinary soil Very ornamental.

Elm (see Ulmus).

Elæocarpus.

Serratus. White, sweetly scented, makes a beautiful evergreen shade tree. 30 ft.	1 6
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Eriostemon.

Nerifolium. Pale pink. 4 ft.	1 6
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Erythrina (Coral Plant).

Arbores. Handsome flowering shrub.	1 6
Bidwilli. 10 ft.	1 6
Caffra.	1 6
Crista Galli Grandiflora. Bright deep scarlet. 8 ft.	1 6
Indica. White. 15 ft.	1 0

Erythrina, or Coral Trees, are splendid objects in large or small pleasure grounds. They will thrive in the poorest soil, or even in barren sand, and are handsome trees even when out of flower.

Escallonia.

Montevidensis. White. 10 ft.	1 6
Macrantha. Crimson red. 6 ft.	1 6
Rubra. Red. 6 ft.	1 0
Sanguinea. Crimson	1 0
Exoniensis. White, dwarf	1 6

Beautiful, free-flowering, evergreen plants, all worth growing. Montevidensis has white flowers, borne in bunches; it will stand clipping. Rubra is of dwarf habit, deep green foliage, compact and free-flowering.

Eucalyptus.

Citriodora. Lemon-scented leaves	1 0
Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum). 100 ft.	1 0
Ficifolia. Bright crimson flowers	1 6
Globulus (Tasmanian Blue Gum). 100 ft.	1 0
Gomphocephala (Tooart Gum). 120 ft.	1 0
Patens	1 0
Pilularis	1 0
Haemastoma. White gum.	1 0

We list only a few of the ornamental varieties of this large genus. Globulus is the well-known Tasmanian Blue Gum. Ficifolia is one of the most beautiful flowering trees.

Eugenia.

Jambosa Malacensis (Rose Apple). 20 ft.	1 6
Myrtifolia. White, with crimson fruit	1 6
Uniflora. Brazilian cherry, a good fruit. 20 ft.	1 0

Beautiful myrtle-leaved evergreens; ornamental; some varieties have blue and purple berries.

Euonymus.

Alba Variegatus. 12 ft.	1 0
Alba Latifolius. 6 ft.	1 0
Aureo Marginatus	1 0
Argenteus Marginatus. 6 ft.	1 0
Japonicus. 12 ft.	1 0
Radicans Variegatus. 4 ft.	1 0

A handsome family of evergreen shrubs, with fine shining foliage. Radicans Variegatus is beautifully marked with gold.

Euphorbia (Crown of Thorns).

Splendens. 4 ft.	1 6
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Curious and beautiful plant, of dwarf habit. The shoots are hard and woody, with diminutive leaves and strong prickles; bright crimson flowers, produced in trusses, being nearly always in flower.

Eupomatia.

Laurina. 12 ft.	1 6
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An evergreen shrub, bearing curious flowers and foliage; a native of Australia; flowers perfumed.

Fabiana.

Imbricata. White; very hardy. 4 ft.	1 6
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Very handsome, hardy, evergreen, heath-like flowering shrub, of erect rigid growth.

Fagus (Beech).

Sylvatica. 60 ft.	1 6
Sylvatica Cupreus. Copper coloured	2 0
Sylvatica Purpureus. 50 ft.	1 6

Beautiful deciduous tree, largely grown in England; leaves, of a beautiful green, cover the tree with dense foliage in the spring and summer; only suitable for the moist districts of the State.



Hibiscus Varieties.

Filicia.

Angustifolia. Lilac. 2 ft.	1 6
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A very pretty spring flowering shrub.

Ficus.

Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig). 100 ft.	1 0
Australis (Port Jackson Fig). 60 ft.	1 0
Elastica (True India-rubber Tree). Very fleshy leaves, not quite hardy; makes a beautiful pot plant	2 6
Cunninghami. 25 ft.	1 6
Benjaminii (Queensland Weeping Fig). A very handsome tree	1 6
Religiosa. 25 ft.	1 6

The Moreton Bay Fig is one of the best known trees in the State; handsome evergreen, of rapid growth; likes warm climate. Australis is small-leaved, not so free growing as Macrophylla, but of a dense growth. Specially adapted for growing on sea frontages, will even grow on rocks. The Weeping Fig of Queensland is only suitable for warm districts.

Forsythia.

Viridissima	1 0
Variegata Aurea. 5 ft.	1 6

Very showy, yellow, flowering shrub.

Fourcroya.

Gigantea Variegata (The Giant Agave). 8 ft.	1 6
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Ornamental for lawns or large shrubberies; when full grown produces enormous fleshy, spiked leaves, and throws up a flower stem 30 ft., crowned with white flowers.

Fraxinus (Common Ash).

Excelsior. 50 ft.	
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A native of Britain; hardy and deciduous; prefers cool climate.

Gardenia.

Florida	1 0
Globosa. Flowers white and globular; very handsome shrub. 6 to 8 ft.	1 6
Intermedia. White; very free grower	1 6
Magnifica. 4 ft.	1 6
Radicans. 1 ft.	1 6
Thunbergii. 12 ft.	1 6

Evergreen dwarf flowering shrubs; foliage of a beautiful dark glossy skin, lovely pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant. Globosa is a tall-growing shrub of great beauty. Not particular as to soil, but requires a warm situation.

Nice Trees!

"Received Trees in very good order, and am very pleased with them. They are very nice trees indeed."—MRS. PHILLIPS, Grenfell—13-7-03

Garrya.

Olivaformis. 8 ft.	1 6
Sulcata (American Hickory Nut). 40 ft.	1 6

Genista.

Alba. The white flowering broom; a very floriferous shrub. 8 ft.	1 6
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Pretty dwarf, hardy, flowering shrubs, good foliage.

Gleditshia.

Horrida (Honey Locust Tree). 30 ft.	1 6
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Splendid deciduous tree.

Goldfussia.

Anisophilla. 3 ft.	1 0
Glomerata. 3 ft.	1 0

Dwarf and very pretty evergreen; flowers of rich lavender.

Graptophyllum.

Earlil. 10 ft.	1 6
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A very pretty red flowering shrub from Queensland.

Grevillea.

Robusta (Silky Oak). 40 ft.	1 6
Dallachiana. Red and white. 3 ft.	1 6

Grevillea Robusta, or Silky Oak, is a great favourite; grows remarkably quick; is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom; thrives best sheltered among other trees. All the family are worth planting.

Habrothamnus.

Elegans. 6 ft.	1 0
Scaber. Deep crimson	1 0

A showy family of soft-wooded shrubs, allied to Cestrum; they are free-flowering and very hardy; flowers in bunches.

Halesia.

Tetraptera (Snowdrop or Silver Bell Tree). White. 15 ft.	1 0
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Hardenbergia.

Alba. 3 ft.	1 6
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A lovely shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers.

Hawthorn (See Cratægus).

Hedysærum.

Multijugum	2 0
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Pretty flowering, hardy perennial plants, easily grown, prefer good, deep soil.

Heliotropium (Heliotrope).

Aureum Variegatum. Golden-leaved variety	1 0
Peruvianum. 2 ft.	1 0
President Garfield. 3 ft.	1 0
Priapo. Bishop's blue, with white eye; charming	1 6
Roi de Noires. Very dark	1 0
White Lady. 2 ft.	1 0

Most favourite group of dwarf-growing, flowering plants; flowers of several shades of blue—some have variegated leaves, and the flowers of all have a delightful perfume; should be in every garden.

Hibiscus.

Andersonii. Dark crimson with dark eye. 6 ft.	1 6
Camdeni. Single red. 6 ft.	1 6
Chrysanthus. Large golden yellow flowers, with perfect black eye. 4 ft.	1 6
Cooperii. Red and white variegated. So-called Chinese Rose.	1 6
General Courteses. Scarlet. One of the largest flowering Hibiscus	1 0
Grandiflorus. Crimson, black eye	1 6
Lutea fl. pl. 10 ft.	1 6
Manyhot. Large, yellow, with black eye.	1 6
Mutabilis (Chinese Rose. fl. pl.) Double pink	1 6
Mutabilis Alba, fl. pl. Double white	1 6
Pedunculatus. Produces pale pink bell-shaped flowers, which appear in one mass all over the shrub	1 6
Rosea. Beautiful rosy pink; large flowering. 6 ft.	1 6
Splendens Variegata. 6 ft.	1 6
Splendens. 6 ft.	1 0
Syriacus Alba. 5 ft.	1 0
Syriacus Alba Marginata. Variegated, leaved, very showy	1 6
Syriacus Purpureus Plenus. Double purple	1 6
Syriacus Alba Luteola Plena. 8 ft.	1 6
Syriacus Double Light Violet. 6 ft.	1 6
Syriacus Pæoniæflora	1 6
Syriacus Violaceus Atropurpureus Flore Plenisimo. 6 ft.	1 6
Syriacus Boule de Feu (Ball of Fire). 6 ft.	1 6

Hibiscus are absolutely indispensable in flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention; flower in any soil, with or without shelter, produce a profusion of lovely large flowers.

Holly (See Ilex).

Horse Chestnut (See Æsculus).

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, continued.

Hydrangea.

Cyanoclada. Dark blue	1 0
Hortensis. Light blue single. 4 ft. ..	1 0
Hortensis Variegata. 3 ft.	1 0
Otaska. Pink. 4 ft.	1 0
Paniculata Grandiflora. White. 4 ft. ..	1 0
Thomas Hogg. Pure white. 4 ft.	1 0

Beautiful hardy shrub. If grown in a shady position, the soil being moist, the flowers of Hortensis will be blue; if exposed and dry they are generally pink. H. Variegata is a handsome white and green foliaged plant; very attractive.

Hypericum.

Moserianum. Bright yellow	1 6
M. Tricolor Variegata.	1 6

Charming dwarf flowering plants, not more than 4 ft., producing their flowers in heads, and in great abundance all over the plant, very hardy.

Hymenospermum.

Flavum. A splendid tree; hardy, with beautiful foliage; fragrant yellow flowers. 20 ft. ..	1 0
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Ilex (Holly).

Aquifolium (English Holly)	1 0
Alba Marginata (Silver Holly)	1 6
Aurea (Golden Holly)	2 0
Cornuta (Chinese Holly)	1 0
Ferox Argentea Variegata	1 6
Paraguayensis (Mate Tree Plant of S. America) ..	1 6

A beautiful tribe of evergreen shrubs, with bright green foliage, generally prickly, and in winter the first four produce bright red berries. Thrive in almost any part of the State. They also represent a variety of forms of variegation very pleasing.

Illicium.

Anisatum (Aniseed Tree)	1 6
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Indigofera.

Australis. Pink. 4 ft.	1 6
Decora. Pink and white; a very pretty little plant. 2 ft.	1 6

Inga.

Pulcherrima. Scarlet, tassel flower	1 6
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Beautiful shrub, with mimosa-like foliage and magnificent scarlet flowers.

Jacaranda.

Mimosæfolia	1 6
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Magnificent tree, producing beautiful lavender flowers; foliage graceful; deciduous; 30 or 40 ft. when full grown.

Jochrama.

Grandiflora Blue	1 6
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Violet flower; very hardy and handsome flowering shrub.

Justicia.

Adhatoda. White. 4 ft.	1 0
Carnea. Rose colour	1 6
Magnifica. Pink	1 0
Splendens. Pink	1 0

Beautiful flowering shrubs, only requiring shelter and ample watering, except J. Adhatoda, which is particularly hardy, and makes a stately shrub.

Kerria.

Japonica. Yellow	1 6
Japonica fl. pl.	1 0

Handsome shrub; double yellow flowers.

Kalosanthes.

Coccinea, Crassula. 1½ ft.	1 6
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Beautiful heads of crimson flower.

Lagerstræmia.

Indica. Pink. 20 ft.	1 6
Indica Alba. White. 10 ft.	1 6
Indica. Red.	1 6

Splendid flowering, hardy, deciduous shrub; the flowers are very handsome.

Lagunaria.

Patersoni. Pink. 20 to 30 ft.	1 6
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Most suitable tree for shelter from sea breezes. It courts the sea wind, and will lean towards the quarter from which the wind blows. A native of Norfolk Island; beautiful pale pink flowers.

Lantana.

Conqueror. Crimson and orange. 3 ft.	1 0
Goliath. Orange and red. 3 ft.	1 0
Minnie Basle. Lilac. 3 ft.	1 0
Multiflora. Yellow. 3 ft.	1 0
Sellowiana. Purple. 3 ft.	1 0
Triomphe de l'Exposition. White. 3 ft.	1 0

Splendid flowering shrubs, and thrive anywhere.

Lasiandra.

Macrantha Grandiflora. Produces immense flowers of royal purple. 6 ft.	2 6
Macrantha Purple. 6 ft.	1 6
Rosea. Pink; very profuse bloomer	1 6

Free-flowering, slender, evergreen shrubs; free growers, producing lovely single flowers; require a sheltered situation

Laurus.

Nobilis (Sweet Bay). 30 ft.	1 6
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Beautiful evergreen, of easy culture; the leaves have strong seasoning properties.

Lavandula.

Spica. Common Lavender	1 0
Stæchas. French Lavender	1 0

Libonia.

Floribunda. Orange and red	1 0
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Fine free-flowering plant.

Ligustrum.

Chinensis. White. 15 ft.	1 0
Japonica. 8 ft.	1 6
Japonica Lucidum. 12 ft.	10s. per 100
Japonica Lucidum Variegatum. 8 ft.	1 6
Japonica Ovatum. 8 ft.	1 6
Ovalifolium Aureum Elegantissimum	1 6
Pubescens. 6 ft.	7s. 6d. per 100
Robustum Marginatum Aureum	1 6
Sinensis Minum Foliis Variegatus Aureis ..	1 6
Vulgaris. 6 ft.	7s. 6d. per 100

Ligustrums, or Privets, are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges; they stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. Vulgaris and Pubescens are expressly used for these purposes in England and elsewhere. Some of them are pretty shrubs. The variegated sections makes beautiful single specimens to plant on lawns.

Lilac (See Syringa).

Linum.

Trigynum	1 0
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A handsome, dwarf, yellow, winter flowering shrub.

Liriodendron.

Tulipiferum (Tulip Tree). 60 ft.	1 6
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Elegant, hardy, deciduous tree; large flowers, variegated with green, yellow, and orange; fragrant, splendid foliage; hardy and suitable for all parts of N.S.W.

Lophostemon.

Australis. 40 ft.	1 0
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A handsome shelter tree, suitable for planting with pines and camphor trees.

Macadamia.

Ternifolia (Queensland Nut). 10 ft.	1 6
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Yielding an edible nut of good flavour; it is also a very ornamental tree; fine foliage.

Mackaya.

Bella. Lilac-purple. 6 ft.	1 0
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Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Banana).

Magnolia.

Grandiflora. White. 25 ft.	1 6
Anonæfolia. The Port Wine Magnolia. 8 ft. ..	1 6
Conspicua. Purple and white, deciduous. 20 ft. ..	1 6
Purpurea. Purple and white, deciduous. 15 ft. ..	1 6
Bicolor. 10 ft.	1 6
Fuscata. Synonymous with Anonæfolia.	1 6

Magnolias deserve a place in every garden. Grandiflora is evergreen, and produces lovely, large, pure white flowers. Fuscata is a pretty shrub, having pale, chocolate-coloured flowers and a delightful odour, resembling port wine. Purpurea, Conspicua, and Bicolor are deciduous, with large purple and white tulip-shaped flowers.

Malus (The Crab Apple).

Atrosanguinea. 10 ft.	2 0
Augustifolia fl. pl. 10 ft.	2 0
Floribunda. 10 ft.	2 0
Parkmani. 10 ft.	2 0
Scheideckerli. 10 ft.	2 0
Spectabilis Alba fl. pl. 10 ft.	2 0
Spectabilis Rosea fl. pl. 10 ft.	2 0

These are without doubt a decided acquisition; they will prove to be very ornamental wherever planted. Covered with beautiful pink and white blossoms in the Springtime, and in due season there appears on the trees a profusion of small apples, about the size of a cherry, which can be used for preserving purposes.

Maple (See Acer).

Melalueca.

Hypericifolia (Ti Tree). Scarlet	1 6
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Hardy flowering ornamental shrub; most suitable for sea coast; very showy.

Melastoma (See Lasiandra).

Melia.

Azederach (Bead Tree or Chinese White Cedar). 10 ft. ..	1 0
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Suitable for street and ornamental planting.

Metrosideros.

Tomentosus (New Zealand Christmas Bush). 25 ft.	1 6
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Meyenia.

Erecta. Blue. 5 ft.	1 6
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Murraya.

Exotica. 6 ft.	1 6
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A beautiful dwarf evergreen shrub, with perfumed white flowers, like perfumed orange blossoms.

Musa (Banana).

Ensete (Abyssinian Banana). Very handsome, large foliage, with deep red mid-rib; for sheltered situation	2 0
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Other Varieties offered as Fruits in General List.

Myrtus (Myrtle).

Cummunis. 6 ft.	1 6
Romanus. White flowers; 6 ft.	1 6

A charming plant, with dark green shining leaves, which are highly perfumed if rubbed; flowers white; not hardy in the colder parts. As foliage, myrtles cannot be excelled.

Nandina.

Domestica. 5 ft.	1 6
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A pretty hardy, dwarf shrub, with clusters of flowers and yellow evergreen anthers; afterwards, berries about the size of peas.

Nerium (Oleander).

Album. 15 ft.	1 6
Grandiflora. 20 ft.	1 6
Middle. Dubois. Flowers single, pure white, 6 ft. ..	1 6
Punctatum. Very large, of a beautiful shade of light pink. 5 ft.	1 6
Rosea. 12 ft.	1 6

Beautiful family of flowering shrubs with large clusters of brilliant flowers of a bright rose crimson; also white.

Oak (see Quercus).

Ochna.

Multiflora. Yellow	1 6
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The flowers, which are produced in great profusion, are very fragrant, and are succeeded by ornamental berries of a scarlet and black colour.

Olea.

Europa (The Common Olive).	10s. per 100
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Suitable for hedges; fine, dense, dark green foliage.

Osmanthus.

Illicifolius Variegata. 6 ft.	1 6
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Small-leaved, holly-like plant, compact habit; the flowers are abundant and very pretty.

Pæonia.

Arborea (Japanese Tree Pæony). Pink, very showy. 4 ft.	5 0
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Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, continued.

Paulownia.

Imperialis. 15 ft. .. 1 6
A very beautiful, hardy, deciduous tree, with large leaves and abundance of flowers. Corolla, pale violet with dark spots.

Pepper Tree (see Schinus).

Philadelphus (Mock Orange).

Coronarius. 4 ft. .. 1 0
Gordonianus. Large, single. 6 ft. .. 1 6
Grandiflorus. 4 ft. .. 1 0
Grandiflorus fl. pl. Double, very handsome .. 1 6
Microphyllus. Small-leaved, of dwarf habit; large white flowers, deliciously scented. 4 ft. 1 6
Mont Blanc. Entirely covered with large fragrant flowers. 5 ft. .. 1 6
Multiflorus Plenus. Large, double. 5 ft. .. 1 6
Primuliflorus. .. 1 6
Speciosa. Single, sweetly scented. 6 ft. .. 1 6
Species Pekinensis. Introduced from the mountains of Pekin .. 1 6
Beautiful hardy plants, bearing single and double white flowers. The single flowers are not unlike orange blossoms; deciduous.

Phormium Tenax (New Zealand Flax).

Tenax. 5 ft. .. 1 0
Tenax Variegata. 5 ft. .. 1 6
A fibre plant of great value; the variegated varieties are very ornamental, the grand sword-shaped leaves being veined with gold.

Photinia.

Serrulata (Chinese Hawthorn). 10 ft. .. 1 0
Glabra. Same as *Serrulata*, with smooth-edged leaves. 10 ft. .. 1 6
A fine foliage, hardy evergreen, of compact habit; its flowers are small and white, leaves deep green.

Phygelius.

Capensis. 3 ft. .. 1 6
Beautiful dwarf-flowering shrub, with coral red and yellow flowers on long stems.

Pisonia.

Grandis. White. 10 ft. .. 2 0

Pittosporum.

Crassifolium. 12 ft. .. 1 0
Eugenioides. 15 ft. .. 1 0
Eugenioides Variegata. 12 ft. .. 1 6
Nana Compacta. A remarkably dwarf compact variety, not exceeding 2 ft. in height, very bushy habit. An excellent plant for small border or hedge purposes. .. 1s. each, 9s. doz.
Nigrescens. .. 1 0
Nigrescens Variegata. 12 ft. .. 1 6
Tobira. 10 ft. .. 1 6
Tobira Variegata. 6 ft. .. 1 6
Undulatum. 25 ft. So-called Victorian Laurel, producing creamy white flowers, highly scented 1 0
All the *Pittosporums* are highly ornamental, and make fine single specimens in the shrubbery. *Undulatum*, *Eugenioides*, and *Eugenioides Variegata* are suitable for ornamental evergreen hedges.

Platanus (Plane).

Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree). 50 ft. .. 1 0
Most handsome, deciduous tree, suitable for avenues or pleasure grounds; quick growing and splendid shade trees, with large leaves.

Plectranthus.

Eckloni. Blue. 3 ft. .. 1 0

Plumbago.

Capensis. Lavender. 5 ft. .. 1 0
Capensis Alba. Splendid shrub, bearing white flowers in great profusion. 4 ft. .. 1 0
Larpenae. Blue. 1 ft. .. 1 0
A favourite family of free-flowering plants.

Plumiera.

Acuminata (Frangipanni) .. 2 6
Charming white, trumpet-shaped flower; very sweet perfume, and does well in warm climate.

Poinsettia.

Albida. Pure white bracts .. 1 6
Pulcherrima. Bright crimson. 12 ft. .. 1 6
Spring flowering shrubs, producing beautiful bracts 6 inches across on the points of the shoots of previous season's growth; the leaves follow the flowers; magnificent plants. Magnificent shrubs when treated to a sunny position.

Populus (Poplar.)

Alba (Silver Poplar). 50 ft. .. 1 0
Argentea (Poplar). 40 ft. .. 1 0
Betulifolia .. 1 0
Bolleana (Silver-leaved Poplar). 70 ft. .. 1 0
Dilatata (Upright Poplar). 50 ft. .. 1 0
Nigra (Black Poplar). 60 ft. .. 1 0

The varieties of this fine, deciduous, hardy tree have a very upright habit of growth, and form fine contrasts in plantations where pines predominate.

Protea.

Mellifera (Cape Honeysuckle). Pink and yellow 1 6
Handsome, medium-sized shrub, with many white and pink flowers about 4 inches long, with remarkable wax-like appearance.

Prunus.

Pissardi. Ornamental species from Persia, coppery crimson foliage, strikingly pretty. Highly coloured edible fruit .. 1 6
Sinensis Flore Rubra. Red .. 1 6
Sinensis Alba Plenus. Double-flowering Prunes, white, very pretty .. 1 6
Sinensis Rosea .. 1 6
Triloba. Double, rose .. 1 6
Double-flowering prune; very pretty.

Psidium.

Cattayanum. Purple Guava .. 1 0
Pyriferum. Yellow Guava. 15 ft. .. 1 0
Parker's Hybrid. 15 ft. One of the largest fruiting yellow varieties .. 1 0
Splendid plants to grow, as they produce an abundance of fruit which makes an excellent preserve.

Punica (Pomegranate).

Granatum (Common Pomegranate). 10 ft. .. 1 0
Granatum fl. pl. 10 ft. .. 1 6
Granatum Alba fl. pl. 10 ft. .. 1 6
These graceful shrubs are charming, if only for their flowers; the double varieties are particularly fine.

Pyrus (Cydonia).

Aucuparia (Mountain Ash) .. 1 6
Domestica. Splendid tree, with edible fruit .. 1 6

Queensland Nut (see Macadamia).

Quercus (Oak).

Coccinea. Scarlet .. 1 0
Pedunculata (English Oak). 60 ft. .. 1 0
Pallistris (American Evergreen Oak). Red .. 1 6
Rubra. Red .. 1 0
Virens (Evergreen Oak). 40 ft. .. 1 6
A hardy family of beautiful trees, mostly requiring the cooler districts of the State; deciduous and slow growing.

Raphiolepis (Indian Hawthorn).

Indica. 4 ft. .. 1 0
Intermedia. .. 1 0
Ovata. 4 ft. .. 1 0
A beautiful dwarf shrub, producing abundance of white pink-tinted flowers of the size of the English Hawthorn; evergreen; free flowering hardy shrubs.

Red Cedar (See Cedrela).

Rhododendron.

Album. 8 ft. .. from 2 6
Hybridum. 8 ft. .. from 2 6
Ponticum. Varieties. 8 ft. .. from 2 6
Charming tribe of plants for the cooler districts of the State; hard-wooded, evergreen shrubs, magnificent heads of flowers of a variety of colours.

Rhus (Autumn Foliage Plants).

Cotinus. Feathery flowers, becoming yellow in the autumn .. 1 6
Succedanea. The leaves of this variety turn to a bright crimson in the autumn; very attractive .. 1 0
Taxicodendron .. 1 6
Vernicifera (Lacquer Tree). The Lacquer sap is taken from this tree; very ornamental, with large pinnate leaves, turning brown-red in the autumn .. 1 6

Ricinus (Castor Oil Tree).

Communis. .. 1 0
Large, ornamental foliage.

Robinia.

Decaisneana. Rose, flowers in great abundance. 30 ft. .. 1 6
Hispida Compacta. 15 ft. .. 1 6
Hispida Rosea (Rose Acacia). 4 ft. .. 1 6
Pseudo Acacia (Bastard Acacia). 40 ft. .. 1 0
Pseudo Acacia is highly ornamental, with its wistaria-like white flowers; can be strongly recommended for the drier parts of the State.

Rosmarinus.

Officinalis (Rosemary). 5 ft. .. 1 0

Rondeletia.

Amœna. Salmon. 10 ft. .. 1 6
Anomala. Scarlet. 3 ft. .. 1 6
Speciosa Major. Crimson. 6 ft. .. 1 6
Versicolor. 6 ft. .. 1 6
Splendid ornamental flowering plants of great beauty; evergreen; prefer mild climate and shelter.

Russellia.

Juncea. 3 ft. .. 1 6
Multiflora. 4 ft. .. 1 6
A small family of plants, with rush-like leaves, rather ornamental and suitable for out-door and green-house culture; scarlet flowers.

Salix (Willow).

Alba Flava. 40 ft. .. 1 0
Aurea. Golden Variety. 40 ft. .. 1 0
Babylonica (Weeping Willow). 60 ft. .. 1 0
Purpurea Americana. 40 ft. .. 1 0
Sacramenta. 40 ft. .. 1 0
Smithiana. 40 ft. .. 1 0
Salix *Babylonica* (Weeping Willow) thrives well in light, moist soil; it will grow best near ponds or watercourses, and even in water, if not too deep.

Salvia (see Herbaceous Plants).

Sambucus.

Argentea Variegata. Silver-leaved .. 1 0
Aurea Variegata. Golden-leaved. 12 ft. .. 1 0
Nigra (The Elderberry) .. 1 0
Rosea Plena. Double pink flowering Elderberry. 12 ft. .. 1 6
A native of Britain, and comprises the well-known Elderberry, a useful and ornamental tree for shrubberies; prefers cooler regions.

Schinus.

Molle. (Californian Pepper Tree). 25 ft. 1 0 to 1 6
(For price per 100 see page 71).
A beautiful, fast-growing, graceful tree; light green foliage and bright scarlet berries; leaves have a strong aromatic scent; suitable for avenues or breakwinds.

Schottia.

Latifolia (White Kaffir Bean Tree) .. 1 6
Speciosa. Scarlet .. 1 6

Silky Oak (see Grevillea).

Snowball Tree (see Viburnum).

Sophora.

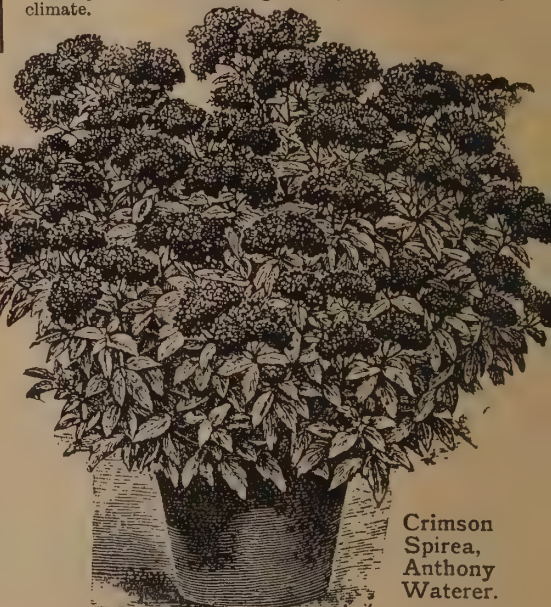
Japonica. White. 20 ft. .. 1 6
Free flowering, deciduous tree shrub, prefers warm sheltered position.

Sparmannia.

Africana. White. 15 ft. .. 1 6
Africana fl. pl. Double-flowering white. 15 ft. 1 6

Spartium.

Album Multiflorum .. 1 6
Scoparium .. 1 0
Juncea (Spanish Broom). Yellow .. 1 0
Hardy and free-flowering shrub, suitable for any climate.



Crimson Spirea, Anthony Waterer.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, continued.

Spirea.

Anthony Waterer. Crimson, free-flowering; very beautiful. 1 ft. ..	1 0
Aricifolia. Most profuse bloomer, and the most elegant of the Spireas ..	2 0
Californica. Pink. 2 ft. ..	1 0
Caryopteris Mastocanthus (called Blue Spirea). Not a true Spirea, lovely rich lavender; blooms through the season. ..	1 0
Callosa Rubra ..	1 6
Douglasi. 3 ft. ..	1 0
Gracilis. Small, white, dwarf habit. 2 ft. ..	1 0
Grandiflora. 4 ft. ..	2 0
Hypericifolia (Italian May). Single white ..	1 0
Prunifolia fl. pl. 4 ft. ..	1 0
Reevesiana fl. pl. Beautiful hawthorn-like double flowering May; white. 4 ft. ..	1 0
Rupestris. White. 2 ft. ..	1 0
Deciduous, free-blooming and useful shrubs; a charming family of plants; should be in every garden.	

Stenocarpus.

Cunninghamii (The Scarlet Umbrella Flower Tree of Queensland). 25 ft. ..	1 6
Beautiful tree; large, handsome foliage and fine flowers; evergreen and hardy in the warmer parts of the State.	

Sterculia.

Acerifolia (Flame Tree) ..	1 6
Diversifolia (Kurrajong). 50 ft. ..	1 0
Heterophylla (Bottle Tree). 30 ft. ..	1 0



Strelitzia.

Strelitzia.

Augusta. White. 10 ft. ..	2 6
Regina. 3 ft. ..	2 6
Very handsome; suitable for warm districts; flowers are magnificent and curiously shaped, almost bird-like in their fine colours; pale blue and rich golden shade.	

Swainsonia.

In variety of colours ..	1 0
These are almost perpetual blooming, and very useful flowering shrubs.	

Symphoria (Snowberry Tree).

Racemosa Aureo Variegata (The Golden-leaved Snowberry Tree). 4 ft. ..	1 6
Racemosa. White berries. 3 ft. ..	1 6
Racemosa Fructo Rubra (The Red-Berried Snowberry Tree) ..	1 6

Syncarpia.

Laurifolia (Turpentine) ..	1 0
One of our native trees, and now thought much of as a shelter tree, particularly where heavy shelter is required.	

Syringa (English Lilac).

Persica ..	1 6
Vulgaris. 12 ft. ..	1 6
Vulgaris Alba ..	1 6
A select collection of double flowering varieties ..	2 6
Charming spring-flowering shrubs. Succeed best where the winter is severe, but they will do fairly well in nearly every part of the State. They bear exquisitely perfumed flowers in bunches.	

Tamarix.

Gallica (Flowering Cypress). Pink. 12 ft. ..	1 0
Gallica Plumosa. An improvement on Gallica. 15 ft. ..	1 6
Very hardy tree for planting near the sea coast or very exposed situations.	

Telopia (Waratah.)

Speciosissima. 5 ft. ..	2 0
A gorgeous Australian native plant, producing magnificent large heads of brilliant crimson flowers; good shining foliage.	

Tecoma.

Capensis (Scarlet Bignonia). Very suitable for a flowering hedge. 12 ft. ..	1 0
Smithii. Orange yellow, with brown markings. 5 ft. ..	1 0
Velutina. Yellow. 15 ft. ..	1 0
Valuable evergreen shrubs, flowering more or less all the year round.	

Thyrsacanthus.

Rutilans. Scarlet. 4 ft. ..	1 6
Beautiful shrub; hanging flower spikes; very handsome.	

Tilia.

Argentia (Silver leaved Linden Tree). 40 ft. ..	2 0
Europaea (Linden Tree). 40 ft. ..	2 0
Platyphyllos. Large leaved. 40 ft. ..	1 6

Toxicophlæ.

Spectabilis. White. 5 ft. ..	1 6
Thunbergii. White ..	1 6
Pretty flowering shrubs, sweetly scented.	

Tristania.

Conferta (See Lophostemon) ..	1 0
Laurina (The Swamp Oak). Handsome native tree. 15 ft. ..	1 6

Ulmus (Elm).

Campestris (English Elm). 80 ft. ..	1 0
Chinensis (Chinese Elm). 30 ft. ..	1 6
Suberosa (Cork Bark Elm) ..	1 6
Splendid shade trees, and worthy of a place. The Chinese evergreen variety is most beautiful; it has a drooping habit, with small, dense foliage; for a shade tree on a large lawn it cannot be surpassed.	

Veronica.

Cælestia. Pale blue ..	1 0
Diosmæfolia. Lavender ..	1 0
Gracilis. White; splendid for hedge ..	1 0
Hendersonii ..	1 0
Hendersonii Variegata ..	1 0
Hulkei. Lavender ..	1 0
Imperialis. A brilliant amaranth red, changing to magenta. One of the best. 3 ft. ..	1 0
Kermesina. Beautiful mauve ..	1 0
Lobeliaoides. Blue ..	1 0
A useful tribe of tree-blooming, soft-wooded plants, the several varieties bear racemes of various colours.	

Vitex.

Trifolia Variegata. 3 ft. ..	1 6
A handsome, quick-growing shrub.	
Virgilia. Lutea ..	1 6
Weigelia (See Diervilla). ..	1 6
Wigandea. Urens. 10 ft. ..	1 6
Showy flowering shrubs, with large dark green foliage.	



Tecoma Smithii.

Viburnum.

Tinus (Laurustinus). 8 ft. ..	1 0
Opulus (Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree). 10 ft. ..	1 0
Lucidum. White. Large shining leaves. 10 ft. ..	1 6
Sieboldtil. White. 3 ft. ..	1 6
Sinensis. White. 4 ft. ..	1 6
Suspensum. Yellow; sweet scented. 15 ft. ..	1 0
As ornamental foliage plants they are well worthy a place, but their beautiful flowers render them invaluable. Tinus (Laurustinus) is one of the finest shrubs in cultivation. All thrive equally well in the coldest as well as in the hottest parts of N. S. Wales.	

Willow (See Salix).

Yucca.

Aloefolia Variegata. 8 ft. to 10 ft. ..	2 6
Filamentosa. 4 ft. ..	1 0
Gloriosa (Adam's Needle). 12 ft. ..	1 6
Quadrangular. 3 ft. ..	3 6
Recurva. 5 ft. ..	1 6
Very ornamental plants on banks or rockeries, or dry places, some of them producing magnificent tall spikes of flowers. Aloefolia Variegata is a superbly variegated variety, growing quickly to a height of 8 ft.	

Ornamental Trees

OFFERED IN QUANTITY.

	DOZ.	HUNDRED.
ACACIA BAILEYANA ..	10 0	75 0
CAMPHORA OFFICINALIS ..	10 0	75 0
EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS ..	10 0	75 0
GREVILLEA ROBUSTA ..	15 0	100 0
JACARANDA MIMOSÆFOLIA ..	15 0	100 0
LOPHOSTEMON AUSTRALIS ..	15 0	100 0
PITTOSPORUM EUGENOIDES ..	9 0	67 6
PITTOSPORUM E. VARIEGATA ..	15 0	100 0
PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM ..	10 0	70 0
RAPHIOLEPIS INTERMEDIA ..	10 0	75 0
SCHINUS MOLLE (Pepper Tree) ..	10 0	70 0

== Hedge Plants. ==

SALT BUSH (Rhadodia Hastata). 1s. 6d. doz.

10s. per 100. Not less than 50 at 100 rate. Plant 12 inches apart.

The silvery grey neat-looking hedges which are to be seen in various parts of our suburbs are made with a native plant—Rhadodia Hastata—which is popularly known as Salt Bush. Hedges can be made with it from 1 ft. to 6 ft. high, and even more if properly trained. Their neutral color forms the very best background for flowering plants of any description. It is very hardy, and not affected by parasites of any kind. Like other hedge plants it will need clipping quite often during the growing season. Although growing so quickly, it will never die off and leave unsightly gaps.

African Box Thorn (Lycium Horridum).

2s. 6d. per 100; 20s. per 1000. Not less than 500 at 1000 rate. Plant 12 inches apart.

This prickly hedge plant is a quick-growing evergreen, suitable for fencing large gardens. Very dense in growth, and if kept pruned will make a most perfect hedge.

Privet. Evergreen. 1s. 6d. per doz; 10s. per 100. Not less than 50 at 100 rate.

A beautiful, dense-growing, evergreen hedge plant; much grown in England; makes strong roots.

Privet. Golden. Plant 12 inches apart. 4s. per doz.

Pittosporum Nigrescens. 8s. per doz; 50s. per 100.

Pittosporum Eugenoides. 8s. per doz; 50s. per 100.

Pittosporum Eugenoides, Variegated. 12s. per doz; 90s. per 100.

Pittosporum Crassifolium. 8s. per doz; 50s. per 100

Pittosporum Undulatum (The well-known Victorian Laurel). 8s. per doz; 50s. per 100.

Make a fine evergreen hedge for a garden. Can be trimmed close into any desired shape; foliage handsome, of a fine fresh green colour. Plant in single rows, 2 feet apart. Plants are quite hardy.

Hawthorn Quicks (May). Plant 9 inches apart. 25s. per 100; not less than 50 at 100 rate.

A fine, thorny, deciduous hedge plant, which flowers freely in the spring; flowers have a delicious perfume. It must be clipped every year.

Ligustrum Lucidum. 1s. 6d. per doz; 4s. 6d. per 100. Not less than 50 at 100 rate.

A strong-growing hedge plant; evergreen. Plant 12 inches apart.

Maclura Aurantiaca (Osage Orange). 7s. 6d. per 100 An excellent plant for forming hedges, being armed with stout spines.

Olive (Common) (Olea Europa) 2s. per doz; 10s. per 100 Not less than 50 at 100 rate.

The best hedge plant for this State, as it withstands drought and heat splendidly, is a quick grower, and stands any amount of cutting back. Plant 12 inches apart

Coprosma Lucidum .. 8s. per doz

This is a good hedge plant and is particularly hardy, especially on the sea coast; nice, glossy, green foliage. Plant 3 feet apart.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Climbing and Twining Plants.

THIS list contains a choice selection, and with the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, all those named are handsome flowering plants, and valued as such, as well as for their trailing and climbing.

Akebia.

Quinata 1 0
A beautiful climber from Japan; flowers are of a dark heliotrope color, borne in small clusters.

Allamanda.

Hendersonii. Large, yellow, handsome flowers .. 1 6
It is usually grown as a greenhouse plant, but will do well in warm situations out of doors.

Ampelopsis (Virginian Creeper).

Hederacea 1 0
Hoggii. Foliage large, ornamental 1 0
Muralis 1 0
Sempervirens 1 0
Sieboldii Variegata. Beautiful white and pink, variegated foliage .. 1 6
Veitchii Purpurea. Foliage beautifully tinted red .. 1 0
Grown for their beautiful autumn tinted foliage. Well-known favourite creepers, hardy and rapid growers, with fine foliage; of easy culture. A Veitchii will cling to the wall without support; has most picturesque appearance.

Antigonon.

Amabile. Bright rose 1 6
Leptopus. Pink. 50 ft. 1 6
A charming, slender creeper, producing an abundance of bright rose-coloured flowers and bracts.

Aristolochia.

Elegans. So called "Dutchman's Pipe." Beautiful bush-house or green-house plant. Flowers have a slightly distended tube, bent upward; a rich purple color, with white markings .. 1 6
Grandiflora. Interesting plant, with handsome foliage and singularly shaped flowers; fine for a wall, fence, or side of bush-house. 20 ft. .. 1 6

For NOVELTIES
in PLANTS
see Coloured
Sheets.



Aristolochia
Elegans.

Beaumontia.

Grandiflora. White 2 0
A magnificent flowering climber, producing large white, trumpet-shaped flowers; highly perfumed.

Bignonia.

Australis (Wonga Wonga Vine) 1 0
Capreolata. Red, very distinct 1 6
Excelsa. Yellow, handsome 1 0
Grandiflora. Orange 1 6
Guilfoylei. Red and orange 1 6
Jasminoides. White, dark eye 1 6
Latrobei. White, brown spots 1 0
Lindleyana. Lavender 1 0
Mackeni. Rose 1 0
Mad. Galen. Orange bronze 1 6
Radicans. Red 1 6
Rosea. Rosy lilac 1 6
Sanguinea Præcox. Orange and red 1 6
Speciosa Flava. Yellow and red 1 6
Tweediana. Golden 1 0
Venusta. Orange 1 6

Bignonias are of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. "Venusta," when grown on a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-coloured flowers. Most varieties attach themselves to the walls and fences, and gain their own support.

Bougainvillea.

Spectabilis. Rose lilac 1 6
Splendens. Crimson 2 6
Speciosa. Purple, white centre 1 6
Speciosa Variegata. A charming variegated foliage form of this very popular climbing plant, flower the same as the parent plant Speciosa .. 1 6
Braziliensis. Bright mauve; very handsome .. 1 6
Conspicua. Purple shade 1 6
Glabra. Rose lilac; bush habit 1 6
Glabra Sanderiana. The most perpetual flowering Bougainvillea of all. Violet red .. 1 6
Grandiflora. Magenta 1 6
Hessiana. Purple 1 6

Bougainvilleas like a warm northerly aspect and shelter; their flowers are magnificent, and continue for a long time. All are splendid climbers or creepers. Glabra and Glabra Sanderiana may be grown as shrubs, but are best trained against a wall in a northerly aspect.

Canavallia.

Bonariensis 1 6
Has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth or beauty of foliage; its leaves are large and of a brilliant shining green, with bright purplish red spikes of pea-like flowers.

Clematis.

JACKMANII VARIETIES.

Duchess of Edinburgh 1 6
Fair Rosamond 1 6
Fortunei 1 6
Francofurtensis 1 6
Hendersoni 1 6
Miss Batemann 1 6
Kermesina 1 6
Sophia Flore Plena 1 6
Ville de Simoges 1 6
Montana (American Virgin Bower). Pure white, a valuable climber, suitable for all parts of the State .. 1 6
Deciduous plants of great beauty; require a sheltered position and good soil; produce large, single and double flowers of a variety of colours; grown on a trellis they are very effective.

Cobæa.

Scandens. Purple 1 0
Scandens Alba. White 1 0
Two of the best creepers, and very suitable for covering a trellis; they grow freely, have fine foliage, and produce an abundance of bloom; evergreen and quite hardy.

Dolichos.

Lignosus. Pink 1 0
Lignosus Alba. White 1 0
Fine climber for covering old fences, etc.

Ficus (Creeping Fig).

Minima. Very pretty small-leaved variety .. 1 6
Stipulata 1 0
Pretty little creepers for covering a wall or fence; leaves small and clinging, and the shoots, having small roots, will make fast to anything against which they are trained.

Fuchsia.

Procumbens or Kirkii 1 0
Flowers small, tube yellowish, upper portion reflexed blue. This exceedingly pretty little hardy creeper is principally grown on account of its producing magenta-crimson berries, which remain on for months, and are very attractive during the winter. It is an admirable plant for a suspending basket.

Gelsemium.

Sempervirens 1 6
A beautiful climber; corolla of the flower deep yellow, with protruding anthers.

Hardenbergia.

Digitata. Purple and white 1 6
Monophylla. Purple 1 0
Monophylla Alba. White 1 0
Exceedingly pretty climbing plants.

Hedera (Ivy).

Chrysophylla 1 6
Helix (Common Ivy). Green-leaved 1 0
Helix Rhomboidea Variegata 1 0
Latifolia Maculata 1 6
Palmata 1 6
Tricolor Marginata. Golden margin 1 6
Ivies are so well known that they require no description here further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere.

Honeysuckle (see Lonicera).

Hoya (Wax Plant).

Carnosa. Beautiful climber, with thick fleshy leaves and beautiful clusters of pinkish white flowers, which look as if frosted .. 1 0
Carnosa Variegata. Variegated leaves .. 1 0
Can be grown out of doors on a brick wall in a warm aspect, but is seen to best advantage when grown as a pot plant in a green-house.

Humulus.

Lupulus Variegata (The Variegated Hop) .. 1 6
A charming quick-growing climber, with fine, fresh green foliage.

Ipomæa.

Learii. Blue 1 0
Pandurata (White Moon Flower). This plant has few equals for fast growth and beautiful foliage. Flowers are pure white, single and very shiny, and are supported on a long graceful tube .. 1 0
Hardyi. Pink 1 0
Flowering climbers with showy flowers; rapid growers; soil and situation not important.

Ivy (See Hedera).

Jasminum.

Fruticans. Yellow jasmine. 8 ft. 1 6
Gracilis. White. 5 ft. 1 0
Grandiflorum. White. 10 ft. 1 6
Nudiflorum. Yellow. 10 ft. 1 0
Officinale. White. 8 ft. 1 0
Poicicum. White star-like flowers. 8 ft. .. 1 6
Souvenir de Poiteau. Cream, produces a profusion of berries, black in color .. 1 6
Jasmines all produce sweetly-scented flowers, and can also be grown as shrubs.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Climbing & Twining Plants, contd.

Lapageria.

Rosea. One of the most beautiful climbers in cultivation, producing numerous large, brilliant carmine, bell-shaped flowers .. 5/- to 7 6

Lathyrus (Everlasting Pea).

Latifolius Alba 1 0
Pink Beauty 1 0

Lophospermum.

Grandiflorum. Red 1 6
Very showy climbers, with Gloxinia-shaped flowers.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle).

Aurea Reticulata. White and yellow foliage .. 1 6
Caprifolium (English) 1 6
Confusa. Yellow 1 6
Gigantea. Flowers clear buttercup yellow, quick grower .. 1 6
Japonica. Cream, sweetly scented like Daphne .. 1 6
Sinensis. White and red 1 6
Sinensis Variegata. White and red 1 6
Tartaria Splendens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle .. 1 6
A large family of charmingly scented flowered climbers, with fine foliage, of quick growth; flowers abundant.

Mandevillea.

Suaveolens 1 6
A beautiful, slender, deciduous creeper, bearing lovely white flowers and fine foliage.

Manettia.

Bicolor. Yellow and red. A very pretty climber .. 1 6
Glabra. A gem, either in the flower border or bush-house; it has nice foliage, slender habit, and large scarlet, tube-like flowers. 4ft. .. 1 6

Maurandya.

Alba. White 1 0
Barclayana. Blue 1 0
Beautiful close-growing climbers; do well on a wire fence or trellis; flowers and leaves small, but produced so abundantly as to give the plants in flower a charming appearance.

Medeola (Smilax).

Asparagoides 1 0
The graceful beauty of this handsome plant renders it most valuable for vases or hanging baskets, and it is suitable for either bush-house or verandah culture. It lends itself admirably to table decoration either in pots or for mixing the foliage with cut flowers and fern-leaves; a quick grower.



Rhynchospermum.

Menispermum.

Canadense. Remarkable for its beautiful foliage 1 6
Pretty deciduous climbing plants. Flowers are unimportant, but foliage is fine and suitable for shady positions.

Nasturtium (Double Flowering).

Brick Red. Striped yellow 1 0
Scarlet Flowered 1 0
Two charming, hardy, quick-growing climbers, with fine foliage; profuse bloomers, and perfectly double flowers.

Passiflora (Passion Flower).

Cerulea. Blue and white 1 0
Constance Elliott. Pure white 1 0
Edulis (Edible Passion Fruit). White, tinged purple .. 1 0
Empress Eugene. Blue and white 1 6
Eynesford Gem. Purplish crimson 1 6
Fragrant Beauty. White, centre chocolate; upper portion purple; fragrant .. 1 6
Granadilla. Deep crimson, large fruiting .. 1 6
Incarnata. Red 1 6
Kermesina. Richly-coloured small flowers .. 1 6
Lutea. Yellow 1 6
Mrs. T. Spalding. White variety; variegated leaves .. 1 6
Oldfield Gem. Foliage distinct and handsome, free habit, deliciously perfumed; petals white delicately netted rose, rays of the corona in two circles, and being of wavy outline, they greatly enhance the appearance of the flowers .. 1 6
Sanguinolenta. Crimson 1 0
Fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. Do well in most situations near Sydney. P. Edulis is our celebrated Passion Fruit.

Pereskia.

Aculeata. Climbing cactus, flowers white; known Botanically as Barbados Gooseberry (edible) 1 6

Phaseolus.

Carracalla (Snail Flower) 1 0
Slender climber, with full foliage, producing clusters of lovely lilac flowers, shell-shaped. Very curious; beautiful.

Physianthus.

Albens (Arauja or Cruel Plant) 1 0
White flowers, like Stephanotis; quick grower.

Quisqualis.

Indica 1 6
Producing beautiful sweet-scented flowers of white, orange, and crimson on the same racemes.

Rhynchospermum.

Jasminoides 1 6
Jasminoides Variegated 1 6
A beautiful, perfumed, white-flowered creeper, of quick growth and fine foliage; it is evergreen and hardy, except in the coldest districts.

Solandra.

Grandiflora. Yellow 1 6

Solanum.

Jasminoides 1 0
Jasminoides Alba Marginata 1 0
Jasminoides Aurea Variegata 1 0
Seafortianum. Beautiful clusters of blue flowers .. 1 0
Wendlandii. One of the most superb summer flowering vines it is possible to conceive; blooms continuously, not stray blossoms, each one nearly 3 inches across, as many as a 100 being in a cluster. The colour is an attractive shade of lavender blue, strikingly beautiful.
Superb summer flowering vine; blooms continuously, with great masses of flowers of lavender blue.

Stephanotis.

Floribunda 2 0
Stephanotis is a green-house plant, but will sometimes do well in warm situation out of doors in warm districts. The foliage is wax-like, the flowers pure white, and produced in abundant clusters.

Stigmaphyllon.

Ciliatum 1 6
Producing orchid-like flowers.

Tacsonia.

Exoniensis. Rose pink colour 1 0
Smytheana. This handsome hybrid was raised from T. Mollissima and an unknown species. Flowers were distinct in colour, which is a peculiar shade of orange scarlet; fruit edible .. 1 6
Ignea. Intense scarlet 1 0
Manicata (Scarlet Passion Flower) 1 6
Mollissima. Pink colour 1 6
Van Volxemi. Crimson colour 1 6
This family is distinguished from the Passiflora by the long cylindrical tubes of the calyx of the flowers; they are quick-growing, beautiful climbers.

Thunbergia.

Laurifolia. Large blue flowers 1 0
Coccinea. Small red flowers 1 6
These are fine, free flowering plants of great beauty.

Virginian Creeper (See Ampelopsis).

Vinca (Periwinkle).

Argentea Variegata. Useful for low border; trailing habit 1 0

Vitis.

Lebrusca. Large-leaved American vine 1 0
A splendid free-growing climber, producing small flowers, mignonette scented, and clusters of purple berries; very handsome foliage.

Wistaria.

Sinensis. A handsome climber; in deep soil it grows to an enormous size; the lavender flowers hang in pendant clusters, flowering in early spring before it puts forth a leaf .. 1 6
Sinensis Alba 1 6
Brachybotrys. Pink 1 6
Multijuga. A Japanese variety, with dark purple racemes, which attain a length of from 2 to 3 feet. An extra fine form .. 1 6
Magnifica. Blue; flowering when in full leaf .. 1 6

Verandah Plants.

Strong Plants, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

So many lovers of plants have no opportunity of indulging in their hobby, except in a verandah garden, that we add a short list of plants which can be successfully cultivated in pots or boxes in this way. They will all thrive, providing the ends of the verandah are closed in to prevent sharp currents of air blowing on them. In cold districts a screen in front will prevent frosts from injuring them.

Aspidistra. Very hardy; handsome foliage.
Asparagus Plumosus. Very handsome pot plant.
Aucubas. Charming foliage plant.
Azaleas. Very showy verandah plants; free bloomers.
Begonia Rex. Ornamental foliage, beautifully marked.
Bouvardias. White, pink, and crimson; charming.
Cactus. Beautiful flowers; various.
Calla (Lily of the Nile). Fine foliage; easiest culture.
Coleus. Beautiful ornamental leaves; various kinds.
Epiphyllum. Cactus family; effective verandah plants.
Euphorbia (Christ's Thorn). Curious and beautiful.
Farugium. Handsome dark green and spotted leaves.
Ferns. Many fine, hardy varieties in pots.
Fuchsias. In splendid variety; single and double.
Hardy Dracenas. Very hardy foliage plants.
Heliotrope. Sweet-scented, favourite flowering plants.
Hydrangea. Fine flowering plants; very attractive.
Imantophyllum. Orange flowers; massive foliage.
Mimulus Musk. Make charming pot plants.
Ophiopogon. Violet flowers; variegated foliage.
Palms. We can supply these in all sizes and varieties.
Primula (Chinese Primrose). Extremely handsome.
Small Tree Ferns.
Staghorn Ferns. Grown on walls are very beautiful.
Valotta Purpurea. Bulbous plant; fine flowers.



Begonia, Ornamental Leaved.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Conifers and Taxads

Araucaria.		each	dozen	hundred
A. Cunninghami	..	1 6	15 0	100 0
A. Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya)	..	1 6	15 0	100 0
A. Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)	..	each 1 6		
A. Cookii	..	each 1 6		
A. Imbricata (Monkey Puzzle). 50 ft.	..	An exquisite Pine, specially adapted for cooler districts	each 2 6	

A magnificent family of grand ornamental trees, which should be used freely in all plantations. Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine) of fine symmetrical habit, will grow on the coast, but not too far from the sea; it grows quickly, is hardy and not particular to soil. Cunninghami, a very handsome tree; its foliage is produced on the end of its branches, giving it quite a unique appearance; foliage, dark green; branching habit; native of Queensland. Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya Pine) handsome trees of regular and symmetrical habit; leaves deep green, shining and very prickly.

Abies.		each	dozen	hundred
A. Douglasii (Silver Fir)	..	1 6		
A. Excelsa (Norway Spruce)	..	1 6		
A. Smithiana (Himalaya Spruce)	..	1 6		
A. Alba (White Spruce)	..	1 6		
A. Nordmanniana (Crimean Pine)	..	1 6		
A. Pinsapa (The Spanish Silver Fir).	..	A very magnificent species, very regular and symmetrical in habit.		

Beautiful trees of symmetrical but rather slow growth, should be in every plantation. When making young growth, they are clad with beautiful pale green foliage; quite hardy; resemble the Scotch Firs.

Cedrus.		each	dozen	hundred
C. Deodara or (Indian Cedar)	..	1 0 to 2 6		
A beautiful tree, especially well adapted for specimen tree on extensive lawns, and can well be introduced into large avenues, and has proved to be drought-resisting.				

Cryptomeria.		each	dozen	hundred
C. Elegans	..	1 6		
C. Japonica (The Typical Tree of Japan)	..	1 6		
Fine ornamental trees from Japan; hardy, but prefers good soil and sheltered position. Elegans, of upright habit, well branched, and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.				

Cupressus (Cypress).		each	dozen	hundred
C. Lawsoniana	..	1 0	10 0	75 0
C. Macrocarpa. Of very quick growth	..	1 0	10 0	75 0

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS

for a Collection of Various Varieties (say 25 to 100 trees or more), on application.



Pinus Insignis.

CUPRESSUS—Contd.		each	dozen	hundred
C. Sempervirens	..	1 0	10 0	75 0
C. Lambertiana, "Horizontalis." One of the best	..	each 2 6		
C. Lambertiana, Aurea. Very beautiful	..	2 6		
C. Knightii. Hardy in all parts	..	1 0		
C. Excelsa. Fine ornamental variety	..	1 0		
C. Tortulosus	..	1 0		
C. Tortulosus. Propagated from cuttings. Very useful for hedge purposes (see description in "Hedge Plants")	..	each 1 6		
C. Benthiana (Cypress)	..	1 0		
C. Corneyana	..	1 0		
C. Funerbris (Funeral Cypress). 50 ft.	..	1 0		
C. Goveniana. 15 to 20 ft.	..	1 0		
C. Guadalupensis	..	1 0		
C. Majestica	..	1 0		
C. MacNabiana. 10 to 15 ft.	..	1 0		

Most largely grown of all the Conifers, embracing a variety of beautiful quick-growing trees; they all do well near Sydney, and in nearly all other parts of the State. Lambertiana, the finest of this splendid family of tree shrubs, grows 15 to 20 ft. in three years; of dense habit, pyramidal, branching to the ground, hardy, will stand cutting freely; can be grown as a hedge or breakwind.

C. Macrocarpa Variegata.

Will not be able to supply plants this season.

Juniperus (Juniper).

J. Bermudiana (Pencil Cedar). An exquisite tree	..	each 1 6
J. Chinensis	..	1 6
J. Hibernica	..	1 6
J. Thujaoides	..	1 6
J. Virginiana (Virginian Cedar)	..	1 6

Hardy, upright-growing Conifers; will thrive in any climate; distinct in form and foliage, and contrast with Cupresses or Pines. Very useful for ornamental planting; of compact habit.

Libocedrus.

L. Doniana	..	each 2 0
L. Decurrens	..	1 6
Libocedrus (Incense Cedar). Dwarf, handsome tree; densely branched, conical shaped; not hardy in the colder parts of our State. Leaves are scaled, formed, compressed, in opposite pairs, and in four imbricated rows. Its leaves are aromatic. Decurrens forms a magnificent specimen tree for a lawn, with bright glossy green foliage.		

Norfolk Island Pine (see Araucaria).

Picea (see Abies).

Pinus.

	each	dozen	hundred
P. Insignis	1 0	10 0	70 0
P. Canariensis	1 6	15 0	75 0
P. Halepensis. Very hardy	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Pinea (Stone Pine) This very picturesque tree thrives best in a sandy soil near the sea	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Strobus (Weymouth Pine)	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Sylvestris (Scotch Fir)	1 0	10 0	75 0
P. Maritima (Pinaster). Cluster Pine	1 0	10 0	75 0
Fine for planting near the sea or exposed situation.			
P. Toeda. Beautiful turpentine or incense pine	ea.	1 0	
P. Longifolia. This is described as one of the handsomest of all the Pines	..	1 6	
P. Benthiana (Ponderosa). 50 to 100 ft.	..	1 0	
P. Muricata (Bishop's Pine). A distinct species, with a somewhat irregular growth	..	1 0	
P. Rigida (The Pitch Pine). 40 to 50 ft.	..	1 0	

This family includes some of the finest trees in cultivation. They are hardy, quick-growing, and beautiful specimens for lawn embellishments, or for avenues, and make excellent break-wind plantations.

Podocarpus.

P. Elatus. The largest variety	..	each 1 6
P. Spinulosus (Ilawarra Pine). A much branched erect shrub	..	1 6
P. Totara (New Zealand Yew Tree)	..	1 6
We can offer a fine stock of this beautiful shade tree.		

Cedrus Deodara.



Retinospora.

R. Pisifera. 10 ft.	..	each 1 6
R. Pisifera Aurea. 10 ft.	..	1 6
R. Ericoides. 10 to 15 ft.	..	1 0
R. Obtusa	..	1 6
R. Plumosa	..	1 6
R. Plumosa Aurea	..	1 6

Retinospora, a beautiful tribe of tree shrubs from 15 to 20 feet high, closely allied to the Cupressus family, which they resemble; close habit, branching and pyramidal.

Salisburia.

S. Adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree)	..	each 1 6
A fine tree, with foliage somewhat resembling an Adiantum; it is not evergreen, however.		

Taxodium.

T. Sempervirens (Redwood). 50 to 100 ft.	each 2 0
T. Distichum (The Deciduous Pine)	.. 1 6

Taxus (Yew).

T. Argentea Variegata. Striped with silvery white, sometimes changing to straw colour; a very charming variety	..	each 2 0
T. Hibernica Variegata	..	2 0
T. Baccata	..	1 6
A very handsome tree shrub; quite hardy, compact in growth, and with good foliage.		

Thuja.

T. Lobbi. Handsome tree from California	each 1 6
T. Occidentalis	.. 1 0
T. Occidentalis Ellvangeriana	.. 1 6
T. Orientalis (The Bookleaf Pine)	.. 1 0
T. Orientalis Aurea	.. from 1 6

Beautiful family of plants, of compact dwarf habit of growth. T. Orientalis Aurea is a golden Thuja of great beauty. All the family are hardy anywhere, except in hottest districts.

Thujopsis

T. Borealis	..	each 1 6
T. Dolobrata	..	1 6
T. Dolobrata Variegata	..	1 6
Hardy, evergreen coniferous tree, resembling the Thuja.		

Wellingtonia (Big Tree of California).

W. Gigantea (Redwood)	..	each 2 6
In a young state it is of a beautiful habit of growth, and although rather slow growing, it is always worthy of a place. Only suitable for high altitudes in the State. Grows to a height of 600 feet.		

Yew (see Taxus).

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Azaleas.

Strong Plants. 1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.
S denotes single; D, double; SD., semi-double.

THE Azalea is a lovely, early, spring-flowering, evergreen shrub, and has no equal for richness and purity of coloring. Planted in masses it affords a strikingly beautiful display. In very dry seasons, Azaleas should be helped with heavy waterings about once a fortnight. They can be grown as pot plants, and are suitable either for bush-house or verandah culture.

Alba Magna. Large white, occasionally striped. S.
Baron de Vriere. Pure white; large. S.
Bernard Andrea Alba. Double white. SD.
Charmer. Bright amaranth; good form. S.
Cocarde Orange. Orange scarlet; splendid flowers. S.
Comtesse de Flanders. Large, satin rose. S.
Comte Charles de Kerchove. Free flowering, perfect shape; flesh color; white stripes. D.
Dame Melanie. Bright rose, edged with pure white; carmine blotch. S.
Deutsche Perle. This is without doubt the best double-white Azalea yet sent out, being very free flowering, early blossoming, and well adapted for forcing purposes. D.
Duc de Nassau. Large, dark rosy purple. S.
Distinction. Salmon, margined with white. S.
Daphne. Pure white, sparingly striped with pink; crisped edges. D.

Empereur de Bresil. Large double rose of exquisite form, banded with white, upper petals marked with glossy red. D.
Empress of India. Flowers perfect; the other segments are gracefully wavy and well expanded, the segments which occupy the centre are carmine, white, and salmon rose. D.
Indica Alba. Pure white. S.
Mollis. Orange yellow. S.
Mollis. Pale yellow. S.
Mollis. Red. S.
Mont Blanc. White, shaded lemon; beautifully striped. S.
Madame Dominique Vervane. Rose, marked purple. S.
Madame Herman Siedel. Pure white. S.D.
Marquis of Lorne. Bright orange, saffron yellow blotch. S.
Phryne. Pure white flowers. S.
Sigismund Rucker. Rosy lilac, bordered white. S.
Souvenir de Prince Albert. Rose, broad margin white. D.

Camellias.

1s. 6d. to 2s. each, according to size.

THESE grand and favourite plants succeed admirably in this climate. The best soil for them is strong, well-drained loam of good depth, with liberal manuring once a year. In favourable soil the trees will grow to a height of from 12 to 20 ft. With proper attention, fine specimens can be grown in large pots or ornamental tubs for decorative purposes. Bloom from May to September.

Alba Plena. White, fine.
Angelo Cocchi. White, striped rose.
Archduchess Augusta. Red, white stripe.
Aspasia. White, pink spots.
Augusta Superba. Pink, cupped.
Blanda. Rose, very hardy.
Bonomiana. White stripes, splendid flower.
Candidissima. White, very beautiful.
C. H. Hovey. Crimson, shaded violet.
Comtesse Calina. Pure white, fine.
Dionisia Poniatowski. Pure white.
Dryade. Rose, fine form.
Fimbriata Alba. Splendid, white fringed. 2s. each.
Florence. White.
Great Eastern. Red, large and showy.

Harriett Sheather. Rosy salmon, fine flower.
Imbricata Alba.
Innocence. Pure white.
Isabella. Large and handsome, white.
Lady St. Clair. Pale pink.
La Pace. White, rose, striped crimson.
Lavinia Maggi. White, crimson blotches.
Maria Theresa. Blush, crimson spots.
Mathotiana Alba. Large, pure white.
Mrs. Fairfax. Rose pink.
Mrs. Hope. Blush colour.
Mrs. Mort. Flesh splendidly imbricated.

Mrs. Skottowe. White striped, rose.
Pauline Maggi. Pure white, very double.
Prince Frederick William. Superb rose.
Princess Louise. Pure white, very fine.
Sarah Frost. Bright red, splendid.
Sulphurous. Dark red.
Tabbs. Crimson, marbled with white.
Tricolor Imbricata.
Valtevarado. Vivid rose, fine.
Venus de Medicis. Crimson, veined rose.
Virginia Franco. Rose, changing to pink, flesh margin.
Wrightii. Crimson, magnificent.

Flowering Begonias.

THESE charming pot plants are now most highly esteemed for the magnificence of their flowers and their beautiful foliage. We offer both single and double varieties. They are easily managed, and can be grown very successfully in a bush-house; abundant bloomers; all shades of colour. They bloom spring and summer and rest in winter.

Tuberous Rooted.

Single Varieties 1s. 6d. each; 15s. doz.
Double Varieties 2s. each; 21s. doz.

Shrubby Varieties.

1s. each.

Distinct from the Tuberous-rooted varieties; small flowers, but beautiful foliage.

Argyrostigma.
Dregiana.
Fuchsiaoides.
Manicata.
Macrophylla.

Metallica.
Nymphaefolia.
Spotted Leopard.
Weltoniensis.

Ornamental-leaved Begonias.

1s. each; 9s. per doz. A fine collection of the most beautiful varieties.

HIGHLY decorative pot plants for greenhouse, verandah, or bush-house culture. The leaves are beautifully marked with bronze, silver, and crimson. Most charming house plants.

Rhododendrons.

Hybrid Varieties—2s. 6d. to 10s. each.

Beautiful Cannas.

A very fine collection of the above.
1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

THIS is a decorative plant of great beauty, nearly always in flower; magnificent in foliage like the leaves of the Banana; not particular as to soil or situation. A very ornamental plant, apart altogether from its surprisingly lovely flowers. The new race of Cannas which we offer may well be termed "orchid flowered," as they completely eclipse in beauty the old-fashioned varieties, now quite out of date.

Double Petunias.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

BEAUTIFUL border plants, which grow rapidly and bloom profusely; suitable for early spring planting.

White, Purple, Crimson, Striped, etc., and at least a dozen varieties of various blendings of colours.

Finest Blooms I ever saw!

"Will you please forward Seeds as per list enclosed. I must not forget to say that Hybrid Calceolarias I have grown this season from seed procured from you, have produced the finest blooms I ever saw, and colouring marvellous. . . ."—F. MAUNDRELL, Liverpool Road, Ashfield.—11-11-03

Bouvardias.

1s. each;
10s. doz.

(Except where otherwise marked.)

BEAUTIFUL dwarf plants for outdoor cultivation. The plants bloom profusely during the year, and some even in winter. They are charming for bouquets. The varieties are from pure white to deep crimson, and some are perfumed.

Alfred Neuner. Double; petals waxy white; beautiful.
Beauty of Brisbane. Pure white; robust habit, free.
Bocchii. Bright pink, white throat; very fine.
Bridal Wreath. White, shaded blush; fine free flowering.
Cardinale. White tube, carmine petals; very effective.
Coral Queen. Scarlet, with white throat.

Countess Hopetoun. (F.C.C.) Color rosy salmon, changing with age to flesh pink; blooms very large and of great substance.

Dazzler. Fiery red.

Duchess of York. Very cheerful blush pink, shading to a tinge of heliotrope. Similar to Beauty of Brisbane.

Elegans. Vermilion-scarlet; rich and bright.

Etna. Reddish-vermilion; double, very distinct.

Flavescens. Yellow, changing to white.

Flavescens Improved.

Flavescens fl. pl. Double yellow.

Hogarth. Scarlet; good hardy variety.

Hogarth fl. pl. Dark scarlet; double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora. Improved snow-white.

Jacquiniflora. Bright, scarlet, hardy.

King of Scarlets. (F.C.C.) The immense blooms of this deep scarlet variety, are freely produced on the terminal and lateral branches; vigorous grower.

Luteola Plena. Double; pale yellow tubes and flowers.

Maiden's Blush. Bright bluish pink.

Meteor. Brilliant scarlet; fine truss; short thick pips; strong vigorous habit; a fine addition.

Miss Ida Cheeseman. A very distinct variety with large flowers of a pale delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being of a deeper shade, giving it a charming appearance; the plant is compact and robust, a very free bloomer, and is very sweetly perfumed. 1s. 6d.

Mrs. G. H. Kerslake. This sterling novelty is an entirely new type of Bouvardia, combining the large flowers of B. Humboldtii Corymbiflora, with the larger truss and free flowering qualities of the small flowered section. Deliciously fragrant, dwarf sturdy habit, and keeps in condition 3 or 4 days after being cut. 1s. 6d.

President Cleveland. Very large; brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield. Double rose.

Priory Beauty. Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Rubra. Dark crimson variety, very floriferous.

Sang Lorrain. Produces large corymbs of double flowers, of an orange-scarlet colour.

Umbellata Carne. White, changing to rosy blush.

Unique. Cherry red, bright and rich, good variety.

Victor Lemoine. Double scarlet.

Vreelandii. White, hardy.



Bouvardias.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

FOR OUR SUPERB
NEW CARNATIONS
SEE COLOURED SHEETS.



Carnations

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

ALL prized as much for their charming colors as for the profusion of flowers and the exquisite perfume of their blooms; whilst the long duration of their blooming season places them in the front rank of florist flowers. There is no difficulty in their culture. They thrive in any fair soil, and may be planted out from pots at almost any time of the year.

Tree or Perpetual Flowering Carnations

Alice Lee. White ground, with pencillings of purple rose.
Alice Ayres. White, tipped carmine.
Annie Douglas. Canary, edged-flaked carmine, very fine.
Artemis. Scarlet, handsomely flaked and streaked lavender; the flowers of fine form and large size; a distinct and very attractive fancy.
Atalanta. Dark buff, striped coral, shaded rose lake.
Belgravia. White, pencilled crimson.
Brodick. Yellow ground, fancy; petals admirable; beautifully flaked and marked with clear rosy red.
Camden. Red and white flake, perfect in form.
Cecilia. Has clear yellow flowers, as large as the Malmaisons.
Chloris. Yellow, streaked scarlet on the edges.
Clara. White ground, pencilled carmine, smooth petals.
Czarina. A remarkably distinct and handsome variety of large size; yellow ground, heavily edged and marked with bright scarlet.
Dalmio. Blush white, flaked scarlet flowers; large, splendid shape.
Dandy. Beautiful; pencilled with heliotrope on creamy white ground; one of the best; good show bloom.
Deering's Conqueror. Cream, marked with maroon pencillings; magnificent variety.
Deppe. White ground, heavily suffused carmine; a very pretty carnation of fine form and petal, smooth edged.
Dervish. Primrose, yellow ground, finely margined lilac rose.
Dick Donovan. Blush, changing to pure white; large handsome flowers.
Dr. P. M. Wood. Salmon, pencilled with pink; of splendid habit, very perpetual.
Duchess of Portland. White, striped with rose.
Duchess of York. Superb self colour, light coral changing pale flesh, delicately scented.
Edith Harries. Deep yellow, striped bright rose.
Effie Dean. Picotee, yellow ground, edged and slightly barred rose.
Enchantress. White self, large size; fine form.
Engadine. Deep rose pink.
Enid. White ground, striped and pencilled rose, smooth petal, one of the best perpetuals.
Fairy Bower. Perfect in form; smooth petal; a delicate shade of salmon pink.
Florrie Henwood. Yellow ground, Picotee, the edge well marked with rose, large and beautifully formed flowers.
Formosa. Deep apricot buff, flamed and edged with fiery red.
F. S. Bryant. White, flaked bright scarlet.
Golden Eagle. Golden yellow ground, fancy flowers, large, perfect form, edged and prettily marked bright red.
George Cruickshank. Orange buff ground, flaked with crimson.
G. Tilley. Intense flesh pink, very large flowers.
Hermoine. Pale lemon, striped purplish rose.
Hilda. Yellow ground, edged and flaked with dark crimson.

Jack Earnshaw. Dark glossy maroon.
Jeanette. Pearly white, faintly pencilled cerise.
Jesse. Picotee with light purple on white ground; handsome, of nice form and petal.
Jim Smyth. Brilliant scarlet, free flowering, non-bursting.
Lorna Doon. Bright scarlet flake.
Lurline. Pure white, edges striped dark claret, flowers well formed.
Mercury. Very large white.
Mikado. Bright red, flaked dark crimson.
Miss A. Campbell. Beautiful yellow self; queen of this popular colour.
Miss Barber. Dark crimson, splashed dark purple.
Miss E. Hudson. Buff yellow, striped rose.
Miss Knaus. Orange, tipped blood-red, large flower.
Miss Vera Morris. Pearly white, spotted lilac.
Mephisto. Intense crimson self, a full, smooth, and well formed flower.
Mr. Douglas. A fine pink self; good form, smooth petal.
Mrs. Davey. White edged, striped purplish rose, grand variety; flowers large and of excellent form; fine smooth petal.
Mrs. E. Kirwan. Deep rosy pink, lightly pencilled, dark purple.
Mrs. Harby Dixon. Carmine rose.
Mrs. H. S. Teakle. Pale rose, striped bright pink and heliotrope.
My Lady. Salmon pink, the best of its kind; smooth petals.
Miss Ellen Terry. Extra large, pure white variety; rivals the Malmaison in size.
Mrs. Eric Hambro. Pure white, perfect form.
Newhaven. Very large, rich crimson, base of petals dark steel blue.
Pride of Penshurst. Flowers are of good size, capital form, and of a deep clear yellow.
Princess Alice. White ground, pencilled rose.
Renown. Dark claret, smooth-edged petals.
Reynolds Hole. Salmon, outer petals lighter.
Rosy Miller. Very beautiful, two shades of pink.
Sadek. Dark rose of admirable form and charming colour.
Sansparel. Beautiful light pink, smooth petals.
Scarlet King. Fine scarlet.
Sigurd. Salmon apricot, an improved Reynolds Hole.
Stanton. French white, blotched and streaked two shades of pink; very perpetual; large; excellent.
Striata. Salmon ground, striped pink.
Tristram. A fine bright red self, of nice form and petal; large sized flowers.
Triumph. Deep rose, edged and heavily striped purplish rose; enormous.
Trojan. Fine large white.
The Dey. Yellow ground, heavily suffused and splashed with bright pink.
White Clipper. One of the best whites.
William King. Very dark, glossy claret throughout, a splendid show flower.

Growing Well!

"The Roses and all other plants arrived safely, and are growing well. They were splendidly packed, and arrived here quite fresh. Thank you for your prompt attention to my orders, also for Catalogue which I was glad to receive."—KARL A. VON NIDA, Willow Tree.—13-5-03.

"Mrs. Wallace thanks Messrs. Anderson & Co. for prompt attention to orders sent, and to the healthy condition of Plants, which are growing nicely."—MRS. WALLACE, Four Mile Creek.—24-5-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Chrysanthemums.

1s. each; 9s. per doz. 9s. 6d. post free.

Chrysanthemums marked F.C.C. have been awarded First-class Certificates at the principal Exhibitions in England.



- Abbe Medenhall.** A beautiful flower of pale canary yellow; of immense size, high centre; outer petals reflexed, centre petals incurving and twisted.
- Acme.** A strikingly handsome flower, centre petals incurving, showing their under surface of a lovely silver colour, while the lower petals recurve and show their upper surface of a rich carmine rose.
- Ada.** Cerise, with silvery reverse, the inner petals incurving to the centre, making a complete ball of silver.
- A. J. Balfour.** Jap. Quite a novel shade of colour, and a most attractive flower; lovely muslin rose-pink, petals broad and stout.
- Alfriston.** Ref. Colour, a very deep maroon red, reverse of petals gold; handsome variety on account of the inner petals showing gold, outer petals deep rich maroon red.
- American Flag.** An immense double and solid Japanese variety, of most novel and striking effect; colour silvery rose, each petal lined and striped with darkest crimson.
- Australie.** Jap. A massive well-built flower, of enormous dimensions; colour, light rosy amaranth, with soft silvery reverse.
- Beauty of Exmouth.** Without question one of the finest acquisitions to this favourite family; flowers of immense size, snow-white, florets beautifully twisted and incurved, somewhat after the style of Florence Davies, but far superior.
- Beauty of Castle Hill.** Rich golden yellow, reverse of petals lined bright salmon rose; very long broad florets, incurving.
- Blenheim.** Ref. Colour, bright rosy purple, reverse of petals silver.
- Boule D'Or.** Incurved bloom, with broad straw-yellow petals of much substance.
- Buff Globe.** Rich deep buff colour.
- Camden.** This is an excellent variety for show purposes, on account of it being an easy grower and a very large flower; colour, rich carmine rose, the reverse of petals silvery; medium height.
- Calvat's A. Gold.** Jap. Inc. A magnificent flower of clear canary yellow, with silvery reverse; long petals incurving, then drooping.
- Col. W. B. Smith.** An immense double, high-built flower, petals broad and large, forming a solid mass of the richest bright golden bronze.
- Commandant Blusset.** Dark crimson red, with silvery white reverse broad florets.
- Director Kowallek.** Flowers of immense size and substance, very broad petals, forming a perfect ball, purple violet.
- Directeur Tisserand.** Golden yellow, curiously flushed in the centre with deep crimson.
- Dorothy.** Colour, terra cotta, with gold reverse, the inner petals incurving right to the centre, showing the gold prominently.
- Duchess of York.** Delicate light yellow; very graceful.
- Duke of Wellington.** Jap. Inc. A flower of enormous size and great substance, the massive incurving petals being quite three-quarters of an inch in width; colour, salmon-buff outside, inside of the petals a deeper shade of salmon.

CULTURE. The Chrysanthemum will grow in almost any kind of soil, and is well adapted for any climate. For striking the cuttings, a mixture of loam and leaf-mould, with a little sand, or any tolerably rich light soil may be used; but to produce the vigorous plants and fine blooms seen at the Metropolitan shows, the plants require—in the more advanced stages of their growth—soil of a rich and more substantial nature. As Chrysanthemums produce far more flower buds than they can bring to maturity, it is necessary where effect with fairly good bloom is desired, to disbud them to a great extent, as it greatly enhances the beauty of the blossoms without decreasing too much the supply of flowers. Where show blooms are desired, a much more liberal treatment, of course, is necessary.

- Edwin Molyneux.** Jap. Crimson, reverse gold, grand.
- Emily Doon.** Jap. Inc. The flowers are large and of good substance, creamy white, changing to pink as they mature, centre pale yellow.
- Emily Silsbury.** Inc. A rival to Mdle. Therese Rey, but much easier to grow, and of more substance; pure white, long drooping and gracefully curling petals.
- Emily Ladenburg.** Jap. Inc. Bloom of large size and build, solid form, deepest crimson, nearest approach to black, never burns as crimsons are apt to do.
- Frank Hannaford.** Jap. Inc. Colour, old golden buff, a massive bloom with rather narrow incurving florets.
- G. M. Childs.** Jap. The flowers are massive, of immense size, with broad reflexed petals of great substance; deep, rich, velvety crimson flower.
- General Hutton.** A fine large flower of a bright yellow; each petal is margined with chocolate brown, full to the centre.
- General Roberts.** Jap. Red shaded carmine; an enormous flower, the lower florets of which are tubulated and spatulate, gracefully intermingling.
- Good Gracious.** Delicate link, long tubulated petals, loosely incurved.
- G. H. Kerslake, Jun.** Jap. Pearly white, a most handsome flower.
- George J. Warren.** Japanese Inc. A deep canary yellow.
- Guy Hamilton.** Very large, pure white.
- Hairy Wonder.** Colour, a pleasing shade of terra cotta, the opening of the floret tinted amber, and completely incurved to the centre.
- John Pocket.** Indian red, old gold reverse; long broad incurving petals; large massive perfectly incurved flower.
- Lady Esther Smith.** Japanese Inc. Pure ivory white, with broad incurving petals of good substance, intermingling and forming a grand massive flower.
- Lady Hopetoun.** Ref. Colour, most lovely shade of heliotrope pink imaginable, reverse of petals silvery; as the flower expands, the petals recurve right to the centre, thus showing its beautiful shade of colour.
- Lady Roberts.** A strikingly handsome flower, of a beautiful rich crimson, with gold reverse on tips. The centre petals exhibit the gold as they incurve to the centre, the rich crimson of the outer petals predominating.
- Lord Hopetoun.** Ref. A very handsome flower of the most beautiful rich crimson with golden reverse. When fully expanded the centre petals exhibit the gold, while the outer petals recurve, thus showing the lovely shade of crimson.
- Lord Salisbury.** Yellow, suffused with crimson; a magnificent flower, with long drooping florets, eight inches long.
- Louis Boehmer.** Jap. Silvery pink, floret incurved; hirsute var.
- Mabel Morgan.** Colour, buttercup-yellow; one of the loveliest yet raised.
- Madame Carnot.** Pure white, enormous large flowers.
- Majesty.** Jap. Deep glowing red.
- Miss Nellie Pockett.** Creamy white, long drooping florets, curled at tips; perfectly full.
- Millicent Richardson.** Colour, purple claret, silvery reverse.
- Mdile. Therese Rey.** A grand novelty of last season's introduction; one of the very best for exhibition purposes.
- Meredith.** Deep terra cotta, reverse of petals golden.
- Miss Amy Castles.** Deep golden yellow, with wide petals, irregularly arranged, giving the flowers a graceful appearance.
- Miss Baden Powell.** Colour, a beautiful clear golden yellow, slightly shaded red.
- Miss Georgina Pitcher.** Jap. Inc. Lemon yellow.
- Modesta.** Yellow, florets beautifully curled.
- Mr. W. T. McNeice.** Large handsome flower, colour deep rosy lilac; reverse of petals much lighter shade.
- Mrs. W. R. Church.** White, flushed with lilac rose, the ends of petals showing a deeper shade of color.
- Mrs. George Fairbairn.** Ref. Colour, yellow, suffused with chocolate brown.
- Mrs. Bruce Findlay.** Deep blush, pink petals, long flat, slightly serrated.
- Mrs. W. J. Godfrey.** Handsome variety, purest white; broad florets, incurving and recurving; hairy habit.
- Mrs. F. S. Grimwade.** Colour, a beautiful high heliotrope, with silver reverse, incurving right to the centre, the finer petals showing the silver prominently.
- Mrs. W. T. McNeice.** Ref. Color dark Indian red, reverse of petals straw shade.
- Mrs. W. Mease.** Beautiful sulphur sport of Madame Carnot; it resembles it in every way, except its color.
- Mrs. White Popham.** Colour, white, lined and frosted with carmine.
- Mrs. Wm. Riggall.** A massive flower, with incurving petals of fine substance; colour bright golden yellow, outside petals slightly flushed with red.
- Mrs. J. Shaw.** A very fine sturdy bloom of the Etoile de Lyon type; colour, a rich deep pink, with very broad petals.
- Mrs. John Shrimpton.** Jap. A deep drooping flower, valuable as a corner or prominent front row flower, golden buff, shaded and striped crimson red.
- Phoebus.** Jap. Pure chrome yellow.
- Phyllis.** A large incurving variety, full to the centre, of a soft canary yellow; edges of petals flushed with light mauve.
- President Armand.** Jap. Deep crimson red, golden reverse.
- Royal Standard.** Jap. Ref. Handsome flower of deepest crimson.
- Rupert.** Cinnamon red, shaded with buff; reverse a soft gold shade of colour, incurving towards the centre.
- Sir H. H. Kitchen.** Colour very rich bright terra-cotta, without a trace of brown; golden reverse; the outer florets are long and slightly drooping, inner ones incurve regularly to the centre.
- Sir George White.** Golden terra-cotta.
- Snowdon.** Jap. An immense very pure white, with long straight flowers.
- Sunstone.** Jap. Beautiful spreading Japanese, beautiful shade of buff, suffused with orange, and pale buff reverse.
- Syringa.** Lilac flowers, very large and curiously twisted.
- The Convention.** Salmon red, bright buff reverse, long, broad drooping florets, centre incurving, slightly whorled.
- Waban.** Very broad, long, curling petals; colour, light rose pink; flowers immense size.
- Wallaroo.** Deep rosy pink.
- W. A. Manda.** New golden yellow hairy Chrysanthemum, flower very large, of a clear golden brown.
- W. Tricker.** Sweet delicate rose, every flower incurving in a most attractive form.
- Zulinda.** Petals clear rose pink, reverse silvery glossy pink, good stem and foliage.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants



Cactus, Decorative and Show Dahlias. 1s. each; 10s. per doz.

A LARGE demand has set in for Cactus Dahlias, and they are now the fashionable flower, and will be largely grown this season. The beautiful coloring of the curiously formed petals, and the extreme grace and elegance of the cut blooms for decorative purposes, have given this variety of Dahlia a first place.

Show Dahlias.

Bishop of Durham. Salmon red.
Bob Ridley. Glowing crimson.
Canary Bird. Bright yellow.
Champion. Large yellow.
Dictator. White, tipped lilac.
Dido. Orange red.
Florrie Lucas. Red, with violet markings.
Gem of the West. Magenta.
Leah. Orange.
Maud Fellowes. French white, tinted purple.
Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate soft pink, model form.
Prince of Denmark. Dark maroon, shaded crimson.
Queen of the Whites. Pure white; fine form.
Rising Sun. Rich scarlet, at times tipped white.
Snowball. A splendid pure white.
W. H. Williams. Bright scarlet, high centre.

"I received your Dahlias in November last, and flowered them very successfully. They were far and away the best blooms that I saw in Toowoomba last year."—
 C. HENNESSY, Toowoomba, Q.
 —28-7-3.

Fancy Dahlias.

Agnes. Salmon pink, edged crimson.
Frederick Smith. Deep lilac, striped purple.
Lotty Eckford. White, striped purple.
Maid of the Vale. Dark red.
Mr. Miller. Black and white.
Mrs. N. Halls. Bright scarlet, tipped white.
Mrs. Saunders. Yellow, tipped white.
Novelty. Delicate rose, flaked purple pink.
T. R. Sneddon. White, edged violet rose.
T. W. Girdlestone. Lilac, flaked dark maroon.

Pompone Dahlias.

Catherine. Yellow.
Donovan. White, lavender tips; distinct; attractive.
Fairy Primrose. Canary yellow, tipped white.
Firefly. Clear dark scarlet.
German Favorite. Orange.
Hypatia. Amber, shaded fawn, centre of petals lemon.
Jewel. Pale primrose, blotches of pure white; occasionally comes pure white.
Robert Burns. Salmon, tipped crimson.
Senator. Creamy white.
Sou d'Ed. Bull. White, quilled edge.
White Aster. Pure white, frimbriated edges.

Cactus and Decorative.

Alfred Vasey. Amber and pink, exquisite form.
Angelika. White, outside pale rose, standing on long stems well above the foliage. 1s. 6d.
Austin Cannell. Mauvy pink; fine formed petals.
Baron Schöeder. Imperial purple; erect flowers.
Beauty of Arundel. Glowing crimson, tips shaded purple.
Beauty of Brentwood. Purple magenta, true Cactus type.
Bridesmaid. Delicate rose, passing to pale primrose.
Britannia. Delicate shade soft salmon pink.
Brunhilde. The loosely rayed flowers are of a lovely tint of brilliant plum colour, on long firm stems; the flowers reach well above the foliage.
Cannell's Crest. Richest of the cherry-red section.
Capstan. Soft brick-red, tinted apricot.
Captain Dreyfus. Narrow petals, dark velvety maroon.
Cinderella. Bright purple, deepening to velvety shade.
Countess of Lonsdale. Salmon apricot, carmine pink towards tips.
Countess of Pembroke. Delicate lilac, a pleasing colour.
Countess of Radnor. Combination of delicate hues.
Dankwart. Flowers beautiful rose carmine.
Delicata. Soft peach colour, florets beautifully twisted.
Diamond. Yellow disc, shading to rosy mauve, blended and tipped distinctly with salmon.
Dr. Nansen. Most excellent variety; bright scarlet.
Dryden. Deep crimson scarlet; petals very fine and sharply pointed.
Duke of Clarence. Deep maroon, shaded scarlet.
Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum; florets long and twisted.
Eastern Queen. Rich magenta maroon; beautiful; true cactus-shaped flower.
Empress of India. Rich maroon crimson, very dark.
Endymion. Bright cerise; good twisted petals.
Ensign. Carmine, passing to yellow at base of petals; flowers produced on long stems.
Erasmus. Reddish crimson, shaded maroon.
Ernest Cannell. Soft red, deeper in centre.
Exquisite. Reddish cinnamon, or pinkish apricot; long twisted claw-like petals, beautifully arranged

Cactus and Decorative—contd.

Firebrand. Rich velvety crimson; petals long, narrow, and quite pointed.
Frank Woodgate. Yellow, with scarlet points.
George Marlow. Dazzling yellow, shaded amber.
Geiselher. This splendid sort has everywhere excited well-deserved admiration. It is in form one of the most graceful Cactus Dahlias we know. The florets are thread-like, and form a middle-sized flower of ruby red, with shiny violet points. 1s. 6d.
Golden Plover. Good shape; soft golden yellow, on long, stiff stalks.
Graf Waldersee. A coppery colour, toned down to rosy flesh. A unique colour in Dahlias.
Green's White. Fine white; one of the best.
Harry Freeman. Pure white.
Harry Stredwick. Rich fiery crimson maroon.
Henry Patrick. White, petals recurved and twisted.
Hogarth. Deep maroon, with crimson shadings.
Hunold. Flower of perfect form, with long florets of a brick red. Very floriferous.
Ione. Terra cotta, shaded crimson.
Island Queen. Charming light mauve.
James Hudson. Deep orange buff.
Jealousy. Dark yellow, finely pointed florets.
Jessie. Palest pink, shading to white in the centre; beautiful.
Keyne's White. Pure white.
Kriemhilde. Very finely rayed petals; flowers of clear bright rose, with pure white centre.
Lady Edmund Talbot. Pale terra-cotta, shaded salmon, pointed florets.
Lady Pearson. A distinct shade of rosy red.
Laverstock Beauty. Soft red or vermillion.
Lord Roberts. The grandest white; quilled petals. 2s.
Lovely Eynsford. Amber colour; well pointed petals; good habit.
Mahala Sheriff. Pure white, broad petals.
Major Haskins. Bright crimson.
Major Weston. Rich deep velvety crimson.
Mary Service. Pink heliotrope, shaded yellowish brown.
May Queen. Soft heliotrope, shading pure white.
Midnight Sun. Intense crimson, shaded.
Mrs. Bevor Barker. Of a bluish magenta colour, petals well pointed.

Cactus and Decorative—contd.

Mrs. Carter Page. Wine crimson, base yellow; beautifully twisted.
Mrs. Dickson. Lovely soft rose and clear yellow.
Mrs. E. Cannell. Clear yellow, shaded soft red.
Mrs. J. J. Crowe. Yellow; twisted, pointed. 1s. 6d.
Mrs. Montefiore. Glowing crimson scarlet.
Mrs. Sanders. Pure deep yellow; blooms freely.
Mrs. T. Douglas. Fawn, suffused puce.
Mrs. S. W. Sweet. Coppery orange, tinted salmon; medium sized flowers.
Night. Intense dark maroon, nearly black. 1s. 6d.
Norfolk Hero. Dark maroon, divided tips of petals.
Nymphaea. Rosy salmon, with metallic sheen flower resembling a water-lily. 1s. 6d.
Purple Prince. Rich deep purple, shaded bluish maroon.
Radiance. Orange scarlet, base of petals paler, almost yellow shade, giving the flower the appearance of being lighted from inside.
Ringdove. Orange scarlet, shaded light maroon.
Robert Cannell. Magenta, with bluish tinge.
Rosine. Rose colour; magnificent, distinct.
Skylark. Crimson, shading to heliotrope; petals thread-like.
Siegfried. This deep built flower throws out of a long narrow centre, long rayed incurved narrow florets of clear ivory white. 2s.
Sindold. Delicate lilac rose, running towards the middle into pure white. 1s. 6d.
Stella. Rich vivid crimson; long petals.
Strahlenkrone. Crimson scarlet, large fine cactus-shaped flower.
Tillie. Salmon, suffused pale rose, tinged mauve.
The Bishop. Bright coral red, long florets.
The Czar. True cactus; crimson maroon.
The Queen. Pure snow-white, long stiff stems.
True Friend. Dark crimson narrow petals; model shaped flower, free flowering, on wiry stems.
Viscountess Folkestone. Soft pink.
Volker. Pure clear golden yellow, long, claw-shaped petals. 1s. 6d.
Wisdom. Soft shade of rosy pink; perfectly distinct, an elegant flower.
Wm. Cuthbertson. Bright rich crimson lake, passing towards tips of petals to carmine.



Cactus Dahlias

are now the Fashionable Flower, and will be largely grown... this season.



Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

FUCHSIAS.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

FUCHSIAS form fine features in the flower garden; they merely demand shelter from the wind, plenty of water during dry weather, with a mulching during the summer months, and the ordinary treatment of general outdoor plants; they may be grown without much trouble, and make splendid decorative plants; any good garden soil will suit them.



Double Fuchsias.

- Alfred Rambaud.** Double; reflexed scarlet sepals, rich violet corolla.
- Avalanche.** Tube and sepals crimson, purple corolla.
- Christophe Colomb.** Large scarlet sepals, enormous carmine double corolla.
- Countess of Hopetoun.** Very large corolla, pure white, dark red sepals.
- De Cherville.** Large double rose corolla, sepals dark red and well reflexed.
- Duchess of Edinburgh.** Largest double white.
- Edmund About.** Double white, carmine sepals, white corolla suffused with red.
- Extraordinary.** Plum colour, with red sepals.
- Flora.** Dark blue, crimson sepals.
- Frau Emma Topfer.** Distinct and novel; tube and sepal rosy coral, corolla clear rosy blush; large.
- Gertrude.** Semi-double, white veined carmine.
- Jubilee.** Sepals crimson, rosy mauve corolla.
- Jumna.** Bright crimson sepals, rich purple double corolla, the base marked with rosy crimson.
- Madame Bruant.** Sepals bright red, reflexed, corolla lilac mauve, maculated and veined with rose.
- Madame Jules Chretien.** Short sepals reflexed crimson, pure snow-white corolla.
- Molesworth.** Sepals bright carmine, reflexed corolla, double, unusually large, and pure white.
- Monument.** Corolla deep purple, outer petals striped carmine, tube and sepals crimson.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill.** Sepals crimson, double white corolla.
- Mrs. W. Cannell.** White, large.
- Novea Mastodonte.** Dark violet, veined red.
- Phenomenal.** Short tube and reflexed sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked red.
- Storm King.** Sepals rosy red, corolla rosy blush.
- Viceroy of Canada.** Violet corolla.
- Victor Hugo.** Large blood-red sepals; large double corolla, violet purple, marbled red.
- Violet C. Duc.** Reddish, expanded corolla of a metallic violet.
- White Giant.** White corolla, red sepals.
- White Jubilee.** Enormous, sepals red, reflexed corolla.

Single Fuchsias.

- Arabella.** White tube and sepals, corolla rosy pink.
- Azurea Superba.** Coral colour, purple corolla.
- Beauty of Exeter.** A novelty in colour, being a mixture of light and crimson; very floriferous.
- Countess of Aberdeen.** The nearest approach to totally white, corolla and sepals being milk white.
- Fair Maid.** Creamy white tube and sepals tinted blush; corolla deep carmine, flushed magenta.
- General Roberts.** Drooping habit; sepals rose, deepening into the corolla of shaded crimson.
- Mrs. Henry Roberts.** Tube and sepals rose, corolla dark crimson shade.
- Mrs. Marshall.** Tube and sepals white, corolla pink.
- Peasant Girl.** Tube and sepals tinted with blush corolla, pink and carmine, slightly shaded violet.
- Rose of Castle.** White sepals, corolla violet.
- Rupert.** Short tube, completely hid by the broad recurved cerise red sepals; single corolla very large and spreading, of a rich bright purple, veined and suffused with crimson at the base.
- Speciosa.** Sepals flesh colour, rosy carmine corolla.
- Star of Wilts.** White sepals, salmon corolla.

Hybrid Fuchsias.

- Boliviana.** Rich crambise crimson-coloured trumpet-shaped flowers; tubes three inches in length.
- Crimson Bedder.** Leaves crimson and bronzy green, striped with white.
- Earl Beaconsfield.** Tube and sepals light rosy carmine, corolla deep carmine.
- Gracilis.** Dwarf variety, flowers very small.
- Gracilis Variegata.** Dwarf, leaves green, broadly margined with white.
- Mrs. Rundle.** Sepals flesh colour, while the corolla is orange scarlet; single.
- Procumbens.** Bearing large scarlet edible berries, Plant is a trailer, and may be made to cover a fence. One of the showiest of the variegated-leaved Fuchsias.
- Sunray.** The leaves are of a bright rich crimson, white and bronzy green in equal parts.
- Triphylla.** A Fuchsia of very handsome and distinct character, having neat, dark bronze foliage, and producing bunches of medium-sized Fulgens-shaped flowers, a brilliant orange scarlet colour.

"The Plants, Roots, etc., arrived safely, and give every satisfaction. The Fuchsia is shooting out lovely; the last lot sent were in first-class order—the Fuchsia even had the flower perfect."—
R. V. HOWARD, South Casino.—16-6-03.

Verbenas.

9d. each;
7s. 6d. doz.

Verbenas in Variety. Named sorts.

Selected Violets.

Single Varieties.

- | | DOZ. |
|--|------|
| Admiral Avellan. Rich purple, dwarf; free flowering | 5 0 |
| California. Large single; fine blue; straight stems | 2 6 |
| Gloire de Hynes. A fine blue violet, profuse bloomer, hardy | 5 0 |
| John Raddenberry. Single, pale blue, strong grower, hardy | 2 6 |
| La France. Blue with metallic lustre; fragrant; petals large | 9 0 |
| May Jackson. Seedling of great merit; large pale blue flowers | 2 6 |
| Princess of Wales. The largest Violet; rich, deep, dark blue; long stalks | 3 0 |

Double Varieties.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| Count Brazza (syn. Swanley White). One of the best double white Violets | 2 6 |
| Marie Louise. Double, rich lavender blue, light centre | 2 6 |
| Neapolitan. Double, delicate shade of mauve, strongly scented | 2 0 |

FOR
Novelties in Plants,
See Coloured Sheets.



Violet, California.

Highly Pleased!

"I received my Plants in first-class order, and am highly pleased with them. . . ."
M. J. DOYLE, Stanwell Park.—25-3-03.

"The Plants arrived in excellent order, and I am much pleased with them. . . ."
—P. BROOKSBANK, Banple, Queensland.
—24-9-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Ever-blooming New Zonale Pelargoniums.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per doz.,
except where otherwise
marked.



Zonale
Pelargonium.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Agnes Kelway. Immense trusses of rosy pink flowers.
Alexandre. Rose magenta, upper petals spotted orange.
Australian Gold. Soft cerise scarlet, tinted orange.
Aimé Henriot. Unusual colour to describe, being a pretty shade of old fashioned peach pink.
Annibal. Sulphur violet trusses, upper petals spotted fire color.
Beatrice Kelway. Flesh tinted salmon and white.
Caesar. Reddish violet.
Chas. Gounod. Bright scarlet, large white centre.
California. Large flowers of bright orange.
Col. Barre. Magenta.
Comtesse d'Harcourt. Snow-white flowers, large.
Circe. White with creamy tinge, reddish salmon centre.
Cousin Bele. Deep salmon, shading off to pure white margin.
Commandant Marchand. Crimson tinted purple.
Capt. Flavelle. Reddish crimson; enormous flowers.
Claire Fromont. Rose, largely spotted white, large truss.
Don Quixotte. Crimson, white eye.
De Saussure. Very double and very large flowers; soft rose, spotted carmine.
Dr. Despres. Deep crimson, enormous pips and trusses.
Dr. Cabanes. Purple pink, of a pleasing shade.
Eteranthe. Scarlet.
Fraicheur. White margined pink.
Friant. Fine large yellow cinnabar flowers; beautiful.
Flamboyant. Very rich crimson scarlet.
Fire Dragon. (Cactus flowered Zonale). Its light starry flowers, and vividness of colour resembling a cactus dahlia in miniature.
Golden Gate. Orange scarlet.
Guitaré. Rich salmon, shading off to white margin.
Gustav Emich. Gigantic flowers, rich clear scarlet.
Guy de Maupassant. Orange scarlet, large blotch on upper petals.
Hall Caine. Bright cherry red, most telling colour; pips measuring 2½ inches in diameter.
Hedwige Buchner. Snow white, enormous trusses.
Huber Channon. Pink, white eye.
Jean Dolfus. Fine and full, purplish violet; immense.
Jules Simon. Beautiful clear rose; dwarf and free.
Jean Viand. Soft rose pink.
Jean Rameau. White ground, mottled and spotted purple.
Jeanne d'Arc. Most distinct, beautiful shade of lavender pink, distinctly spotted with deep pink.
King of Denmark. Salmon pink.
Lady Candahar. Deep self-salmon, large and full.
Le Colosse. Clear red.
Le Soliel. Enormous trusses of double scarlet flowers.
Leon Xandrof. Blush white, suffused pink.
Madame Thibaut. Rich rose, shaded violet carmine.
Madame Lemoine. Double pink, very fine.

THESE beautiful plants belong to the aristocracy of the floral world. They are easily grown, very free flowering, and have flowers of the most delicate shades of colour.

Madame Louis. Deep salmon centre, white edges.
Madame Carnot. Very large trusses of perfectly formed pure white flowers.
Manzoni. Rosy salmon.
Madame Charlotte. Enormous trusses, of a mottled salmon shade.
Madame Landry. Deep salmon.
Madame Tarquin Noizet. Rosy salmon.
Mrs. Gladstone. Pure white, shaded flesh pink towards the centre.
M. Alphonse Ricard. Rosy scarlet. 2s.
Madame H. Tilmant. White centre, margined scarlet.
Miss G. Ashworth. Pure white.
Napoleon. Spherical trusses of rigid habit, carrying circular blossoms of brick orange shade; floriferous.
Olive Schriener. White margined, light red.
Princess Alex. Clear pale rose.
Pride of Aldgate. Salmon pink, margined white.
Remarkable. Rich deep violet crimson, of fine shape.
Roi des Negres. Dark glowing crimson, very double.
Rainbow. Rose suffused white. 2s.
Sombre Horizon. Deep crimson.
Stanislas. Rose touched with carmine.
Tribby. Cerise shading to scarlet, overlaid with rich plum purple, like shot silk.
Soldier's Tunic. Intense scarlet.
Sunray. Orange yellow shade.
Shelley. Rich deep crimson.
Sir Henry Irving. Soft rosy magenta.
Sir Percival. White.
Thos. Meehan. Rosy lake.
Virginia. Pure white.
Ukara. Trusses of fine large flowers, pure white.
White Swan. Double white, fine round flowers.
Wintie. Cherry red, white eye.
W. E. Corder. Scarlet.
Zenobia. Clear bright rose.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

Albion. Single white.
Andrew Lang. Glowing scarlet, with white blotch on two upper petals, centre suffused with rich carmine.
Barbara Hope. Pale salmon pink, with white eye. 2s.
Belle Etoile. Cerise, white eye.
Blue Bell. Bluish lilac, good shape and truss.
Countess of Morella. Scarlet, white centre.
Crabbe. Cherry red, large truss.
Countess of Buckingham. Deep rose pink.
Dr. Nansen. Pure white.
Dream. Pale pink.
Eucharis. Beautiful pure white.
Ethel Lewis. Rose pink, distinct.
Florence Miskin. Cerise crimson, with white eye.
Duke of York. Reddish magenta, deeper in upper petals.
George Gordon. Bright rosy scarlet, pips 2½ inches in diameter.
General French. A soft scarlet. 2s.
Pseult. Salmon, richly shaded orange, two upper petals suffused pink.
Herrick. Rich glowing crimson scarlet.
H. de Percival. Soft blush.
J. M. Barrie. Bright cerise; flower 3 inches across.
James Kelway. Brilliant vivid scarlet, fine habit and size of flower.
Kate Greenaway. Large, pink.
Kitty. Cherry red, white eye, paler blotch in upper petal.
Kathleen. Clear rosy red.
Louis. Enormous trusses of deep purplish crimson.
Lord Reays. Deep cherry red.
Lord Curzon. Rich magenta shade, habit dwarf and floriferous.
Lord Strathcona. Bright scarlet.
Lord Roberts. Purple, shaded magenta, large blotch of a decided orange tint at base of two upper petals.
Lady Roscoe. Delicate shade of flesh pink, robust habit. 2s.
Lady Malet. Pure white, with a highly-coloured margin of reddish pink round each petal.
Mrs. Eging. Pale salmon, tinted pink towards the centre. 2s.
Maud of Wales. Scarlet, perfect form.
Mary Pelton. Very pale salmon, delicate and beautiful shade.
Mrs. Simpson. White with a well defined ring of fiery scarlet pink, large white eye.
Mrs. E. Rawson. Rich orange scarlet, perfect shape.
Menelek. Magenta pink, one third of centre pure white.
Mark Twain. Tinted white ground, freckled and flaked carmine, margin of petal rich lake.
Madame Beuvron. Rosy pink, blotch on base of upper petal. 2s.
Madame Coralie Bazac. Centre of each flower white, gradually attaining to a soft violet, edge of petal bright carmine.
Niagara. Single white, perfect shape.
Pierre Lebrum. Pink, white eye.
President McKinley. Rosy red, conspicuous white eye.

Southey. Bright vermilion, white blotch in centre.
Snowstorm. Purest possible white.
Sir Wilfred Laurier. Centre pure white; outer portion vivid magenta.
Snowflake. Single white.
Salmon Vesuvius. Salmon, suffused coral, white eye.
White Clipper. Trusses of fine form; pips purest white.

Toy-Leaved Geraniums.—Double.

1s. each; 10s. per doz.

Fine for covering fences; showy and handsome

Alma. Salmon scarlet, centre vermilion; double.
Beauty of Jersey. Lovely scarlet, shaded purple.
Flambeau. Large trusses, granite red; distinct.
Furstin J. Von Hohenzollern. Reddish magenta.
Gloire de Loraine. Cerise, brightened with scarlet.
Gloire de Nancy. Cerise red, shaded amaranth.
Incomparable. Reddish rose, large truss.
Jeanne d'Arc. White, suffused light lavender.
Joseph de Maistre. Amaranth; good truss.
L'Elegance. Variegated.
La Rosiere. Satiny rose, lighter margin; perfect.
Madame Crouse. Silvery pink.
Ondine. Rosy pink, upper petals feathered carmine.
Ryecroft Surprise. Crimson spots, shaded rose.
Sabine. Bright rosy carmine; large.
Sarah Bernhardt. White upper petals, feathered.
Vestal Queen. Pink, upper petals rayed crimson.
Zaire. White, veined black, flowers full.

Variegated Foliage Pelargoniums.

1s. each, except where otherwise marked.

Beauty of Calderdale. Yellow, with bronze zone.
Boule de Nieve. Foliage green, margined silver.
Distinction. Novel; the rich green leaf disc being circumscribed by a narrow vandyked zone, and margin similarly crimped with sharply notched outline.
Dolly Varden. Foliage quite circular, red, bright and glaring. 1s. 6d.
Enchantress. Highly coloured vandyke zone, deep golden margin. 1s. 6d.
Gaiety. Yellow and green.
Happy Thoughts. White, green centre, zone salmon.
Lady Cullen. Bronze-red zone, edged crimson and gold.
Mrs. Pollock. Bronze-red zone, edged crimson.
Veronia. Leaves bright golden yellow; very distinct.

Regal, Show and Decorative.

We can supply a collection of the above.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per doz.



Regal
Pelargonium.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants



Roses of Recent Introduction

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

- J. B. M. Camm** (Bourbon). Very pale opaque salmon pink, large, full, and high centred; growth vigorous.
- La Tosca** (Hybrid Tea). Vigorous, good habit, strong and erect stalk, well shaped solitary flower; soft blush white.
- Liberty** (Hybrid Tea). Brilliant crimson, rivalling General Jacqueminot in color, large and of beautiful elongated form. Steady and constant bloomer, remarkable keeper when cut.
- Ma Tulipe** (Hybrid Tea). Flowers fine deep crimson, semi-double, with large stiff petals like a tulip, fine for cutting; growth very vigorous.
- Madame Viger** (Hybrid Tea). Beautiful pale rose, edges and reverse of petals silvery white, tinted with carmine, autumn flowers almost white, long and handsome buds which open well; growth vigorous. First Prize at Paris Exhibition, 1900.
- Mrs. B. R. Cant** (Tea Scented). Deep rose on outer petals, and in the autumn frequently a rich red; inner petals soft silvery rose suffused with buff at the base; of good substance and symmetrical in form. A hardy variety, and vigorous grower.
- Mrs. Reynolds Hole** (Tea Scented). Large full flower, deep shaded crimson, produced singly on long stalk; vigorous, fine brown foliage.
- Sulphurea**. Flowers bright sulphur yellow, distinct and striking; plant hardy, of good habit and very free blooming, with rich bronze foliage which contrasts handsomely with the color of the flowers; a fine yellow bedding or massing Rose.
- Tennyson** (Hybrid Tea). This magnificent seedling from a well known variety, White Lady, we believe to be the finest light-coloured Hybrid Tea in cultivation. Flowers large, very full and handsome; their colour pearly white, shaded with flesh colour.
- Francois Crousse** (Tea-scented, Climbing). Bright crimson, sometimes fiery red, large, full, and of good shape; hardy for its class and a good acquisition as a red climbing Rose.
- Noella Nabonnand** (Tea Scented). Extra large, semi-double, velvety crimson flowers with very large petals, very sweet; handsome in bud, more vigorous than Reine Marie Henriette.

About our Roses

"The Roses came safely to hand nearly a week ago. We were very much pleased at the way they were packed, and they were so fresh we could hardly credit that they had been out of the ground so many days."—**MRS. WALTERS, Brisbane, Queensland.**—26-5-03.

"I received the Roses in splendid condition"
G. T. THRIFT, Quirindi.—3-8-03.

ROSES

ORDERS SHOULD REACH US EARLY TO BE FORWARDED WHEN READY FROM MAY 1st.

We offer a magnificent collection of all classes of Roses, which will succeed in any part of the State, provided they are planted in suitable soil. The varieties of the Ever-blooming class are far superior to the old Hybrid Perpetual varieties, and are admirably suited to our climate.

CULTIVATION OF ROSES.

Roses prefer strong loam, or even a stiff, clayey soil; the land should be well trenched and drained, and enriched with a liberal supply of well-decayed manure, a strong, deep loam suiting them best. Planting may be done during June, July, and August, when the plants are lifted out of the border, but we can supply a good assortment in pots for planting later. A judicious root pruning of the stocks lifted out of the borders before planting out is of great service. As some of the more delicate varieties are budded on common stocks, when planting, the said stocks should be completely buried in the ground, so that only the branches of the true rose will remain above ground. Roses thus planted will not suffer, but be improved by the treatment, and losses of delicate varieties should be very few. We would also advise that, after planting, a mulching of manure be placed about each plant, and should suckers appear from the stocks, they should be removed, allowing only the shoots from the bud to remain.

NOVELTIES of 1903.

1s. 6d. each; 15s. per dozen.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

- Ben Cant**. This new and beautiful Rose will prove a great addition to the hybrid-perpetual class. It makes remarkably strong and steady growth, with long pointed leathery foliage of deep green tint, and every shoot produces flowers. Flower is of Victor Hugo type, but much larger and bolder, with finely formed high centre, and beautifully rounded stout outer petals of good lasting power. Color deep clear crimson, with slightly darker flushes in the centre and dark veining throughout. 2s.
- Sou. de Mad. Frogere**. White shaded rose, large, full and cupped, long buds; robust growth.

HYBRID TEAS.

- Edmond Deshayes**. Creamy white, shaded flesh in centre, large and full; strong grower carrying erect flowers.
- Frau Peter Lambert**. Dark pink, shaded rose and salmon in centre, large full flowers produced singly on stiff stems, very free; good show and bedding variety (said to be a pink Kaiserin A. Victoria).
- Helene Guillot**. Pinky white, centre shaded orange-yellow and pink, large, full camellia-shaped flower with thick glossy petals.
- Madame Charles Monnier**. Rosy flesh, centre yellow and orange, in the Autumn the blooms are entirely yellow and orange; large full flowers, very free and almost of half-climbing habit.
- Mildred Grant**. Enormous flowers on strong firm stalk, fine form with magnificent guard petals, pale rosy white; a very fine rose. 2s.
- Perle Von Godesberg**. Golden yellow, sport of Kaiserin A. Victoria; said to be equally good as the old variety in every way.
- Prince de Bulgare**. Silvery flesh, very delicately shaded with salmon, long bud opening to full cupped flower; a distinct and very charming variety.
- Robert Scott**. Very large Hybrid Perpetual like bloom, but free blooming as a Tea, clear rosy pink, paler towards outside; very good.

TEA.

- Barrone C. de Rochetaillee**. Long canary-yellow buds, shaded pink, open flowers, sulphur tinted with salmon, very long with stout petals; growth vigorous, free and continuous flowering.
- Garden Robinson**. Purplish carmine, paler centre, large, full, of good shape and sweet; growth robust.
- Lady Roberts** (Tea Scented). Reddish apricot, the base of the petals coppery red; large, full, and of good shape.
- Madame Henri Berger**. China rose colour, long pointed bud opening to large full flower; very sweetly scented.
- Madame Antoine Mari**. Ground colour rose, freely washed and shaded white, very handsome buds, which open well, growth extra vigorous and free from mildew, very fine for forcing or cutting. First Prize, Paris Exhibition, 1900.
- Madame E. Perrin**. Very large flower, coppery yellow, base of petals creamy white, shaded yellow and mauve; bright, very fine.
- Madame Jean Dupuy**. Rosy yellow, changing to creamy white and yellow towards the margin, outer petals edged with rose, long pointed bud opening to large well formed flower; very free and promising.
- Madame Anthony Choquens**. Buds amaranth, reverse of petals deep rose, open flowers currant red, the base and back of petals shaded with apricot tints; growth vigorous.
- Madame Vermorel**. Rose and coppery yellow, centre shaded and lined with red, extra large buds on strong stems, growth vigorous, fine for cutting. First Prize, Paris Exhibition, 1900.
- Mrs. Stephen Tresseder**. Lemon yellow, sport from Anna Olivier, destined to supersede Madame Hoste, as a garden Tea; it has all the good qualities of Oliver, and will prove a good exhibition flower; a lovely rose in every way.
- Souv. de Pierre Notting** (Tea Scented). Fine apricot yellow, washed with golden yellow, and shaded with orange, very large and full, opening well; highly recommended from the Continent, where it has received several gold medals. Known as "Yellow Maman Cochet"—from our experience, not equal to Maman Cochet for quality. 2s. 6d.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants



For . .
Novelties
in . .
Roses,
see
Colored
Sheets.

A Trying Time!

"I must tell you that the Roses I got from you in the winter grew splendidly. Although the terrible heat last month scorched them very much, I have not lost one yet; the heat was 120 in the shade one day. The heat killed the Vegetables in spite of plenty of water, so that the Roses have had a very trying time."—MISS HEWITT, Denman.—5-2-03.

Ever-blooming Roses

TEA SCENTED and HYBRID TEA SCENTED.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen, post free, 11s.

Adrienne Christophile. Yellow shaded; large, full, and sweet-scented.
Alexandra. Flowers pale buff, with orange-yellow centre, shaded with apricot and bronze; very beautiful.
Alice Furon. Dark green foliage, large yellowish white flowers.
Aline Sisley. Flowers varying from deep rosy purple to shaded violet red.
American Beauty. Rosy cerise; large flower; full and fragrant.
Andre Schwartz. Scarlet, crimson, fragrant, striking; very free flowering.
Anna Olivier (Tea Scented). Cream, tinted pink; large and free; beautiful bud.
Anna Chatron. Cream, tinted pink; large and free; vigorous habit.
Archduchess Marie Immaculata. Brick red, shaded salmon and vermillion.
Aurora (Hybrid Tea). Centre of flowers bright salmon pink, shading paler towards the outside, large and full; buds rich in color; fragrant.
Auguste Comte (Tea Scented). Magnificent flowers, outer petals carmine red, centre reddish yellow; buds long; highly perfumed.
Beaute Inconstante. Coppery red, yellow and carmine; first-class.
Beauty of Stapleford. Rose, carmine centre; large, full, and excellent.
Belle Siebrecht. Exquisitely scented; bright rosy pink; large, perfect form.
Beryl. Deep golden yellow; fine long buds; very highly scented.
Bessie Brown. Ivory white flowers, blush centre, petals of great substance.
Boadicea (Tea Scented). Flowers pale peach color, delicately tinted with pink and violet, centre richly shaded rose; exceedingly beautiful; large, full; stiff petals.
Bridesmaid. Deep pink shaded; a favourite.
Charlotte Gillemott. Soft shell pink, large thick petals. A really fine rose.
Catherine Mermet. Salmon rose, cupped; large and full; fine showy variety.
Clara Watson (Hybrid Tea). Beautiful light-coloured rose, perfect shape; centre of flower shaded salmon and rose; tree of good habit.
Cleopatra (H. Bennett). Pale pink, petals generally edged rose; buds remarkably long.
Comtesse de la Barthe. Soft pink; fine form, and very free flowering.
Comtesse de Frigneux. Bright canary yellow; buds long and handsome.
Comtesse de Nadaillac. Rosy flesh-shaded coppery yellow; excellent form.
Cornelia Koch. Pale straw colour, extra size, good form, very full.
Corallina. Rosy crimson shaded with coral red, large; specially beautiful in the bud state. Strong growing variety.
Coronet. An extra large Hybrid Tea; color rose pink; sweetly scented.
Countess of Pembroke. Soft satiny rose, deep centre; deliciously fragrant.
Devoniensis. Creamy white, blush centre; large, full, and well formed.
Dr. Cazeneuve (Hybrid Tea). Buds almost black, deep velvety crimson; one of the darkest hybrid Teas.
Dr. Grill. Light rose, coppery yellow centre. Beautiful bud.
Duchess of Albany. Deep bright uniform pink, large, perfect form.
Duchess Marie Von Ratibor. Long buds, deep blood red, shaded maroon.
Duchess of Westminster (Hybrid Tea). Brightest cerise, very large.
Duke of Connaught (Hybrid Tea). Bright crimson, shaded dark purple, large, full and well-formed flower.



Ever-blooming Roses—Continued.

Edouard Littaye. Carmine rose, shaded amaranth, centre violet.
Edouard Gautier. Outer petals white, tinged rose, centre rich deep yellow.
Eliza Fougier. White, slightly pink centre; petals large and good substance.
Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur yellow; large, free blooming; vigorous growth.
Empress Alexander of Russia. Red, shaded with orange and carmine.
Exquisite (Hybrid Tea). Flowers bright crimson, shaded magenta; buds large and long; fragrant.
Fiametta Nabonnand. Nearly white; fine bud; strong and vigorous.
Francois Dubrenil. Crimson, shaded cerise. Very fine, buds of great variety.
Grace Darling. Delicate peach colour, base of petals creamy white.
Gruss au Teplitz. Flowers large and cupped; bright crimson scarlet.
Helene Combier. Salmon pink, with coppery base; large and exquisite shape.
Hon. Edith Gifford. Creamy white, centre delicate flesh, shaded rose.
Jean Ducher. Variable, bright yellow, salmon and coppery; very large.
J. B. Varonne. Deep rose and bright crimson; petals coppery yellow.
Joseph Metral. Deep magenta, changing to purple cerise; growth vigorous.
Jean Forgeot. Cream, tinted pink and salmon; fine, long handsome bud.
Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pale fawn, deeper in centre; a perfect rose.
Killarney. Perpetual; long buds, flesh, tinted white and pink.
Kronprinzessin Victoria. White, tinted yellow; a first-class rose.
Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. Bright rose, sweetly scented; free bloomer.
La France. Pale peach colour, reverse deep rose; very free and fragrant.
L. Innocence. Large and full, of a brilliant whiteness; very vigorous.
Lord Tarquin. Pale flesh colour, shaded; very free flowering; one of the best.
Luciole. Bright carmine, tinted with yellow; large, full, and well-formed.
Madame Camille. Delicate salmon pink, reverse of petals veined with white.
Ma Capucine. Orange or copper, shaded rose; beautiful in the bud.
Madame Welche. Outer petals pale yellow, centre deep yellow, shaded.
Madame Caroline Testout. Clear satiny rose; free flowering and vigorous.
Madame de Watteville. Creamy white, and beautifully margined.
Madame Etienne Levet (Hybrid Tea). Bright cherry red, large; very free.
Madame Eugene Resal. Coppery red to China rose, orange ground.
Madame Hoste. Pale yellow, nearly white, centre deeper, large and full; buds long and handsome.
Madame H. Jamain. Outer petals white, tinted blush, centre coppery yellow.
Madame Joseph Combet. Creamy white, shaded pale rose, centre rosy yellow.
Madame Jules Grolez. Brilliant China rose; very free; branching habit.
Madame Lambard. Salmon red; one of the best garden roses.
Madame Louis Laurens. Deep red, reflexed magenta.
Mademoiselle Christine de Noe. Deep purple, centre petals lake colour.
Maman Cochet. Blush rose, shaded carmine and salmon; extra fine.
Marie von Houtte. White, tinted yellow, edged rose; large and well-formed.
Marquis Litta. Carmine rose, vermillion centre; large, full, and vigorous.
Marian Dingee. Rich crimson maroon, large and cup-shaped; effective.
Marquise de Viviani. China pink; fragrant; long pointed bud.
Maurice Rouvier. Pale flesh rose.
Mavournen. Delicate silvery white, shaded rosy flesh.
Medea. Lemon yellow, deepening to canary; vigorous and free.
Mrs. Marston. Blush deep rose centre, shaded peach and yellow.
Mrs. E. Mawley (Tea Scented). Richest salmon rose; flowers very large and full.
Mrs. Robert Garrett. Good habit; long pointed buds; first-class.
Muriel Grahame. Cream, lightly shaded pink.
Niphetos. Snowy white; long beautiful bud.
Papa Gontier. Rosy crimson; very large petal; fine well-formed bud.
Paul Nabonnand. Satiny rose, veined peach; large, full, and well-formed.
Perle de Lyon. Yellow, sometimes apricot; fine form, very large, and full.
Perle des Jardins. Bright canary yellow; very large and fragrant.
Pink Perle. Deep rose, shaded carmine; first-class variety.
Professor Ganiviat. Pink, sometimes red.
Prinzessin E. von Ratibor. Blood red buds, shaded off to dark velvety red.
Purity. Pure white, slightly flushed centre; good substance.
Rainbow. A lovely pink, blotched and striped with dark crimson.
Sappho. Beautiful petals, fawn colour, or pale rosy buff, centre rich apricot.
Souvenir d'Elise. Creamy white, yellowish centre.
Souvenir de Wotton. Red, cupped, large and full; free flowering.
Souvenir de President Carnot. Rosy flesh, shaded white at edges of petals.
Souvenir de Catherine Guillot. Orange red, tinted carmine on yellow ground.
Souvenir de J. B. Guillot. Bright strawberry red, changing to Capucine yellow.
Souvenir de Jeanne Cabaud. Outer petals shaded carmine, centre peach.
Souvenir d'un Ami. Soft pink. A splendid rose.
Souvenir Therese Levet. Dark velvety crimson; large, full, and of good form.
Sunset. Full bright apricot colour; large and full; good in all stages.
The Meteor (Hybrid Tea). Rich dark velvety crimson; full, good form.
The Queen. Pure white Tea Rose; free blooming and fragrant; particularly beautiful in bud; a lovely rose.
Thea. Pure white, continuous bloomer.
Triomphe d'Angers (Hybrid Tea). Deep crimson, shaded maroon, fairly large.
Triomphe de Pernet Pere. Bright red, shaded purple.
Viscountess Folkestone. Uniform creamy pink, deepening to salmon pink.
White Lord Tarquin. Pure white, sport from Lord Tarquin; constant bloomer.
White Maman Cochet. Equal to the celebrated Pink Maman Cochet.
White Pearl. Creamy white, outer petals edged rose.
Ye Primrose Dame. Outer petals creamy white, centre coppery yellow, medium size, full, of perfect shape.
Zephyr (Tea Scented). Flowers pale sulphur yellow, changing to white as they expand; large, full and cupped; very free and fragrant.

Nice, Strong Plants!

"I have to acknowledge receipt of Rose Trees, and beg to thank you for your promptness in executing order, also for the care displayed in the packing. Every one of the Trees arrived in best of condition."—F. W. CORREE, Rockhampton, Queensland.—5-5-03.

"The Roses arrived safely, and I am highly pleased with them. They are all such nice, strong plants."—J. WILSON, Gatton, Queensland.—15-7-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

EVER-BLOOMING Climbing Roses

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Can be grown in the border if trained on poles.

- Belle Lyonnaise.** Canary yellow, changing to white.
Beauty de l'Europe. Deep yellow, reverse of petals coppery; large and well shaped.
Billiard and Barre. Beautiful climber, of good habit, large flowers, rich golden orange; superb.
Celine Forestier. Pale yellow; free.
Cheshunt Hybrid. Carmine red, with violet shade.
Climbing Countess de la Barthe. Strong climbing sport of the bush variety; prolific bloomer.
Climbing Devoniensis. Creamy white.
Climbing la France. Beautiful blush.
Climbing Niphetos. Pure white Tea.
Climbing Perle des Jardins. Bright yellow; profuse.
Climbing Souvenir de la Malmaison. Edges blush, deeper in centre.
Climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria. Pale fawn, deeper in the centre.
Climbing Meteor. Brilliant crimson.
Climbing Souvenir de Wotton. Climbing sport of the dwarf variety. Brilliant red.
Cloth of Gold. Sulphur yellow.
Duchess d'Auerstaedt. Yellow or pale buff, with nankeen shade in centre.
Gloire de Dijon. Yellow and buff.
Grand Duc Ernest Ludwig (Red Marechal Neil). Carmine red, shaped like Marechal Neil; good climber; sweet scented.
James Sprunt. Rich scarlet crimson; large.
Josephine Violette. Salmon yellow, coppery centre.
La Marque. White, centre tinged yellow.
La Soliel. Glossy yellow, thick petals; large.
L' Ideal. Coppery rose, yellow centre, reflexed gold.
Madame Berard. Salmon rose, shaded yellow.
Madame Eugene Verdier. Outer petals chamoise yellow, centre deep orange.
Marechal Neil. Rich golden yellow.
Monsieur Desir. Velvety crimson, violet shade.
Reine Marie Henriette. Bright rosy cerise; large and full; long petals.
Reve d'Or. Deep coppery yellow, fine form.
Rev. T. C. Cole. Bright yellow, large, full.
Solfaterre. Sulphur yellow, large and full.
Souvenir de Madame Metral. Bright cerise red, shaded scarlet.
Triomphe de P. Guillot Fils. White, shaded with salmon; large and full.
Triumph de Rennes. Canary.
Waltham Climber, No. 3. Deep crimson, full globular; free bloomer.
White Marechal Neil. Creamy white.
William Allan Richardson. Beautiful orange yellow, shaded.

EVER-BLOOMING...

Polyantha Roses.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

THESE Roses are to their genus what the Pompoms are to Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and have bunches of small flowers.

- Annie Marie Montravel.** Small, pure white, large clusters; very full, and beautifully imbricated; dwarf and bushy.
Blanche Rebatel. Carmine, shaded rose; very small flower.
Clara Pfitzer. Light carmine, edged silvery white; medium size; imbricated; very free blooming and fragrant.
Claire Jacquier. Nankeen yellow, clustered climber.
Etoile d'Or. Citron yellow in centre, shading to pale chrome yellow; medium size and very fine.
Eugenie Lamesch. Buds coppery red, opening flower, ochre-yellow, changing to clear yellow; fragrant. Dwarf.
George Pernet. Bright rose and pink.
Glorie de Polyantha. Rose, outer petals often flaked with red; very free, dwarf compact habit.
Helene. Habit and foliage identical with Crimson Rambler, but flowers are rose pink, shaded carmine and orange.
Leonie Lamesch. Bright coppery red, shaded with deep red and yellow. Dwarf.
Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Delicate salmon pink, deep salmon centre; small, very full, pretty shape, delicately scented.
Marie Pavie. Rosy white, medium size; full and well-formed.
Madame E. Nolte. Chamois yellow, changing to white.
Miniature. White, tinted rose, small, full, daisy-like flowers.
Perle d'Or. Nankeen yellow, deep orange in bud; very full; very constant and free-blooming; dwarf and vigorous.
Petite Leoni. White.
Red Pet. Brightest dark crimson, continuous bloomer.
Souvenir d'Elise Chatelon. Deep rose, vigorous habit.

Provence or Moss Roses.

- Black Moreau.** White.
Red Moss.
Pink Moss.
White Bath.
W. Lobb. Purple.

1s. each.

Rambler Cluster Roses.

1s. each.

- Crimson Rambler.** Brightest crimson; very vigorous grower; foliage very bright green.
Aglaia. Yellow.
Euphrosyne. Pink.
Thalia. White.

These possess the same excellent qualities as the Crimson Rambler.

Banksian Roses.

Desirable Roses for Climbing Purposes.

- Banksia Alba.** White.
Banksia Fortunil. Large, white.
Banksia Fortunes. Yellow.
Banksia Lutea. Yellow.

1s. each

Standard Roses.

Standards 3s. 6d. each; Half Standards 2s. 6d.

We have some fine Standard and Half Standard Roses with stems from 2½ ft. to 4 ft. The selection would be best left to ourselves, as we only grow a few varieties which are most suitable. They are good strong plants. If colours are given, we would select best varieties. The following are in stock, viz. :-

- Comtesse Frigneuse.**
Coronet.
Eliza Fougier.
La France.
Louis Levique.
Mad. Jules Grolez.
M. Cochet.
Mrs. Jas. Wilson.
Niphetos.
Souvenir Therese Levet.
The Bride.
The Meteor.

Wichuriana Roses.

The Creeping Roses for covering banks.

- Dorothy Perkins.** A beautiful shell pink, double flowers in clusters; a very strong climber.
Manda's Triumph. Large clusters of double white flowers, sweet scented.
Pink Roamer. Flowers two inches across, rich bright pink.
South Orange Perfection. A free grower, pretty flowers, white tipped with pink.
Universal Favourite. Large double pink flowers, dense foliage; fragrant.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

THIS class includes some of the Finest Roses in cultivation, and nearly all the fine Deep Crimson Highly Perfumed flowers so much esteemed. We can supply many other varieties.

- Abbe Bramerel.** Crimson, shaded purple.
Alfred Colomb. Bright fiery red, large and full.
Ards Rover. Fine dark rose; deep crimson, shaded maroon.
Alfred K. Williams. Carmine red, changing to magenta.
Bacchus. Bright violet red; very free.
Beauty of Waltham. Light rosy crimson.
Black Prince. Dark crimson, shaded with black.
Captain Christy. Deep flesh, good form.
Charles Lefebvre. Crimson, purplish centre.
Dr. Andry. Dark, bright red; large, full, fine form.
Dr. Sewell. Brilliant carmine scarlet, shaded with purple, back of petals bright red; large.
Duchess of Albany. Deep even pink, very large.
Duke of Albany. Vivid crimson, darker as it expands.
Earl of Dufferin. Dark red; large and full.
Ella Gordon. Bright cherry red; large and full.
Emperor de Maroc. Rich velvety crimson.
Frau Karl Druschki. Snowy white, extra fine in bud; a strong growing variety producing flowers of handsome appearance both on plant and when cut.
Glory of Waltham. Crimson, vigorous pillar rose.
Grand Mogul. Deep crimson, very dark.
Her Majesty. Satiny pink, large and full.
Jean Liabaud. Crimson, shaded with black.
Jean Souper. Velvety crimson, shaded scarlet.
John Bright. Very rich glowing crimson; fine.
John Hopper. Rose, crimson centre, large, full.

- Jubilee.** Large, pure red, shaded deep crimson and maroon; very free.
Lord Macaulay. Variable, scarlet crimson to plum.
Lord Raglan. Scarlet crimson, edges violet crimson.
Louis von Houtte. Scarlet, shaded maroon.
Madame Baronesse de Rothschild. White and pink.
Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh centre.
Merveille de Lyon. White, very large and full.
Mrs. Harry Turner. Rich crimson scarlet, well formed and full.
Mrs. J. Laing. Soft satiny pink, very fragrant.
Paul Dupuy. Deep velvety crimson.
Paul Neron. Rich rose, monstrous, very double.
Pierre Notting. Blackish red, violet shaded, large.
Prince Arthur. Deep crimson, large, abundant.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark crimson.
Pride of Waltham. Delicate flesh, shaded bright rose.
Princess Alice. Rich deep rose, with satin-like gloss; large, cupped, and very double.
Rev. Charles Cheales. Pure lake with silvery white backs of petals.
Roger Lambelle (the White Margined Rose). Deep crimson, with a distinct white margin.
Silver Queen. Pinkish white and blush.
Souvenir de Wm. Wood. Black maroon, shaded scarlet; very effective.
Victor Hugo. Intense crimson, good form.
Victor Verdier. Deep vivid rose, large, fine.
Zavier Olibo. Shaded amaranth; Al.

NEW ROSES for 1904, see Coloured Sheets.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Herbaceous, Bulbous and other Hardy Plants.

Agapanthus (The African Lily).

- A. Umbellatus. Blue 1 0
A. Umbellatus Alba 1 0

Strong tuberous plants, with flower stem 3 ft., surrounded by a crown of beautiful blue or white flowers.

- A. Umbellatus Variegatus 1 6

Similar to A. Umbellatus, with the exception that its foliage is variegated.

Agave.

- A. Attenuata 2 0
A. Americana 1 6
A. Aurea Variegata 1 6

Very compact habit, leaves dark green; a beautiful plant for lawn decoration.

Aloe.

- A. Arborea 1 6
A. Saponaria 1 6
A. Socatrina 1 6
A. Hanburiana 1 6

Useful plants for rock terraces.

Alocasia Macrorrhiza (The Spoon Lily).

Very useful for bush-house or verandah culture .. 1 6



Alstroemeria.

Alstroemeria.

- A. Aurantica. Brownish orange 1 0
A. Alba. Pure white 1 0
A. Pelegrine. Pale yellow, striped with rose .. 1 0

Anemone.

- A. Japonica. Pink; single 1 0
A. Japonica Alba (Honorine Joubert). Pure white; single 1 0
A. Japonica (Whirlwind). Double white .. 1 0

Beautiful herbaceous plants, of great value for cut flowers; large leaves, flower stems 2 feet, flowers abundantly in cluster; hardy.

Agathea Cœlistis (Blue Marguerite).

Flowers similar to Paris Daisy; blue with yellow centre 1 0



Little Gem Calla.

Anthericum.

- A. Elegantissima. Foliage a band of yellow through centre 1 6
A. Variegatum Alba. Foliage a band of white through centre 1 6
Showy variegated foliage plants; suitable for hanging-baskets.

Aster.

- A. Alpina (Michaelmas Daisy). Of sorts .. 1 0

Arum (Sanctum or Black Calla).

Large flowers of deep purple colour, with black pistils standing well out of the flowers; very curious and distinct 1 6

- Amaryllis. Of sorts 1 0 to 1 6

Arundo Donax.

- A. Variegata. Beautiful bamboo-like reeds, variegated yellow and white. 12 ft. 1 6

Bambusa (Bamboo Cane).

- B. Arudinacea. 50 ft.; one of the strongest, from 2 6
B. Falcata. Beautiful plumed species. 8 ft. .. 2 0
B. Humilis. 15 ft. 1 6
B. Nigra (Black Bamboo). 20 ft. 1 6
B. Pioniensis. Dwarf 1 6

Bamboo, or Tree Grasses, thrive well here, and are quite indispensable in first-class grounds. They add a distinct and picturesque feature.

Calla, or Richardia (Lily of the Nile).

- C. Elliottiana. Leaves evenly spotted and marked with white. The spathe is a very rich pure yellow. One of the most beautiful of all Callas 5 0
C. Lemon Giant. Magnificent Calla; large yellow spathe, yellowish foliage, white spotted leaves 3 6
C. Ethiopica (Arum Lily). "Lily of the Nile." Easiest culture, prefers moist situation especially, foliage large, flowers white .. 1 0
C. Little Gem. Dwarf variety of the Nile Lily, handsome, valuable for table decoration .. 1 0
C. Maculata Alba. Red leaves, spotted with silver; flowers white, effective 1 6

Black Calla (see Arum).

Chrysanthemum.

- C. Leucanthemum. White Oxeye Daisy 1 0
C. Leucanthemum Maximum 1 0

Clivea.

- C. Nobilis. Splendid free flowering, bulbous plant, orange-yellow Amaryllis-like flowers .. 2 0
C. Mineata. Red, with orange flowers; drooping habit 2 0
Beautiful pot plants for verandah or bush-house culture.

Clidanthus.

- C. Fragrans 1 0
Beautiful golden yellow flowers, of exquisite fragrance, produced abundantly. Quite hardy, and not particular as to soil.

Crassula.

- C. Coccinea. Scarlet, synonymous with Kalosanthes Coccinea 1 0

Convallaria (Lily of the Valley).

- C. Majalis. White 1 0
Old English favourite, which succeeds only in the colder districts; its perfume is delightful.



Convallaria (Lily of the Valley).

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Cooperia (Zephyranthes).

C. Drummondii. Flowers pure white 1 0

Convolvulus.

C. Mauritanicus. Flowers blue with a white throat and yellow anthers; useful for baskets 1 0

Crinum.

C. Asiaticum 1 6
C. Maritimum (The Sea Daffodil). Pure white, an exquisite form 1 6
C. Pedunculatum 1 6
Other Choice Varieties 1 6

Resembles Agapanthus in its habit; also produces tall flower stems, but its crown of flowers is more feathery; a beautiful plant.

Cyclamen.

Of Various Colours 1s. 6d. each 15s. doz.

Very fine winter and spring flowering plants, which we can highly recommend. They are hardy, very handsome (both in foliage and flowers), and are most excellent plants to cultivate in pots, and are easily managed by amateurs.

Cyperus.

C. Alternifolius 1 0
C. Variegata 1 0
C. Papyrus (Egyptian Paper Reed). Synonymous with Papyrus Antiquorum (see aquatic plants) 1 6
C. Laxus 1 0
C. Laxus Variegata. This is called Umbrella Grass 1 0



Cyperus Alternifolius.

Chrysanthemum Frutescens (Paris Daisy).

Single White. 4 ft. 1 0
Double „ 4 ft. 1 0
Single Yellow. 4 ft. 1 0
Double „ 4 ft. 1 0

Dielytra.

D. Formosa. Mauve 1 0
D. Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart) 1 0

A lovely, soft-wooded, herbaceous, half-hardy perennial, requiring a sheltered position; its foliage is soft but graceful, and it produces pendant spikes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers in great profusion; it prefers a cool climate.

Satisfactory!

"The Trees I received from you last year turned out very satisfactory. I am sending you an order for some more."—H. HART, Corowa—3-8-03.

Herbaceous, Bulbous, and other Hardy Plants,

CONTINUED.



Cyclamen.

Echeveria.

E. Metallica each 1 0
E. Retusa 1 0
E. Secunda Glauca per 100 10 0

Foliage plants. E. Metallica highly ornamental when used in carpet bedding; the leaves are large and with a metallic colour, with a lovely bloom; the other varieties have green leaves, and grow in the shape of a rosette.

Epiphyllum.

E. Speciosissimus (Cactus). Crimson, shaded purple 1 6
E. Crenatum. White 1 6
E. Russelianum. Rose 1 6
E. Snowii. Crimson, white centre 1 6
E. Truncatum. Crimson and purple 1 6

A hardy class of plants, very showy when in bloom.

Eulalia.

E. Japonica. 4 ft. 1 6
E. Japonica Zebrine Variegata. 4 ft. 1 6

Grass-like foliage of dark green, mottled with yellow spots; very decorative.

Farfugium.

F. Grande 1 6

Funkia.

F. Japonica 1 0
F. Japonica Variegata. Variegated foliage, blue flowers, very ornamental 1 0

An attractive, hardy, herbaceous plant, good foliage, and perfumed flowers.

Gazania.

G. Splendens 0 6
G. Lutea. Flowers pure golden yellow 1 0

Hardy, showy, herbaceous plant from the Cape; produces large flower heads of bright orange, with black and white spots at the base of each petal; of a trailing habit.

Gloriosa.

G. Superba (The beautiful Glory Lily of East India) 3 6

A climbing Liliaceae, suitable for conservatory; exquisite flowers, which at opening are green, then turn yellow, and last bright scarlet, with orange red at the base.

Gynerium (Pampas Grass).

G. Argenteum 1 6
G. Aurea Variegatum. Not only remarkable for its plumes, but its beautiful golden variegated foliage 1 6
G. Roseum 1 6

A beautiful strong-growing grass, which grows freely in any position, throws up tall stalks 8 ft. high, surmounted by splendid feathery plumes of great beauty.

Hedychium.

H. Coronarium Album. White 1 6
H. Gardnerianum. Yellow 1 6

Tall Canua-like plants, heads of orchid-like flowers, very showy.



Hedychium.

Helleborus.

H. Niger (White Christmas Rose) 1 6

Hemerocallis (Day Lily).

H. Disticha. Double flowers 1 0
H. Orange Crimson 1 0
H. Middendorffii. Large yellow 1 0
H. Major. Very large, single yellow 1 0

Helianthus.

H. Multiflorus Grandiflorus. Single perennial Sunflower 1 0

Heuchera.

H. Alba. White 1 0
H. Sanguinea 1 0

Throws up spikes of blood red flowers, very pretty, requires same pot culture as Primula and Cyclamen.

Hepatica.

Cerulea 1 0
Rosea 1 0
Alba 1 0

An early spring flowering plant; prefers light rich soil. These should be left undisturbed in the ground, when they will form grand clumps.

Hyacinthus.

Candicans. White 1 0
A showy bulbous plant, with tall spikes of bell-like white flowers.

Imantophyllum.

Very showy floriferous perennials. Synonymous with Clivia 2 0

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Iris.

- I. Kämpferi.** Splendid named collection, single and double, in many shades of colour, 1s. ea; 9s. doz.
- This well-known beautiful flag-like flower of Japan contains a great diversity of colour. White, maroon, deep blue, violet; beautifully veined, mottled, etc. Some of the flowers measure 10 to 12 inches. The Iris grows in all soils, but the Japanese varieties prefer a moist situation.
- I. Robinsoniana** (The Lord Howe Island Wedding Flower) .. 1 0
A tall-growing evergreen species, with white flowers.
- I. Stylosa.** Evergreen, blue flowers .. 1 0
- I. Stylosa Alba.** White .. 1 0
- I. Germanica.** Many varieties. The well known German or Flag Iris.. 1 0
- I. Spanish** .. 0 6
(See Bulb List for varieties, post free).

Linum.

- Triginum.** Yellow, winter flowering .. 1 0

Lotus.

- Pelyorkinchus.** A beautiful trailing plant for hanging-baskets, producing flowers like the Desert Pea .. 1 0

Lachenalia (Cape Cowslip).

- L. Aurea.** Beautiful golden yellow .. 1 0
- L. Bicolor** .. 1 0
- L. Tricolor** .. 1 0
- L. Contaminata.** White, with blue tinge .. 1 6

Mesembryanthemum.

- We have a collection of the most showy varieties, orange yellow, dark crimson, pink, white. Succulent plants, suitable for rockeries and edgings; free flowering. 6d. to 1s. each.

Mimulus.

- M. Moschatus** (Musk) .. 0 6
Musk is best cultivated in pots; leaves delightfully perfumed; yellow flowers.

Montbretia.

- Crocrosmia.** Very floriferous bulbous plants, excellent for cutting and grouping flowers; dazzling orange .. 1 6
- Flora Plena.** The first double Montbretia like a yellow tuberose .. 1 6
- M. Rosea.** Delicate rose.. 1 6

Nierembergia.

- Gracilis.** Flowers white, streaked with purple, with a yellow centre .. 1 0
An excellent and very floriferous species.

Nertera (Bead Plant).

- N. Depressa.** With small orange berries .. 1 0
Well adapted for culture in pots or shallow pans.

Ophiopogon.

- O. Jaburan Variegata.** Violet flower, with beautiful variegated foliage .. 1 6
- O. Japonicus.** White flowers, foliage silver variegation .. 1s. 6d. each

Pampas Grass (See Gynierium).

Pæonia (See page 69).

Perennial Phlox.

- 9s. per dozen.
- P. Aurora Borealis.** Carmine, zoned white; very large .. each 1 0
- P. Bayard.** Dark Lavender .. 1 0
- P. B. Kelway.** Pale lilac .. 1 0
- P. Bouquet.** Rosy purple, pale rose centre, cerise eye; dwarf .. 1 0
- P. Eugene Schott.** Dark lavender, margined white .. 1 0
- P. Iris.** White, purple eye .. 1 0
- P. Jeanne d'Arc.** Pure white .. 1 0
- P. Niphetos.** Pure white .. 1 0
- P. Purity.** Pure white .. 1 0
- P. White** .. 1 0
- P. White Queen.** White .. 1 0

Showy herbaceous plants, of easy culture; they throw splendid spikes of flowers and bloom for several weeks.

Herbaceous, Bulbous, and other Hardy Plants,

CONTINUED.

Polygonum.

- Compactum.** Flowers white.. 1 0

Platycodon (Chinese Bell Flower).

- P. Grandiflora.** Blue.. 1 0
- P. Album.** White .. 1 0
Ornamental, hardy plant; 1 ft. high.

Poa.

- Trivialis Variegata** (Variegated Grass).. 0 9

Polyanthes (Tuberose).

- P. Tuberosa.** Single flowered .. 0 6
- Double .. 0 6
- P. The Pearl.** Flowers double; dwarf-habit .. 1 0
Fragrant flowers, produced on tall spikes. The Tuberose is useful for cutting; it blooms for a long period.



Sprekelia.

Polyanthus (Cowslip).

- P. Varieties** .. 3d. each .. dozen 2 0
An old favourite in English cottage gardens, and a free-flowering plant; in the spring trusses of flowers are produced on short stems; colours various

Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal).

- P. Vulgare** .. 1 0
An excellent border plant.

Pentstemon (In Variety).

- All shades of colour, useful, hardy border plants. 1s. each; 10s. per dozen.

Pyrethrum.

- Flowering varieties, 6d. each.

Rudbeckia.

- R. Laciniata fl. pl.** (Golden Glow) .. 1 0
Prettily cut foliage, flowers of a beautiful shade of colour; quite double, somewhat resembling Cactus Dahlia.

Primula (Primrose).

- P. Sinensis** .. 1 0
- P. Obconica** .. 1 6
For pot culture.
- P. Lilac Double.** .. 1 0
- P. Mauve Double** .. 1 0
- P. Rose Double.** .. 1 0
- P. Sanguinea Plena** .. 1 0
- P. White Double** .. 1 0
- P. Yellow Double** .. 1 0
- P. Single Mauve** .. 1 0
- P. Veris** (Single Cowslip) .. 0 6
- P. Virginia Single** .. 1 0
- P. Vulgaris** (Common Single Primrose) Dozen 2 6

Salvia.

- S. Bethellii.** Rosy pink, tipped white .. 1 0
- S. Coccinea.** Scarlet .. 1 0
- S. Howellii.** Purplish blue .. 1 0
- S. Issanchon.** White and red variegated.. 1 0
- S. Patens.** Celestial blue .. 1 0
- S. Splendens** .. 1 0
- S. Splendens Grandiflora** .. 1 0
- S. Hoveyil.** Dark blue .. 1 0

Free-blooming herbaceous plants; quite hardy.

Saxifraga.

- S. Filamentosa** (Aaron's Beard) .. 1 0
Nice for hanging-baskets.

Sedem Spectabile.

- S. Japonicum Macrophylla Aurea Marginata** .. 1 0
- S. Japonicum Fol. Variegata** .. 1 0
- S. Sieboldtii.** .. 1 0
Large pink heads of flowers.

Spirea.

- S. Japonica**, or **Astilbe Japonica**, producing white plume-like flowers; very attractive.
Very hardy and handsome flowering plants; very suitable for pot culture; lovely foliage.

Statice.

- S. Dicksoni** .. 1 0

Stokesia.

- S. Cyanus** .. 1 0
A valuable herbaceous hardy evergreen, producing from Christmas till winter double starry flowers of a lilac purple.

Sprekelia.

- Formosissima** (Jacobean Lily). Crimson, very beautiful .. 1 6

Thunbergia.

- Hawtayneana.** Corolla violet purple, yellowish tube; handsome herbaceous shrub.

Tweedia.

- Cærulea.** Pale blue .. 1 0

Tritoma (Queen's Lily).

- T. Grandiflora** .. 1 0
- T. Madame Owaniil.** Orange and red .. 1 0
- T. Star of Baden Baden.** Orange .. 1 0
A handsome tribe of grass-tree like foliage plants, producing fine spikes of crimson and orange flowers.

Uvaria.

- Flowers coral red fading to orange.. 1 0

Valotta.

- Purpurea** (The Scarborough Lily). Orange scarlet .. 1 6

Vinca.

- V. Major Variegata.** Variegated periwinkle .. 1 0

"Plants arrived well packed, and in excellent order."—DR. ARMSTRONG, Tamworth.—2-5-03.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

...Greenhouse and Stove Plants...

NOTE!

Plants marked * can only be grown in glass-houses artificially heated. Those not marked, in a cool green-house, and many of them in a bush-house also.

*Acalypha.

Marginata (Fijian Fire Plant)	1 6
Musiaca	1 6
Very handsome variegated plants.	

*Anthurium.

Andreanum	5 0
Crystallinum	3 6
Scherzerianum. Small foliage, but beautiful crimson flowers	2 6

Remarkable stove and green-house plants, some varieties producing magnificent leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers.

Allamanda.

Hendersonii. Beautiful climbing plant with large yellow bell-shaped flowers	1 6
---	-----

Aralia.

Varieties	each 1 6
Very pretty decorative plants.	

Asparagus.

Melbourneiensis	2 6
Sprengeri Variegata	2 6
Sprengeri	1 0
Plumosus Nana	1 0
Consanguineus	1 6
Tenuissimus	1 0

Beautiful evergreen climbers, for bush-house, green-house, and pot culture; lovely feathery foliage. Large plants of the above can be supplied at advanced rates.

Achimines.

These make fine pot or basket plants for the green-house during summer months, producing in abundance, flowers ranging through many colours. Bulbs .. each 0 6



Aspidistra Variegata.

Aspidistra.

Lurida	2/6 to 7 6
Lurida Variegata	2/6 to 10 6
Most useful plants for indoor decoration.	

Bilbergia.

Sorts	each 1 6
Unique and handsome plants, useful alike for foliage and flower.	

Clorodendron.

Balfourii	1 6
The flowers are of a most striking character, creamy white, crimson tipped.	

Cissus.

Discolor	1 6
A beautiful green-house climber with lustrous, magenta coloured leaves, covered with silvery white dots.	

Caladiums.

Strong bulbs .. from 2/6 to 5 0
Beautiful tender green-house foliage plants, and are the better for artificial heat to start them in the spring; leaves magnificent, of a diversity of colours, curiously spotted and veined with wonderful combinations.

Coleus.

New Large Leaved Hybrids. We can supply varieties of the new large-foliaged kinds. These varieties are very beautiful, fine large foliage, and very robust .. each 0 6

Curculigo.

Recurvata	1 6
Very effective decorative plant, with handsome palm-like foliage.	

Cyperus.

Alternifolius	1 0
Alternifolius Variegata	1 6
Laxus Variegata	1 0
Very useful; easy culture; very ornamental for fountains.	

Dalechampia.

Roeziana	1 6
----------	-----



Caladiums.

*Dieffenbachia.

Baraquiniana	1 6
Chelsonii	1 6
Magnifica	1 6

*Dipladenia.

Bolivensis	2 0
A most beautiful climber; pure white flowers with yellow throat.	

*Dracæna.

In Variety with beautifully coloured leaves, from 2 6

Eucharis.

Amazonica. The lovely Eucharis Lily of the Amazon	from 2 0
Candidum	2 0

Eranthemum.

Tuberculatum. Flowers pure white, branching freely into slender twigs; tuberculated; very floriferous	1 6
Bicolor	1 6



Asparagus, Sprengeri.

FOR
Novelties
IN
Plants,

SEE
COLOURED
SHEETS.



Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Greenhouse and Stove Plants, contd.

NOTE !

Plants marked * can only be grown in glass-houses artificially heated; those not marked, in a cool green-house, and many of them in a bush-house also.

Ficus.

Australis Variegata	3 6
Elastica . The true Rubber tree of commerce; a most decorative plant, and will stand a long time in a room; leaves are thicker than the ordinary <i>F. Microphylla</i>	2 0
Elastica Variegata	3 6
Radicans Variegata . This charming and effective variety, is without doubt, destined to become a plant for everyone. Its easy culture, effective variegation and regular growth, making it one of the best ornamental plants yet sent out. As a variegated plant for hanging-pots or baskets, it cannot be excelled	1 6
Parcelli	2 6

Gloxinia.

Dry Tubers can be obtained during April, May, June, and July, later on, in a growing state in pots. Dry Tubers 1s. 6d. each, 15s. doz. In Pots 2s. 20s. "

Charming plants, trumpet-like flowers of every colour, beautifully spotted and blotched, in upright form; leaves very beautiful; continue to flower for a long period; the shelter of a frame is all that they require.

Graptophyllum.

Pictum	1 6
-----------------------	-----

Ixora.

Coccinea	2 0
Prince of Orange . A more dwarf variety, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers	2 0

*Medinilla.

Magnifica	3 6
Handsome foliage plant, bearing large flower clusters of a lovely pink colour.	

Maranta.

In Variety	2 0
A very varied and useful class of plants, with fine bold foliage, and of many shades of colour; almost beyond description.	

Monstera.

Deliciosa	2 6
Has large, shining, dark green, perforated leaves, and large boat-shaped flowers; it also produces a most delicious fruit.	

Pandanus.

Veitchii . Variegated foliage	from 2 6
Baptisti	2 0
Utilis	1 0

Panicum.

Variegatum . Beautiful little plant for baskets; very ornamental	1 0
---	-----

Paullina.

Thalictrifolia (The Creeping Maiden Hair Plant)	2 6
--	-----

Peperonia.

Argyrea	1 6
Foliage resembling a Begonia.	

Pilea (Artillery Plant).

Muscoca . Highly interesting plant on account of its flowers exploding	1 6
---	-----

Saintpaulia.

Ionantha	1 0
Prolific flowering plant; the leaves are dark green, fleshy, with downy surface, spread laterally over the soil, forming a rosette; from the centre and sides spring up quite a bouquet of flowers, violet-like both in colour and shape. Suitable for bush and green-house.	

Schubertia.

Graveolens	3 0
Large, white, star-shaped flowers, very floriferous, and a magnificent green-house climber.	

Streptocarpus.

Hybrids	1 0
Charming flowering plants, in colours, blue, lavender, pink, red, and white.	

Tabernæmontana.

Coomassa fl. pl.	2 6
A charming green-house plant, bearing a profusion of beautiful snow-white flowers of Gardenia form, sweetly scented.	

Vresia.

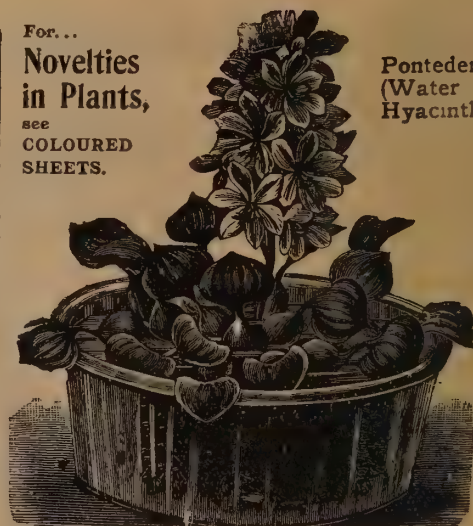
Tricolor (Telansia)	2 0
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For..

Novelties in Plants,

see COLOURED SHEETS.

Pontederia (Water Hyacinth).



Aquatic Plants

Water Lilies are easily cultivated wherever a small pond or tank can be utilised for the purpose. The few varieties we mention are those we find do well around Sydney, and give splendid results for little trouble.

Aponogeton.

Distachyon . Flowers white and black, beautifully scented; good aquatic	1 6
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Azolla.

Rubra . A dense floating aquatic, minimising evaporation	per dozen 1 0
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Limncharis.

Humboldtii (Water Poppy). Pretty aquatic, which in summer covers the surface of the water with broad heart-shaped leaves and soft yellow flowers.. .. .	1 6
--	-----

Nymphaea.

Alba . The lovely white Water Lily seen in such profusion during summer and autumn. Tubers	1 6
Gigantea . Beautiful blue; prefers a warmer situation than the others. Strong tubers; May to October	2 6
Lutea . The beautiful yellow variety; rather a shy bloomer as compared to Alba. Tubers	1 0
Stellata . Flowers blue, scented; produced in abundance throughout the summer months	2 0

Papyrus.

Antiquorum (Egyptian Paper Reed)	1 0
Usually cultivated as an aquatic. For sub-tropical gardening it is very useful, and is best grown in shallow water in a warm position.	

Carpet Bedding Plants

Alternanthera.

Aurea Reticulata	per hundred 10 6
Amabile	10 0
Parenchoides	10 0
Versicolor	10 0

Cineraria. Maritima	5 0
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Echeveria. Secunda Glauca	10 0
--	------

Geranium. Madame Salroy	12 0
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Iresine.

Acuminata . Green and yellow, variegated	10 0
Herbstii . Red	10 0
Lindenii . Pointed leaves; red	10 0
Lindenii Aurea . Green and yellow, pointed leaves	10 0

Mesembryanthemum.

Cordifolium Variegatum	10 0
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Pyrethrum Aureum	6 0
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Stelaria (Thrift).

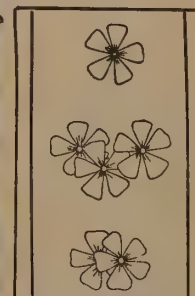
Graminea . Small tufts	per hundred 2 0
Effective bedding plants; can be planted from October to December.	

Plants for Edging.

BOX	per hundred 10 0
OXALIS , pink	5 0
VIOLET , white	6 0
VIOLET , pale blue	6 0



Gloxinia Grandiflora.



Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Our Choice Selection of Seedlings

Grown from our own Famous Stocks of Seeds.

THE demand for our Seedlings has been very largely increased, and special attention is given to this department. Suburban customers find it very convenient to make a selection of seasonable Seedlings in our warehouse, and when large lots are required, boxes containing fifty can be supplied at hundred rates; the boxes, always useful, charged 4d. each.

These strong, healthy, transplanted Seedlings will carry to the country well. Country clients, orders have special care, the Seedlings being well packed. Postage about 3d. per doz., or 1s. 3d. per 100 extra.



Cornflowers.

CAN BE SUPPLIED DURING APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST.

	DOZEN
Acrolinium Roseum	0 8
Acrolinium Album	0 8
Antirrhinum. Best varieties	0 8
Aquilegia Vulgaris, fl. pl. (Columbine)	1 0
Althæa (Hollyhocks). Double mixed	1 0
Bellis Perennis (Daisies). Varieties	0 8
Centaurea (Cornflower). Varieties	0 8
Calendula (English Marigold). Best mixed	0 8
Calliopsis Drummondii	0 8
Calliopsis Grandiflora	1 0
Calliopsis Bicolor Tinctoria	0 8
Calliopsis Lanceolata	1 0
Calliopsis. Best mixed	0 8
Candituft. Varieties	0 8
Carnation Marguerite	1 0
Carnation Marguerite Malmaison	2 0
Chrysanthemum Tricolor. Single	0 8
Chrysanthemum Tricolor. Double	0 8
Chrysanthemum Carinatum	0 8
Chrysanthemum Segetum Grandiflorum	0 8
Chrysanthemum. Best mixed varieties	0 8
Cosmos. Mixed colours	0 8
Cosmidium Burrigeum	0 8
Campanula (Canterbury Bells). Mixed	0 8
Delphinium Perennial	2 0
Dianthus Snowflake	0 8
Dianthus Heddeggii	0 8
Dianthus Chinensis	0 8
Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William)	0 8
Dianthus. In variety	0 8
Gaillardia Grandiflora	0 8
Gaillardia Picta	0 8
Gaillardia Lorenziana. Double	0 8
Helichrysum. Mixed	0 8
Hollyhocks. Double	1 0
Leptosyne Maritima. Splendid for winter flowering	1 0
Lupins. Best mixed	0 8
Marigold (African or French). Sorts	0 8
Myosotis (Forget-Me-Not). Varieties	0 8
Pansies. All the best strains	1 0
Pansies. Superb French	1 0
Papaver (or Poppies). Best varieties	0 8
Phlox Drummondii Cuspidata	0 8
Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora	0 8
Picotees	2 0



Salpiglossis.



Tom Thumb Zinnia.



Cosmos.



Pansy.

	DOZEN
Polyanthus	1 0
Poppies. Best varieties	0 8
Primrose (English)	2 0
Rhodanthe Maculata	0 8
Rhodanthe Manglesi	0 8
Scabious. Mixed	0 8
Stock. Ten-week. Various	0 8
Stock, Brompton	0 8
Summer Chrysanthemums. In variety	0 8
Verbenas. Superb mixed	1 0
Wallflower. Single	0 8
Wallflower. Double	1 0

CAN BE SUPPLIED DURING SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER & DECEMBER.

	DOZEN
Ageratum. Mixed	0 8
Amaranthus. Coloured leaves. Varieties	0 8
Arctotis Grandis	1 0
Aster. Varieties	1 0
Balsam. Best mixed	0 8
Celosia. Mixed	0 8
Cosmos. Mixed	0 8
Cosmidium Burrigeum	0 8
Digitalis (Foxglove). Mixed	0 8
Gomphrena Globosa (Globe Amaranth)	0 8
Helianthus (or Sunflower). Varieties	0 8
Helianthus Cucumerifolius. Small single Sunflower	0 8
Lobelia. Mixed	0 8
Nasturtium. Best mixed. Tall or dwarf	0 8
Petunias. Single	0 8
Petunia Hybrida. Best mixed	0 8
Petunia Hybrida Grandiflora. Superb strain	1 0
Portulacca. Double	0 8
Pyrethrum Aureum	0 8
Rudbeckia. Bicolor	0 8
Salpiglossis	1 0
Tagetes (Marigold). Varieties	0 8
Zinnia. Varieties	0 8



Dianthus.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

FERNS.

they cannot be excelled, as they require little attention. If watered carefully will last a long time indoors, if they are occasionally put outside at night in a sheltered place and syringed. Many of the Ferns are quite hardy out of doors, and can be grown successfully in any shady, sheltered place. Ferns require abundant moisture during their season of growth from October to May, after that time less moisture should be given.

We have a splendid stock of Ferns, and our plants are specially grown for decorative purposes, and are in fine foliage. For house decoration



Pteris Argyrea (Silver Fern).

Adiantum (Maiden Hair Fern).

Amabile	1 6
Affine	1 0
Æmulum	1 6
Capillus Veneris	1 6
Capillus Veneris Pacottii	1 6
Concinnum	1 6
Concinnum Latum	1 6
Cuneatum	1 0
Cuneatum Grandiceps	1 6
Curvatum	2 0
Decorum	1 6
Elegans	1 6
Formosum	1 6
Fragrantissimum	1 6
Gracillimum	1 6
Gracillimum Cristata	1 6
Hispidulum	1 0
Japonica	1 6
Le Grandi	1 6
Lathomi	2 0
Marissii	1 6
Macrophyllum	2 0
Pedatum	2 0
Pendulum	1 6
Peruvianum	2 6
Plumosum	2 0
Pubescens	1 0
Sanctæ Catherineæ	1 6
Sangvillii	1 6
Strictum	1 6
Tenerum	1 0
Trapeziforme	2 0

Alsophila (Tree Ferns).

Cooperii	from 1 6
Excelsa	from 2 0
Robusta	from 2 0

Asplenium.

Bulbiferum	1 6
Diversifolium	2 0
Lucidum	1 6
Nidus (Bird's Nest)	1 6
Viviparum	1 0

Cyrtomium.

Falcatum	1 6
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Cyathea (Tree Ferns).

Dealbata. New Zealand Silver Fern Tree from 2s. to 7 6	
Medullaris. The black fern of New Zealand, with immense fronds .. from 2s. to 7 6	

Davallia.

Bullata (Hare's Foot Fern)	1 6
Canariensis	2 6
Dissecta	1 6
Pyxidata	1 0

Dicksonia (Tree Fern).

Antarctica. Large growing tree fern from 2s. to 7 6	
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Dictyogramma.

Japonica (Deciduous Fern). Large fronds	1 6
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Diplazium.

Thwaitesia	1 0
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Doodia.

Caudata	1 0
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Doryopteris.

Palmata	1 6
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Gleichenia.

Microphylla	1 6
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Hemitelia Moorei.

A very graceful tree fern from Lord Howe Island from 2s. to 7 6	
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Gymnogramma.

Chrysophylla (Golden Fern)	1 6
Sulphurea. Exceedingly handsome	1 0
Peruvianum Argentum (The True Silver Fern)	1 6

The prices quoted are according to the size of Plants.

We can supply
EXTRA LARGE SIZED
PLANTS at SPECIAL
PRICES.

"The potted Palms arrived in perfect order. You are to be congratulated upon your packing. . ."—DR. ZLOTKOWSKI, Mungindi.—29-3-03.

Lastrea.

Richardsii Corymbosa	2 0
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Lomaria.

Discolour	1 0
Gibba	1 6
Pattersonii	1 6

Free growing, useful, and very ornamental ferns, of easy culture.

Lycopodium.

Aureum	1 0
Denticulatum	1 0

Lygodium.

Scandens (Climbing Fern)	1 6
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Microlepia.

Hirta Cristata	1 6
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Nephrodium.

Molle	1 0
Molle Corymbiferum	1 6

Nephrolepis.

Bostoniensis	1 6
Bridgesi	2 0
Davalliodes	1 6
Davalliodes Furcans	2 0
Duffii	1 6
Erecta	1 6
Exaltata	1 6

Onychium.

Japonicum	1 6
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Osmunda.

Falcata (The Flowering Fern)	1 6
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Platycerium.

Alicorne (Elkhorn Fern)	from 1s. 6d. to 7 6
Grande (Staghorn Fern)	from 1s. 6d. to 7 6

Both varieties are mounted and growing on boards, ready for despatch.

Polybodium.

Aureum	1 6
----------------	-----

Pteris.

Pteris Species from Lord Howe Island (A beautiful variety.)	2 0
Argyrea (Silver Fern). Handsome variety	1 6
Cretica Alba Lineata	1 6
Nemoralis	1 6
Ouvardi	1 6
Serrulata	1 0
Serrulata Cristata	1 6
Tremula	1 0
Umbrosa	1 6
Wimsetti	1 6
Longifolia	1 6
Serrulata Ternifolia	1 6

Selaginella.

Almunda	1 0
Cæsia Arborea	1 6
Emiliana	1 6
Formosum	1 6
Grandis	1 6
Metallica	1 6
Nidus	1 0
Stoloniferum	1 0
Tasselata	1 6
Umbrosum	1 6
Wildenovii	1 6

Todea.

Superba (The Lace Fern)	from 2 0
Barbara (Most beautiful Tree Fern)	1 6

Large Plants of any of the foregoing Ferns may be obtained at advanced prices.

Tree Fern Trunks.

From 3s. 6d.

Fern Baskets.

Established Fern Baskets always in Stock, from 3s. 6d. each.

Japanese Fern Balls

(DAVALLIA BULLATA.)

3s. 6d. each.

We can also offer the following designs:—

Boys on Swings	3 6	Boys with Drums	4 0
Junks	3 6	Wreaths	2 6
Crosses	2 6	Frogs	4 0
Monkeys	3 6	Temples	3 6

And many other designs. These are beautiful ornaments for the house or verandah. The fern used is Davallia Bullata. The culture is the easiest possible. In spring they are dipped in water and hung up anywhere in the shade; after that they must be regularly syringed or dipped.

ORCHIDS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

We can supply strong Plants of many of the best Orchids, including:—
Aerides.
Cypripedium (Slipper Orchid). In twelve finest sorts.
Calanthes. A beautiful free-flowering species.
Cattleyas. Twelve varieties. Superb flowering.
Dendrobiums. **Laelias.** **Odontoglossum.**
Oncidiums. Several choice varieties of the butterfly type

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Decorative Palms.

We can supply Palms in any quantity, and of almost any size. The prices quoted are for medium-sized, well-furnished plants; but we can also supply splendid extra-sized, well-grown plants of nearly every variety. We have tens of thousands of Palms of all sizes to offer, and will always be glad to make special quotations for large lines.

PALMS IN POTS.

THERE is no form of home decoration more pleasing than the liberal distribution of plants about the rooms of a house, or on the balconies or verandahs. The choice of plants which will succeed indoors is not large, and perhaps the very hardiest and best of all are the well-known KENTIAS.

These magnificent plants will grow well indoors if the few simple directions we give are followed. To keep the plants in perfect health, they must have plenty of water—that is as much as they require; if they are kept in the shade, three times a week will be often enough to water them. The best plan is to take the plant outside on verandah, fill up the pot with water, and allow all surplus to run off through the drainage.

The palms should have their leaves sponged once a week, so as to remove any dust and it is a good plan to put them out on the verandah or balcony occasionally when the weather is mild, but they must be kept out of the wind and sun; they like shade.



Areca.

Bauerii	from 1 6
Lutescens	from 5 0
Sapida	from 1 6
Rubra	from 3 6

Brahea.

Filamentosa	from 1 6
---------------------	----------

One of the best Palms for embellishing the garden grounds. The thickest growing palm.

Chamærops.

Excelsa	from 1 6
Fortunii	from 1 6

Very hardy Palms. Specially suited for the cooler parts of the State where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost.

Cocos.

Australis	from 2 6
Coronata	from 2 6
Plumosa	from 1 6
Weddelliana	from 3 6

Most graceful palm in existence; very beautiful for table and drawing-room decoration. Very showy, quite hardy out of doors.

Cycas.

Circinalis	from 2 6
Revoluta. The well-known Japanese Sago Palm	from 2 6

Very showy and quite hardy out of doors.

Caryota.

Urens (The Maiden Hair Fern Palm). The fronds resembling a giant maiden hair fern	from 1 6
---	----------

Corypha.

Australis (The N.S.W. Cabbage Tree Palm). When planted out make fine specimens.	from 1 6
---	----------

Carludivicia.

Palmata	from 3 6
-----------------	----------

A beautiful fan palm; a fast grower.

Diplothenium.

Maritimum (Wine Palm)	from 2 6
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One of the finest palms for out-door culture; very hardy.

Hyophorbe Verschaffelti	from 2 6
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A splendid species of palm.

Jubea.

Spectabilis (The Chilean Sugar Palm)	from 2 6
--	----------

Kentia.

Belmoreana (Curly Palm)	from 1 6
Canterburyana (Large Mountain)	from 1 6
Moorei	from 2 6
Fosteriana (Thatch Palm)	from 1 6

The Kentias are the hardiest, most beautiful, and most useful of all the palms. For decorative purposes they cannot be excelled. Specimen plants of the above can be supplied up to 10 feet high.

Chamærops Excelsa.

Latania.

Borbonica	from 1 6
Woodfordii (Livistonia)	from 5 0
A palm from the South Sea Islands	
Rubra (Commersonii)	from 3 6

Very beautiful fan-leaved palm.

Licuala.

Grandis	from 3 6
Jenningsii	from 5 0

Another strikingly handsome fan-leaved palm.

Macrozamia.

Cylindrica	from 2 6
Denisonii	from 1 6

Phoenix.

Acaulis	from 2 6
Canariensis	from 2 6
Dactylifera (Date Palm)	from 2 6
Farinifera	from 2 6
Reclinata	from 2 6
Rupicola	from 2 6
Sylvestris	from 2 6
Tenuis	from 2 6

The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden, as they all thrive well outside. Plants in large sizes can be supplied up to 4ft. high.

Rhapis.

Flabelliformis (Japanese Bamboo Palm)	from 3 6
Humilis	from 3 6

Seaforthia.

Elegans (N.S.W. Bangalow Palm) Suitable for outdoor culture	from 1 6
---	----------

Sabal.

Blackburniana	from 1 6
Palmetto	from 1 6
Umbraculifera. Perfectly hardy	from 1 6



Kentia Belmoreana.



Cycas Revoluta.

The following being very hardy, are utilized with great effect when planted in lawns.

Phoenix	Chamærops	Macrozamia
Sabal Palmata	Sabal Umbraculifera	
Cocos Plumosa	Corypha Australis	
Cycas Revoluta	Seaforthia Elegans	



Phoenix.



Corypha.

Insect Destroyers and Fumigators.

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

Garden Requisites and Sundries—Continued.

MANURES, etc.

Standen's Gardener's Friend Manure.

In tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

For promoting a vigorous growth, and giving a fine healthy appearance to all flowers and vegetables, and particularly to pot plants.

Clay's Fertiliser, or Plant Food.

In boxes, 1s. 6d. each.

One of the oldest and most reliable of all Garden Manures, either for plants in pots or in the border; very largely used; preferred by some gardeners to all others.

Superior Garden Fertiliser.

In tins of about 6 lbs., 1s.

For vegetables and flowers, this manure is a fertiliser of a very high class, containing potash, lime, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid in the proportions best suited to become the food of plants. It is ground to a fine powder, and is free from any smell; can be used either liquid or dry.

Finest Prepared Orchid Peat.

15s. per bag.

Specially imported from the best English source of supply for orchid culture.

Sphagnum Moss.

Per bag of about 5 bushels, 15s. (unbroken); any other quantity supplied at special prices.

Summer Cloud Shading.

1s. 6d. per packet.

Largely used for shading frames and green-houses. It is applied outside the glass, and cannot be washed off by rain. It is put on like whitewash, and gives shade enough to protect plants from the glare of the sun, and transparent enough to admit sufficient light. Full description with each packet.



SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE
CAREFUL PACKING OF SUNDRIES, TO AVOID
BREAKAGE.

Virgin Cork.

6d. per lb.; special price for large lots.

This ornamental bark is largely used for horticultural decorative purposes; in the hands of a person of taste it can produce the most charming ferneries, etc.

Grafting Wax (French).

9d., 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. tin.

Largely used in nurseries where grafting is extensively practised.

Martin's Patent Flower Rack.

For supporting cut flowers in bowls or glasses.

2in., 8d. each; 3in., 1s. 3d. each; 4in., 1s. 9d. each;
6in., 2s. 3d. each.



GARDEN TOOLS, etc.

Sets of Light Garden Tools.

For Ladies .. 6s. 9d. to 11 .. 6d. per set.
For Amateurs 12s. per set.

Garden Spades.

D handled, Parkes' patent 3 9 to 5 0
Ladies' Spades (various sizes) 1 9 to 3 6

Garden Trowels.

Blue, bright points, 5 to 8 inches 0 8 to 1 9
All blue 0 6
Long-handled Trowels 1 0

Garden Rakes.

Finest Steel, with handles 1 2 to 1 9
Finest Steel, unhandled 0 8 to 1 0

Garden Hoes.

Square or Draw, 4 inch to 7 inch 0 8 to 1 0
Half-moon, swan neck, 5 inch and 6 inch .. 1 0
Dutch, 4 inch to 7 inch 1 0 to 1 3

Rake and Hoe Handles

Daisy or Weed Lifter 2 0 & 2 3

Weed Forks.

Blue, bright tips 0 9 to 1 6
All blue 0 8
All blue, long-handled 1 0
Blue, bright tips, long handled 1 2

Edging Irons (Handled).

For trimming grass edges 3 3

Pruning Saws.

14-inch to 18-inch 2 6 to 3 0
" Californian " 6 0

The latter is specially recommended by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture.

Standard Tree Pruners.

8 feet 10 6
10 feet 11 6

Rose Pruners. 2s. 6d. each.

Secateurs (Vine Pruners).

Various patterns 3/3 3/6 4 0 & 5 6

Shears.

Hedge Shears, 8 to 10 inch 3 9 to 4 6
Grass Shears 2 9
Myticuttah Lopping Shears 8 0

Garden Lines.

Strong cord 1 0

Garden Reels. 1s. 9d. each.

Leather Garden Gloves.

1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 6d. per pair.

Ladies' Gardening Cuffs.

Made of plaited grass 0 3 per pair
To protect the wrists and linen cuffs when gardening.

Flower Gatherers

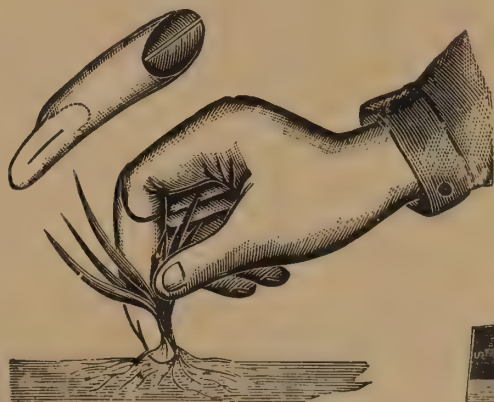
Useful for ladies when cutting flowers. The flower is held after the stem has been cut. 3 0 per pair

Finger Spades

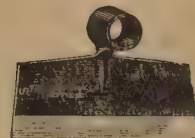
.. .. 0 6 each



Grass Shears



Dutch Hoe



Draw Hoe

Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

GARDEN TOOLS, etc.

Saynor's Buckhorn-Handled Pruning Knives.



Pruning Saw.

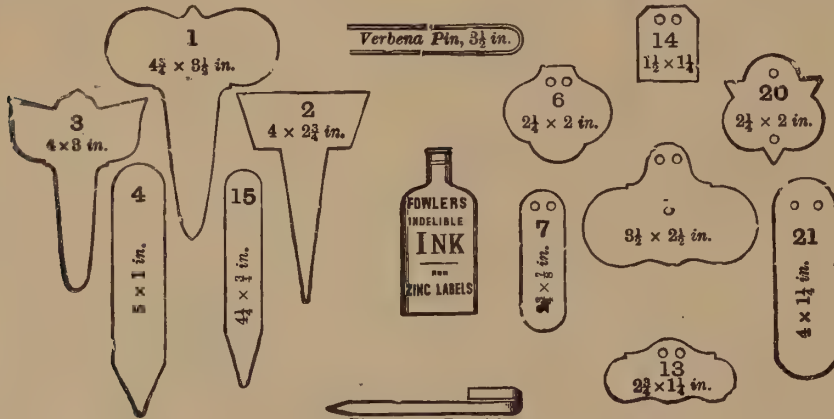
Hand Weed Fork.

ZINC LABELS for Pots, Borders, or for Suspending from Trees.

These labels are indestructible, and can be written on with indelible ink, or have a number punched on them to correspond with a number in a register. The hanging labels are attached by lead wire.

FOR POTS, BORDERS, Etc.

FOR SUSPENDING, NAILING, Etc.



PRICE PER ONE HUNDRED.

No. 1 .. 4 0	No. 4 .. 3 0	No. 7 .. 2 0	No. 15 .. 2 9
No. 2 .. 3 0	No. 5 .. 3 6	No. 13 .. 2 6	No. 20 .. 2 6
No. 3 .. 3 6	No. 6 .. 2 9	No. 14 .. 2 0	No. 21 .. 3 9

Verberna Pins .. 1s. 6d. per box.

Layer Pegs .. 1s. 6d. per box.

Lead Wire.

For tying on Hanging Zinc Labels.

3 sizes .. 1s. 6d. per lb.

Indelible Ink.

For writing on Zinc Labels.

In bottles .. 6d. each

Indelible Black Pencils

4d. each.

These pencils are for writing on Wooden Labels, and are of no use for Zinc labels.

Wood Garden Labels.

PAINTED.

4-inch .. 1 3	9-inch .. 2 9
6-inch .. 1 6	10-inch .. 3 3
7-inch .. 2 0	12-inch .. 3 9

PLAIN.

6-inch .. 1 0	12-inch .. 2 0
9-inch .. 1 6	



Brass Garden Syringes

LAWSON'S PATENT

No. 1, 12-inch barrel ..	9 0
No. 1½, 15-inch barrel ..	12 0
No. 3, 18-inch barrel ..	19 0
No. 4 ..	20 0

THIS useful instrument can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden. Where insect pests are numerous, and where application of Gishurst's Compound or of an Insecticide of some kind is so frequently necessary, the Syringe is indispensable. The spare roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side, as represented by our woodcuts, so that they may be changed at pleasure. The roses are of three sizes.

CHEAP SYRINGES.

4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

For spraying with insect washes and insecticides.

Watering Cans (English Made).

4-qts. - 6/-	6-qts. - 7/-	8-qts. - 8/-
Common fine -	-	2 3 to 5 9

Saynor's Bone-handled Budding Knives.



Anderson & Co. FOR Select Trees & Plants

FLOWER POTS & SAUCERS.

We exercise every care in packing Flower Pots for transit by steamer or rail, but we accept no responsibility whatever regarding them in the matter of breakage.

Flower Pots.

4-inch	..	..	..	1 6 doz.
5-inch	..	..	..	2 6 "
6-inch	..	..	..	3 0 "
7-inch	..	..	..	4 0 "
8-inch	..	..	..	6 0 "
9-inch	..	..	..	9 0 "
10-inch	..	..	..	12 0 "
12-inch	..	..	..	18 0 "

Saucers.

For 5-inch pots	..	..	..	1 6 doz.
6-inch pots	..	..	..	2 0 "
7-inch pots	..	..	..	3 0 "
8-inch pots	..	..	..	4 0 "
9-inch pots	..	..	..	4 6 "
10-inch pots	..	..	..	6 0 "
12-inch pots	..	..	..	8 0 "

...Seed Pans...

7-inch	..	..	..	0 8 each	10-inch	..	..	..	2 0 each
8-inch	..	..	..	0 10 "	12-inch	..	..	..	2 3 "
9-inch	..	..	..	1 2 "					

WOOD FLOWER STICKS.

These are made of white wood, and are most useful for supporting Carnations or Chrysanthemums, and any tall-growing plants; they have a very neat appearance, especially when painted green.

UNPAINTED (White).

1 foot	..	..	..	1 0 per 100
1½ feet	..	..	..	1 3 "
2 "	..	..	..	1 9 "
2½ "	..	..	..	2 3 "
3 "	..	..	..	2 9 "
3½ "	..	..	..	3 9 "
4 "	..	..	..	4 9 "
4½ "	..	..	..	5 3 "

PAINTED (Green).

1 foot	..	..	..	0 3 per doz.
1½ feet	..	..	..	0 4 "
2 "	..	..	..	0 6 "
2½ "	..	..	..	0 8 "
3 "	..	..	..	0 10 "
3½ "	..	..	..	1 0 "
4 "	..	..	..	1 3 "

HYACINTH GLASSES.

These are supplied for the purpose of growing and flowering Hyacinth bulbs in water as a drawing-room ornament.

Various Colours 9d. each, or 6s. per dozen

We have also a beautiful assortment of

Ornamental Hyacinth Glasses, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. each.

Very pretty patterns; can be used for cutflowers, grasses, etc., when not wanted for Hyacinth culture.

BRASS HYACINTH SUPPORTS 4d. each

Colonial Hardwood Stakes.

This is an excellent stake, and can be used for almost any class of work; nicely pointed, and are very durable.

		per doz.	per 100
3 ft. long, ½-in. square	..	0 7	4 0
3½ " ½-in. "	..	0 8	5 0
4 " ½-in. "	..	1 0	6 0
4½ " 1-in. "	..	1 3	8 6
5 " 1-in. "	..	1 6	9 0
6 " 1-in. "	..	1 9	10 0

Florist Stake (Bamboo Cane).

4 feet, 6d. per dozen.

Thin and strong, and most suitable for Carnations, Bouvardias, and tall-growing florist flowers.

Carnation Bands.

2d. per dozen.

Most useful to Carnation growers; to prevent blooms from bursting.

Raffia Fibre 1s. 6d. per lb.

Special Prices for large parcels.

The most popular tying material known to horticulturists. It should be damped before being used, and can be split into the finest threads if necessary. It is very strong



Twine.

For tying up plants and shrubs.

Tarred	..	..	2 0 and 1 0 per ball
Hemp	..	..	0 6 and 0 9 per ball

Parcels Post Rates.

The tables we give below will be found useful for the guidance of our constituents in this and the other States as to the cost of Postage on Seeds, etc., which we do not deliver free. These rates apply only to Post Towns within the **Parcels Post Districts**, to which we can send up to 11 lbs. There are many post towns where the limit of weight is 3 lbs.

We send small packages of **Plants** through the **Parcels Post**. Customers who have no ledger account with us must, when ordering plants to be sent in this manner, allow for postage as per these tables. We cannot book small balances:

For N.S.W.				For OTHER STATES.			
Under 1 lb.		..	0 6	Under 1 lb.		..	0 8
Over 1 lb. and under 2 lbs.		..	0 9	Over 1 lb. and under 2 lbs.		..	1 2
2 "	3 "	..	1 0	2 "	3 "	..	1 8
3 "	4 "	..	1 3	3 "	4 "	..	2 2
4 "	5 "	..	1 6	4 "	5 "	..	2 8
5 "	6 "	..	1 9	5 "	6 "	..	3 2
6 "	7 "	..	2 0	6 "	7 "	..	3 8
7 "	8 "	..	2 3	7 "	8 "	..	4 2
8 "	9 "	..	2 6	8 "	9 "	..	4 8
9 "	10 "	..	2 9	9 "	10 "	..	5 2
10 "	11 "	..	3 0	10 "	11 "	..	5 8

Seed Potatoes. During the month of July we publish our General Potato List. Write for it.

**Very latest
Testimonials
for 1904.**

Bloomed Beautifully!

"The Hyacinth Bulbs which I purchased from you last season, bloomed beautifully, some of the spikes had upwards of 30 flowers on them. The Phlox and Salpiglossis were magnificent. Also the two lbs. of Brown Spanish Onion Seed I purchased from you and planted on a half acre of ground, has done splendidly; I am pulling them at present, and expect 4 tons of fine Bulbs."—J. FEILEN, Cooma.—1-3-04.

Twenty Years a Customer!

"I have been using Anderson's Seeds and Bulbs for the last 20 years, also I have had your Vines and Fruit Trees, and I have had Seeds and Trees from other Nurseries, and Seeds from other Seedsmen, but found none to give as great satisfaction as yours. I can highly recommend your Seeds, Vines and Trees to anyone."—J. MACKAWAY, Weismantels.—10-3-04.

NOVELTIES for 1904.

Flower Seeds	See coloured sheets
Vegetable Seeds	See coloured sheets
Shrubs & Flowering Plants	See coloured sheets
Fruits	See coloured sheets

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NEW..

WINTER FRUITING STRAWBERRY, A sterling Novelty.

"GOVERNOR-GENERAL."

For particulars, see Coloured Sheets after page 64

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to the following



NEW GRASSES, Etc.

Flower Seed Novelties,

Also to...

Our Revised Fruit Tree Lists.

THE CELEBRATED RHODES GRASS (*Chloris Virgata*)
See Novelty List, page 8.
N.S.W. BLUE GRASS (*Andropogon Sericeus*) See page 54.
N.S.W. MITCHELL GRASS (*Astrebala Triticoides*) See page 54.

Novelties in Flower Seeds—

ICELAND POPPY, etc.

See Novelty List, page 1.

Kelway's Celebrated Strains of Flower Seeds,

Including DELPHINIUM, CARNATION, BEGONIAS,
CINERARIA, PERENNIAL PHLOX, ANTIRRHINUM, &c.

Novelties in Vegetable Seeds, etc., See Coloured Sheets after page 16.

Novelties in Roses, Carnations, etc., See Coloured Sheets after page 64.

Novelties in Fruit Trees, etc., See Coloured Sheets after page 64.

Anderson & Co., Seedsmen & Plant Merchants,
399 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.



EVERYTHING FOR THE
Farm - Orchard & Garden -

VEGETABLE SEEDS

FLOWER SEEDS
IMPROVED VARIETIES
& LATEST NOVELTIES

Farm Seeds
For all Crops

FRUIT TREES

SHRUBS, PLANTS &c



SEEDS & PLANTS



ANDERSON & CO

SEED
MERCHANTS
SYDNEY.